

cc: Sean Maloney

Jack Valenti
MPAA

Phone: (202) 293-1966
Fax: (202) 452-9823

MEMORANDUM

Sunday, October 17, 1999

TO: John Podesta

FROM: Jack Valenti



✓ Sean
Maloney
Bruce Keel

As per our conversation last night, I send you (attached) a brief resume of a remarkable woman, Florence Mahoney.

The President has conferred the Presidential Medal of Freedom on many deserving citizens of this Republic, but none will match the efforts of Ms. Mahoney in the field of health for all Americans.

To quote a passage from the attachment: "What a rostrum she gives the President as he cites and honors this amazing woman who for over 60 years has been fighting for the same cause as President Clinton, the legacy of health care and research to benefit not merely those now living in this free and loving land, but for generations of Americans yet unborn."

This is a winner for the President in so many ways. Can you convey to the President the contents of this memo so he can read for himself why this suggestion has weight and substance, for him and for the nation?

This seems like a good idea to me. Jack
What do you think?

A most superior candidate for the Presidential Medal of Freedom:

Her name is Florence Mahoney. This year she will turn 100.

She and the late Mary Lasker were the major force behind the build-up and ascending prominence of the National Institutes of Health during the administration of President Harry Truman, and subsequent administrations. Mrs. Mahoney's elegant, antique-filled home on Prospect Street, just across from the Georgetown University campus, became the 'headquarters for one of America's most unusual lobbying operations, with the unpaid firm of "Mahoney and Lasker" as its chief protagonists. She and Mrs. Lasker badgered Mr. Truman, until he is alleged to have said: "The only way to keep these ladies out of my office was to get the NIH off the ground."

In the time of the Truman Administration, as a direct result of Mahoney and Lasker's tenacious efforts not only with President Truman, but with members of Congress as well, the following took place:

1. The National Mental Health Act was passed.
2. The National Heart Act was passed, and the National Heart Institute came into being.
3. A significant name change took place: The National Institute of Health became the National Institutes of Health.
4. The National Institute of Dental Research was established.
5. Construction of the Clinical Center was begun.
6. Land was purchased to expand the facilities of the NIH.
7. The National Institute of Mental Health became a reality.

8. The National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Blindness and the National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases were established.

In the 1970s, Mrs. Lasker gave most of her attention to expanding the war on cancer. Mrs. Mahoney devoted herself to two of her passionate causes, one, the creation of a National Institute on Aging, finally achieved in 1974 and, two, the pursuit of her fundamental conviction that basic biological research needed as much attention as more targeted efforts to discover cures for specific diseases – which, of course, required additional funding, to which she directed her tireless labors.

Mrs. Mahoney is universally regarded as the 'godmother' of the National Institute on Aging, and in honor of her work, the Institute established the Florence Mahoney Lecture on Aging which entices the most eminent and influential doctors in that field. Mrs. Mahoney is an honorary member of numerous medical and scientific professional societies. She is a personal friend of more biomedical scientists than most of the doctors in that arena..

She was a close and devoted friend of Presidents Truman, Kennedy, Johnson, and Carter. For each of them she was a persistent lunar force, appealing to each President for more and more support for NIH. Her political and scientific allies included Senators Lister Hill, Warren Magnuson, Pepper and Hollings, along with John Gardner, Carl Menninger, Jonas Salk, Bob Butler, and countless others.

At she nears 100, what happier and more relevant choice can President Clinton make than awarding the highest laurel a civilian citizen of this nation can receive to Florence Mahoney, as she nears her 100th birthday. And what a rostrum she gives to the President as he cites and honors this amazing woman who for over 60 years has been fighting for the same cause as President Clinton,

the legacy of health care and research to benefit not merely those now living in this free and loving land, but for generations of Americans yet unborn.

One day, it is to be devoutly wished, millions of these citizens will salute President Clinton for his indispensable determination to lessen the blight of disease and increase the spread of health care during his time of power. Perhaps the award of the Presidential Medal of Freedom will also illuminate long-delayed public recognition for a lone woman, who without public status or public power, did so much for so many who never knew her name.



JACK VALENTI
CHAIRMAN
AND
CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

October 17, 1999

1600 EYE STREET, NW
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20006
TELEPHONE: 202/293-1966
TELECOPIER: 202/452-9823

Dear Jim

I want you to know I am trying to persuade the President to confer upon Florence Mahoney the Presidential Medal of Freedom. I am attaching a brief resume of Florence which I sent to the President.

Perhaps you could pass a copy of this along to Mrs. Anne Cox Chambers, who is a close personal friend of Florence. Anything that you and the Cox Bureau in Washington can do to enhance my persuasions would be deeply appreciated.

Wannely,
Cal



Mahoney

JACK VALENTI
CHAIRMAN
AND
CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

October 17, 1999

1600 EYE STREET, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20006
TELEPHONE: 202/293-1966
TELECOPIER: 202/452-9823

Dear Jim

I want you to know I am trying to persuade the President to confer upon Florence Mahoney the Presidential Medal of Freedom. I am attaching a brief resume of Florence which I sent to the President.

Perhaps you could pass a copy of this along to Mrs. Anne Cox Chambers, who is a close personal friend of Florence. Anything that you and the Cox Bureau in Washington can do to enhance my persuasions would be deeply appreciated.

Wannely,
Cal

cc: Sean Maloney ✓

Jack Valenti
MPAA

Phone: (202) 293-1966
Fax: (202) 452-9823

MEMORANDUM

Sunday, October 17, 1999

99 OCT 18 PM 1:43

TO: John Podesta

FROM: Jack Valenti



As per our conversation last night, I send you (attached) a brief resume of a remarkable woman, Florence Mahoney.

The President has conferred the Presidential Medal of Freedom on many deserving citizens of this Republic, but none will match the efforts of Ms. Mahoney in the field of health for all Americans.

To quote a passage from the attachment: "What a rostrum she gives the President as he cites and honors this amazing woman who for over 60 years has been fighting for the same cause as President Clinton, the legacy of health care and research to benefit not merely those now living in this free and loving land, but for generations of Americans yet unborn."

This is a winner for the President in so many ways. Can you convey to the President the contents of this memo so he can read for himself why this suggestion has weight and substance, for him and for the nation?

10/18/99

Send to Bushchardt?

Yes ☒
No ☐

2

A most superior candidate for the Presidential Medal of Freedom:

Her name is Florence Mahoney. This year she will turn 100.

She and the late Mary Lasker were the major force behind the build-up and ascending prominence of the National Institutes of Health during the administration of President Harry Truman, and subsequent administrations. Mrs. Mahoney's elegant, antique-filled home on Prospect Street, just across from the Georgetown University campus, became the 'headquarters for one of America's most unusual lobbying operations, with the unpaid firm of "Mahoney and Lasker" as its chief protagonists. She and Mrs. Lasker badgered Mr. Truman, until he is alleged to have said: "The only way to keep these ladies out of my office was to get the NIH off the ground."

In the time of the Truman Administration, as a direct result of Mahoney and Lasker's tenacious efforts not only with President Truman, but with members of Congress as well, the following took place:

1. The National Mental Health Act was passed.
2. The National Heart Act was passed, and the National Heart Institute came into being.
3. A significant name change took place: The National Institute of Health became the National Institutes of Health.
4. The National Institute of Dental Research was established.
5. Construction of the Clinical Center was begun.
6. Land was purchased to expand the facilities of the NIH.
7. The National Institute of Mental Health became a reality.

8. The National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Blindness and the National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases were established.

In the 1970s, Mrs. Lasker gave most of her attention to expanding the war on cancer. Mrs. Mahoney devoted herself to two of her passionate causes, one, the creation of a National Institute on Aging, finally achieved in 1974 and, two, the pursuit of her fundamental conviction that basic biological research needed as much attention as more targeted efforts to discover cures for specific diseases – which, of course, required additional funding, to which she directed her tireless labors.

Mrs. Mahoney is universally regarded as the 'godmother' of the National Institute on Aging, and in honor of her work, the Institute established the Florence Mahoney Lecture on Aging which entices the most eminent and influential doctors in that field. Mrs. Mahoney is an honorary member of numerous medical and scientific professional societies. She is a personal friend of more biomedical scientists than most of the doctors in that arena..

She was a close and devoted friend of Presidents Truman, Kennedy, Johnson, and Carter. For each of them she was a persistent lunar force, appealing to each President for more and more support for NIH. Her political and scientific allies included Senators Lister Hill, Warren Magnuson, Pepper and Hollings, along with John Gardner, Carl Menninger, Jonas Salk, Bob Butler and countless others.

At she nears 100, what happier and more relevant choice can President Clinton make than awarding the highest laurel a civilian citizen of this nation can receive to Florence Mahoney, as she nears her 100th birthday. And what a rostrum she gives to the President as he cites and honors this amazing woman who for over 60 years has been fighting for the same cause as President Clinton,

the legacy of health care and research to benefit not merely those now living in this free and loving land, but for generations of Americans yet unborn.

One day, it is to be devoutly wished, millions of these citizens will salute President Clinton for his indispensable determination to lessen the blight of disease and increase the spread of health care during his time of power. Perhaps the award of the Presidential Medal of Freedom will also illuminate long-delayed public recognition for a lone woman, who without public status or public power, did so much for so many who never knew her name.

August 31, 1999

The Honorable William Jefferson Clinton
President of the United States
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, DC

Dear President Clinton:

Please accept a copy of my new book, *A Fire You Can't Put Out: The Civil Rights Life of Birmingham's Reverend Fred Shuttlesworth*. It is indeed the dramatic story of probably the most unsung hero of the American civil rights movement. Participants in and historians of the movement are agreed that absolutely no one attacked segregation with more bravery and consistency than Fred Shuttlesworth. In his book, *Why We Can't Wait*, Martin Luther King Jr. called him "one of the nation's most courageous freedom fighters," and more recently Taylor Branch has said that Shuttlesworth deserves more credit for his under-recognized role in the black freedom struggle.

I send you both a copy of my book and this letter in order to urge you to consider the Reverend Shuttlesworth as a recipient of the Presidential Medal of Freedom. This request accords with an April 1998 resolution by the Cincinnati City Council that you consider Shuttlesworth for the Medal.

No living participant in the civil rights movement bears more scars from that historic struggle than he. During your term as President, you have awarded the treasured Medal to a number of civil rights advocates. Among these are Joseph Ruah, Dorothy Height, William Thaddeus Coleman Jr., A. Leon Higginbotham Jr., Rosa Parks, Arnold Aronson, and James Farmer. Without taking anything away from these distinguished recipients, I would say this: To be fair to the historical record, as my book shows, none of these persons did more to advance the cause of freedom for all Americans than Fred Shuttlesworth. Certainly none of them displayed more courage in the struggle for racial justice in America.

In my book you will find a detailed account of Shuttlesworth's sustained efforts to "kill segregation or be killed by it":

- From 1956, when he founded the Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights, he confronted segregation on all fronts in the face of Birmingham's infamous Commissioner of Public Safety, Eugene "Bull" Connor.
- He attempted to desegregate Birmingham's buses in the face of two bombings of his home and church, at least one of them indirectly orchestrated by Conner himself.
- He attempted to enroll his daughters in an all-white high school in the face of a threat of castration, and the attempt earned him a beating at the hands of a mob. (This event was overshadowed by the integration of Little Rock's Central High School.)
- He countered a mob that sought to hinder him from integrating the Birmingham train station. He oversaw student sit-ins at department stores.

President William Jefferson Clinton

August 26, 1999

Page Two

- He protected the Freedom Riders when they were beaten in Anniston and Birmingham in 1961.
- During seven years of ground-laying work, he pestered Martin Luther King and the Southern Leadership Conference to join forces with his organization to mount massive direct action protests in the city called the Johannesburg of North America.
- When not a drop of water from "Bull" Connor's infamous fire hoses fell on King or Abernathy, Shuttlesworth was slammed into the side of Sixteenth Street Baptist Church and bruised a rib.
- Without question, the Civil Right Act of 1964 could not have been passed without the Birmingham demonstrations of the previous year. Just as clearly, those demonstrations could never have succeeded apart from the work of Fred Shuttlesworth.

The Reverend Shuttlesworth, now 77, continues his ministry as pastor of the Greater New Light Baptist Church in Cincinnati, Ohio. His statue adorns the entrance of the Birmingham Civil Rights Institute and Museum. The period of the Martin Luther King Jr. Holiday, January 17, 2000, would be an appropriate occasion to honor his work for freedom and justice in America by naming him the new millennium's first recipient of the Presidential Medal of Freedom.

Thank you for your time and for considering this nomination.

Sincerely yours,



Andrew M. Manis, Ph.D.

Editor for Religion and Southern Studies, Mercer University Press

Author, *A Fire You Can't Put Out: The Civil Rights Life of Birmingham's Reverend Fred Shuttlesworth*

EMBASSY OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

THE AMBASSADOR

September 25, 2000

MEMORANDUM FOR: LISEL LOY
STAFF SECRETARY
THE WHITE HOUSE

CC: ✓ SAMUEL BERGER
ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT
FOR NATIONAL SECURITY AFFAIRS

FROM: ANTHONY S. HARRINGTON

SUBJECT: NOMINATION OF SEN. WARREN B. RUDMAN AND
DR. SIDNEY DRELL FOR PRESIDENTIAL CITIZENS
MEDALS

REF: EXECUTIVE ORDER 11494

→ Lisel -
I would endorse
this. Both have
been truly
remarkable in
their commitment
and have answered
the bell every
time we rang it.
a

By this memorandum, I nominate Senator Warren B. Rudman and Professor Sidney D. Drell, both members of the President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board (PFIAB), for the Presidential Citizens Medal. I am submitting these nominations in my current capacity as U.S. Ambassador to Brazil and as former Vice Chairman of the PFIAB and former Chairman of the President's Intelligence Oversight Board.

According to the referenced executive order, the Presidential Citizens Medal is awarded by the President on a very selective basis to individuals for exemplary deeds of service to their country. The Medal may be bestowed by the President upon any citizen of the United States at the sole discretion of the President. Also, the announcement granting the Medal and the presentation ceremonies may take place at any time during the year.

Both nominees have been members of the President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board (PFIAB) since 1993. These nominations for the Presidential Citizens Medal are based principally on both individuals' highly distinguished, selflessly dedicated and extremely effective service on the PFIAB – an uniquely important White House advisory body, whose membership carries with it very sensitive responsibilities directly supporting the President of the United States. I nonetheless also wish to emphasize the devotion to the public interest and commitment to excellence represented by their long and distinguished careers in other crucial U.S. national security and public service venues.

The President appointed Senator Warren B. Rudman to the initial post of PFIAB Vice Chairman undoubtedly because of his impeccable, lifelong reputation for achievement, integrity, unwavering patriotism and fair-dealing bi-partisanship...throughout his public and private careers. Senator Rudman is known worldwide for his extraordinary record as a two-term United States Senator from New Hampshire, where he distinguished himself as Chairman and Vice Chairman of the Ethics Committee; a member of the Select Committee on Intelligence; a member of the Appropriations Committee; and Vice Chairman of the Select Committee on Iran-Contra. He is well known for his co-authorship of the Gramm-Rudman deficit reduction law. His previous service to the State of New Hampshire as a highly respected Attorney General and his U.S. Army tour as a combat platoon leader and combat company commander in the Korean War -- for which he won the Bronze Star and Purple Heart -- formed an already commendable professional foundation for his later accomplishments in Washington.

Senator Rudman has set a new standard of excellence and achievement in his leadership of the PFIAB -- a standard to which future Chairmen most assuredly will aspire. As Vice Chairman from 1993 to 1997, he was instrumental in guiding the Board in its selection of issues to review and its synthesis of solutions recommended to the President. His breadth and depth of knowledge on the full spectrum of U.S. intelligence activities and related national security affairs has been unequaled among the Board membership, and is highly admired and valued by the White House senior staff and leadership of the U.S. Intelligence Community. Twice during his tenure as Vice Chairman, he took up the reins as Acting Chairman, ensuring -- and bolstering -- the Board's continued vigilant oversight on behalf of the President.

In addition to his PFIAB duties, Senator Rudman in 1994 was appointed by the President to be Vice Chairman of the Commission on Roles and Capabilities of the U.S. Intelligence Community, where he was a key player in generating its seminal report on intelligence community reform and restructuring. The President also appointed him to Chair the Defense Department Commission on Gulf War Illness and the Commission on National Security in the 21st Century. On both panels, the reports from which have had tremendously positive impact, Senator Rudman has played a pivotal leadership role, ensuring their unquestioned objectivity, thoughtfulness and precision.

Following Senator Rudman's superlative five-year performance as PFIAB Vice Chairman, the President appointed him Chairman in late 1997. In the two and a half years hence, Senator Rudman has achieved a level of Board effectiveness and achievement -- not to mention acclaim - heretofore unheard of, even during the early days of the Cold War under former chairmen like James Killian, Clark Clifford, and Maxwell Taylor. Asked by the DDCI and the President to investigate a very serious security matter involving a former U.S. intelligence official, he took charge of a sober, but necessarily probing, Board inquiry that found the truth and set a tone for accountability that has reverberated favorably throughout the Intelligence Community. Asked by the President to investigate very serious nuclear weapons security and foreign espionage problems at the Energy Department's National Labs, Senator Rudman became the leading architect of a Board report that received accolades from the President, scores of Congressional leaders and members, editorial pages throughout the country, and the general public.

By literally transforming and reforming the entire national security structure of the Department of Energy, Rudman accomplished in six months what no one was able to do in two decades.

Throughout his tenures as Vice Chairman and Chairman of the Board, Senator Rudman has been asked personally by the President for his expert, unvarnished opinion on multiple sensitive issues and for his uniquely objective and bipartisan assistance in dealing with Congress and the public on matters of extreme national security import. Time and again, he has responded with alacrity, candor and unswerving dedication to do "what is right" for the President, for America and for our national security interests.

Dr. Sidney D. Drell has had a phenomenal career in science, education, and public service: A world-class nuclear scientist, who has dedicated his life to understanding both the opportunities and dangers of the atom. An internationally-renowned strategic arms control expert, whose writings have received broad acclaim and whom foreign dignitaries like Michail Gorbachev fondly call "Sid." A highly accomplished scientific author, whose textbooks on quantum physics have been the standard reference works at major universities for over 30 years. A winner of innumerable international and national scientific awards -- just about everything short of the Nobel. A prestigious university professor at Stanford, Carnegie-Mellon and Rockefeller. And, beloved mentor to many disadvantaged high school students in the San Francisco Bay area. Clearly, Dr. Drell's appointment to the PFIAB was an easy choice for the President.

Even before his PFIAB service, Dr. Drell was extremely well-known and highly respected in Washington for his service to presidents, defense and intelligence agencies, and committees of Congress as an expert, unbiased advisor on nuclear weapons matters. Dr. Drell previously served as a member of the President's Science Advisory Panel and was a consultant to several National Security Councils. He has chaired the Nuclear Weapons Safety Panel of the House Armed Services Committee, was a member of the Technical Review Panel of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence, and has been a consultant to the Congressional Office of Technology Assessment and the US Arms Control and Disarmament Agency. Dr. Drell for years chaired the University of California President's Council that oversees the Department of Energy's national weapons labs; he also is a founding member of JASON, a group of academic scientists who consult for the US Government on issues of great sensitivity and national security importance. Finally, he currently serves on the US Government Commission on Maintaining US Nuclear Weapons Expertise.

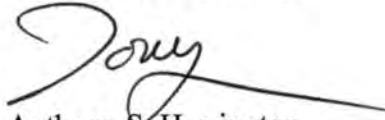
Dr. Drell has made an indelible and extremely laudable mark in the annals of PFIAB -- and White House -- history. Over the last eight years, he has been the single most active and creative member of the PFIAB -- and, arguably, the entire U.S. Intelligence Community -- determined to bring White House and community leadership attention and support to bear on a wide range of critical scientific and technical challenges confronting this nation's foreign intelligence effort. In particular, Dr. Drell's unrelenting and uncompromising dedication to improving and enhancing U.S. intelligence performance on the entire gamut of issues involving the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction has been instrumental both in bringing about some great successes and in avoiding some potentially devastating failures.

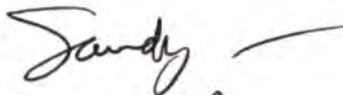
His tireless efforts are largely responsible for several major PFIAB reports that have raised the awareness of senior administration officials, including the President. His personal perseverance and keen scientific insight have been key ingredients to many significant improvements in technical activities by various intelligence programs in recent years. A demanding "task master" especially in the field of scientific and technical analysis, Dr. Drell's keen interest has significantly improved the precision and comprehensiveness of analytic efforts throughout the intelligence community, including the NIC, the CIA, DIA and the nuclear weapons labs. His expert grasp of the issues and deep understanding of the nuclear weapons lab culture were indispensable and decisive in the preparation of the Board's monumental report on security at the DoE weapons labs.

Beyond his work on the PFIAB, Dr. Drell has contributed to many other important intelligence community efforts. For example, he has served on several DCI panels, including the Non-Proliferation Advisory Panel. He has worked directly with the CIA Clandestine Service on sensitive matters, helping to significantly enhance its effectiveness. Perhaps most telling of the high esteem with which the community leadership holds him, whenever an important S&T personnel appointment is pending in the intelligence community, Dr. Drell is consulted for his views and recommendations. Simply put, Sid Drell has been the unrivaled S&T "workhorse" of the Clinton PFIAB and Intelligence Community.

Attached are supporting documents on both nominations.

Respectfully submitted,


Anthony S. Harrington



Per our earlier discussion,
I hope this well-deserved recognition
will occur.

SENATOR WARREN B. RUDMAN

Warren B. Rudman became a partner in the international law firm, Paul, Weiss, Rifkind, Wharton and Garrison after serving two distinguished terms as a U.S. Senator from New Hampshire. He was first elected to the Senate in 1980 and overwhelmingly re-elected in 1986.

Born on May 18, 1930, Senator Rudman is a lifelong resident of New Hampshire. He received a B.S. from Syracuse University in 1952 and served in the U.S. Army as a combat platoon leader and company commander during the Korean War. He entered the Army as a second lieutenant and was discharged with the rank of captain. In 1960, he received his LL.B. from Boston College Law School.

Senator Rudman began his career practicing law in his hometown of Nashua. In 1970, he was appointed Attorney General of New Hampshire and in 1975 he was elected president of the National Association of Attorneys General. After completing his term as Attorney General, Senator Rudman joined the Manchester, NH based law firm, Sheehan, Phinney, Bass and Green where he currently maintains an office part-time.

During his twelve accomplished years in the Senate, Senator Rudman established a record of independence by refusing to accept out-of-state political action committee (PAC) donations. A survey by the National Journal based upon interviews with Senate observers named Rudman as one of the body's "Best Legislators" and early in his career one of the Senate's "Rising Stars."

Perhaps his best known accomplishment came in 1985 when he co-authored the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings deficit reduction law. This historic legislation, an innovative mechanism unprecedented in its scope and effectiveness, inserted discipline and accountability on the chaotic federal budget process in order to reduce the federal deficit. It was described by one Washington writer as "the most significant piece of legislation of the 1980's."

In December, 1986, Rudman was appointed to serve as Vice-Chairman of the Senate Select Committee investigating arms transfers to Iran. In his position as Vice-Chairman he was instrumental in organizing and directing the investigation of the Iran-Contra affair earning bipartisan recognition for his aggressive, thorough and objective pursuit of the facts. During the public Iran-Contra hearings, he captured the nation's interest when he cross-examined Oliver North and concluded by saying, "The American people have the Constitutional right to be wrong."

While in the Senate, Rudman served on the Ethics Committee from 1985 until he left the Senate. As its Chairman and Vice Chairman, he presided over numerous investigations and hearings including the Keating Five and was active in fashioning ethics legislation. In addition, he served on the Senate Impeachment Panel for Judge Claiborne and Judge Alycee Hastings.

Senator Rudman served on the Senate Appropriations Committee, the Intelligence Committee, the Governmental Affairs Committee and the well-known Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations. As a member of the Appropriations Committee, he was active on the Subcommittees on Defense and Commerce, Justice, State and the Judiciary, where he served as the Ranking Republican. While supporting a strong military, he actively opposed expensive weapons systems that were not cost effective.

Due to his extraordinary concern with the inability of policymakers to resolve the country's fiscal crisis, Rudman joined with former Senator Paul Tsongas and former Commerce Secretary Pete Peterson to form the Concord Coalition. The Concord Coalition is a non-profit organization set up as a grass-roots movement to awaken the American people to the gravity of our nation's fiscal crisis. Senator Rudman is very active in this organization which was started in September of 1992.

In addition to the Concord Coalition, the Senator is a member of the Board of Directors of the Chubb Corporation, Collins & Aikman, Prime Succession and the Raytheon Company, and a Trustee of several funds of the Dreyfus Corporation. President Clinton appointed Senator Rudman as a member of the President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board in the fall of 1993 where he now serves as Vice Chairman. In addition, he was appointed by the President to serve as Vice Chairman of the Commission on Roles and Capabilities of the U.S. Intelligence Community. He also serves on the Board of Trustees of Boston College, Valley Forge Military Academy, the Council on Foreign Relations and the Brookings Institution. He is an Honorary Trustee of the Aspen Institute as well as being a member of the Senior Advisory Committee of the Institute of Politics of the John F. Kennedy School of Government at Harvard.

His book, COMBAT: Twelve Years in the U.S. Senate, was published by Random House in May of 1996.

SIDNEY D. DRELL is Professor of Theoretical Physics (Emeritus) at the Stanford Linear Accelerator Center, Stanford University. He was also the Deputy Director until retiring in 1998. He did his undergraduate studies at Princeton University and his graduate work at U. of Illinois. In 1984 he was awarded a prize fellowship of the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation.

Dr. Drell is a physicist and arms control specialist. He has published extensively in theoretical physics, and co-authored (with J. D. Bjorken) two books on Relativistic Quantum Mechanics and Fields that have been widely translated and used for more than 30 years. He has received many honors and awards for his research achievements in theoretical physics (elementary particle processes). These include the Ernest Orlando Lawrence Memorial Award of the Atomic Energy Commission, two Guggenheim Fellowships, and election to the National Academy of Sciences, American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and the American Philosophical Society. He was President of the American Physical Society in 1986 and chaired the Department of Energy's High Energy Physics Advisory Panel for nine years.

Since 1960 Dr. Drell has been active as an advisor to the Executive and Legislative branches of government on national security and defense technical issues. He is currently a member of the President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board, the Non-Proliferation Advisory Panel, and the Commission on Maintaining US Nuclear Weapons Expertise; and chairs the U.C. President's Council that oversees the Los Alamos, Lawrence Berkeley, and Lawrence Livermore National Laboratories. He is a founding member of JASON, a group of academic scientists who consult for the government on issues of national importance.

Past activities of Dr. Drell have included chairmanship of the Panel on Nuclear Weapons Safety of the House Armed Services Committee and the Technology Review Panel of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence, membership on the President's Science Advisory Committee and consulting for the National Security Council, the U. S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, and the Congressional Office of Technology Assessment.

Dr. Drell's 1983 Danz Lectures at the University of Washington were published under the title, *Facing the Threat of Nuclear Weapons* (revised and reissued in 1989). In 1993 a collection of his writings and congressional testimony was published in its Masters of Modern Physics series by the American Institute of Physics under the title *In the Shadow of the Bomb: Physics and Arms Control*, and the Council on Foreign Relations published a book *Reducing Nuclear Danger* co-authored with McGeorge Bundy and William J. Crowe, Jr.

Dr. Drell received the 1980 Leo Szilard Award for Physics in Science, Arms Control, and International Security in the Public Interest from the American Physical

Society, and the 1993 Hilliard Roderick Prize of the AAAS in Science, Arms Control and International Security. In 1994 he received the Woodrow Wilson Award from Princeton University for "Distinguished Achievement in the Nation's Service," and was a co-recipient of the Ettore Majorana — Erice — Science for Peace Prize "for his numerous contributions in the study of Elementary Particles; for his commitment to promote peaceful relations between the two superpowers." In 1996 he received the Gian Carlo Wick Commemorative Medal Award at the ICSC-World Laboratory "For his many outstanding contributions to particle physics and for his unceasing efforts to reduce the risk of nuclear weapons." In 1997 he was presented the Distinguished Associate Award of the Department of Energy and cited for his "many outstanding contributions to the science and defense missions of the Department of Energy and to national science and defense initiatives" and for having "played a major role in such critical areas as nuclear weapons safety, weapons testing and the future of the national high energy physics program." In 1998 he shared the first I. Ya. Pomeranchuk Prize, awarded by the Institute of Theoretical and Experimental Physics, Moscow, with Professor A. I. Akhiezer (Kharkov, Ukraine) for his "outstanding pioneering contributions to the quantum theory of the electrodynamic hadronic processes and for the development of the beamstrahlung theory for future colliders."

**MEMORANDUM
OF CALL**

Previous editions usable

TO:

Lisel



YOU WERE CALLED BY—



YOU WERE VISITED BY—

Jim Smith

OF (Organization)

NSC



PLEASE PHONE

▶ (Enter area code,
if necessary)

69341



DSN



WILL CALL AGAIN



IS WAITING TO SEE YOU



RETURNED YOUR CALL



WISHES AN APPOINTMENT

MESSAGE

*President Citizen's
Medal*

RECEIVED BY

DR

DATE

9-29

TIME

2:20

NSN 7540-00-634-4018
50363-111
UNICOR FPI-SST



OPTIONAL FORM 363 (Rev. 7-94)
General Services Administration

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

President's
Foreign Intelligence
Advisory Board

September 27, 2000

MEMORANDUM FOR: LISEL LOY
STAFF SECRETARY

FROM: RANDY DEITERING
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

SUBJECT: NOMINATION OF SEN. WARREN RUDMAN AND
DR. SIDNEY DRELL FOR PRESIDENTIAL CITIZENS
MEDALS

'00 SEP 27 PM 2:41

Attached is a memo from US Ambassador to Brazil Anthony S. Harrington nominating Senator Warren B. Rudman and Dr. Sidney D. Drell, each, for the Presidential Citizens Medal. Senator Rudman, now an attorney in private practice, is Chairman of this Board. Dr. Drell, a Professor Emeritus of Stanford University, is a member of this Board. Both originally were appointed to this Board in 1993 by the President.

We would greatly appreciate being informed as soon as possible of the President's decision regarding these two nominations. We would be pleased to assist in any way with the plans and arrangements for the award ceremony. Thank you.

cc: Delia
Cohen
Delia
let us
Bradley
NSC (W) 9:00

EMBASSY OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

THE AMBASSADOR

September 25, 2000

MEMORANDUM FOR: ✓ LISEL LOY
STAFF SECRETARY
THE WHITE HOUSE

CC: SAMUEL BERGER
ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT
FOR NATIONAL SECURITY AFFAIRS

FROM: ANTHONY S. HARRINGTON *ASH*

SUBJECT: NOMINATION OF SEN. WARREN B. RUDMAN AND
DR. SIDNEY DRELL FOR PRESIDENTIAL CITIZENS
MEDALS

REF: EXECUTIVE ORDER 11494

By this memorandum, I nominate Senator Warren B. Rudman and Professor Sidney D. Drell, both members of the President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board (PFIAB), for the Presidential Citizens Medal. I am submitting these nominations in my current capacity as U.S. Ambassador to Brazil and as former Vice Chairman of the PFIAB and former Chairman of the President's Intelligence Oversight Board.

According to the referenced executive order, the Presidential Citizens Medal is awarded by the President on a very selective basis to individuals for exemplary deeds of service to their country. The Medal may be bestowed by the President upon any citizen of the United States at the sole discretion of the President. Also, the announcement granting the Medal and the presentation ceremonies may take place at any time during the year.

Both nominees have been members of the President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board (PFIAB) since 1993. These nominations for the Presidential Citizens Medal are based principally on both individuals' highly distinguished, selflessly dedicated and extremely effective service on the PFIAB – an uniquely important White House advisory body, whose membership carries with it very sensitive responsibilities directly supporting the President of the United States. I nonetheless also wish to emphasize the devotion to the public interest and commitment to excellence represented by their long and distinguished careers in other crucial U.S. national security and public service venues.

The President appointed Senator Warren B. Rudman to the initial post of PFIAB Vice Chairman undoubtedly because of his impeccable, lifelong reputation for achievement, integrity, unwavering patriotism and fair-dealing bi-partisanship...throughout his public and private careers. Senator Rudman is known worldwide for his extraordinary record as a two-term United States Senator from New Hampshire, where he distinguished himself as Chairman and Vice Chairman of the Ethics Committee; a member of the Select Committee on Intelligence; a member of the Appropriations Committee; and Vice Chairman of the Select Committee on Iran-Contra. He is well known for his co-authorship of the Gramm-Rudman deficit reduction law. His previous service to the State of New Hampshire as a highly respected Attorney General and his U.S. Army tour as a combat platoon leader and combat company commander in the Korean War -- for which he won the Bronze Star and Purple Heart -- formed an already commendable professional foundation for his later accomplishments in Washington.

Senator Rudman has set a new standard of excellence and achievement in his leadership of the PFIAB -- a standard to which future Chairmen most assuredly will aspire. As Vice Chairman from 1993 to 1997, he was instrumental in guiding the Board in its selection of issues to review and its synthesis of solutions recommended to the President. His breadth and depth of knowledge on the full spectrum of U.S. intelligence activities and related national security affairs has been unequaled among the Board membership, and is highly admired and valued by the White House senior staff and leadership of the U.S. Intelligence Community. Twice during his tenure as Vice Chairman, he took up the reins as Acting Chairman, ensuring -- and bolstering -- the Board's continued vigilant oversight on behalf of the President.

In addition to his PFIAB duties, Senator Rudman in 1994 was appointed by the President to be Vice Chairman of the Commission on Roles and Capabilities of the U.S. Intelligence Community, where he was a key player in generating its seminal report on intelligence community reform and restructuring. The President also appointed him to Chair the Defense Department Commission on Gulf War Illness and the Commission on National Security in the 21st Century. On both panels, the reports from which have had tremendously positive impact, Senator Rudman has played a pivotal leadership role, ensuring their unquestioned objectivity, thoughtfulness and precision.

Following Senator Rudman's superlative five-year performance as PFIAB Vice Chairman, the President appointed him Chairman in late 1997. In the two and a half years hence, Senator Rudman has achieved a level of Board effectiveness and achievement -- not to mention acclaim - heretofore unheard of, even during the early days of the Cold War under former chairmen like James Killian, Clark Clifford, and Maxwell Taylor. Asked by the DDCI and the President to investigate a very serious security matter involving a former U.S. intelligence official, he took charge of a sober, but necessarily probing, Board inquiry that found the truth and set a tone for accountability that has reverberated favorably throughout the Intelligence Community. Asked by the President to investigate very serious nuclear weapons security and foreign espionage problems at the Energy Department's National Labs, Senator Rudman became the leading architect of a Board report that received accolades from the President, scores of Congressional leaders and members, editorial pages throughout the country, and the general public.

By literally transforming and reforming the entire national security structure of the Department of Energy, Rudman accomplished in six months what no one was able to do in two decades.

Throughout his tenures as Vice Chairman and Chairman of the Board, Senator Rudman has been asked personally by the President for his expert, unvarnished opinion on multiple sensitive issues and for his uniquely objective and bipartisan assistance in dealing with Congress and the public on matters of extreme national security import. Time and again, he has responded with alacrity, candor and unswerving dedication to do "what is right" for the President, for America and for our national security interests.

Dr. Sidney D. Drell has had a phenomenal career in science, education, and public service: A world-class nuclear scientist, who has dedicated his life to understanding both the opportunities and dangers of the atom. An internationally-renowned strategic arms control expert, whose writings have received broad acclaim and whom foreign dignitaries like Michail Gorbachev fondly call "Sid." A highly accomplished scientific author, whose textbooks on quantum physics have been the standard reference works at major universities for over 30 years. A winner of innumerable international and national scientific awards -- just about everything short of the Nobel. A prestigious university professor at Stanford, Carnegie-Mellon and Rockefeller. And, beloved mentor to many disadvantaged high school students in the San Francisco Bay area. Clearly, Dr. Drell's appointment to the PFIAB was an easy choice for the President.

Even before his PFIAB service, Dr. Drell was extremely well-known and highly respected in Washington for his service to presidents, defense and intelligence agencies, and committees of Congress as an expert, unbiased advisor on nuclear weapons matters. Dr. Drell previously served as a member of the President's Science Advisory Panel and was a consultant to several National Security Councils. He has chaired the Nuclear Weapons Safety Panel of the House Armed Services Committee, was a member of the Technical Review Panel of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence, and has been a consultant to the Congressional Office of Technology Assessment and the US Arms Control and Disarmament Agency. Dr. Drell for years chaired the University of California President's Council that oversees the Department of Energy's national weapons labs; he also is a founding member of JASON, a group of academic scientists who consult for the US Government on issues of great sensitivity and national security importance. Finally, he currently serves on the US Government Commission on Maintaining US Nuclear Weapons Expertise.

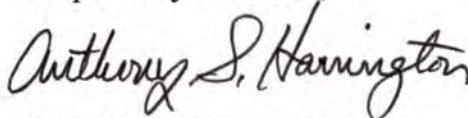
Dr. Drell has made an indelible and extremely laudable mark in the annals of PFIAB -- and White House -- history. Over the last eight years, he has been the single most active and creative member of the PFIAB -- and, arguably, the entire U.S. Intelligence Community -- determined to bring White House and community leadership attention and support to bear on a wide range of critical scientific and technical challenges confronting this nation's foreign intelligence effort. In particular, Dr. Drell's unrelenting and uncompromising dedication to improving and enhancing U.S. intelligence performance on the entire gamut of issues involving the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction has been instrumental both in bringing about some great successes and in avoiding some potentially devastating failures.

His tireless efforts are largely responsible for several major PFIAB reports that have raised the awareness of senior administration officials, including the President. His personal perseverance and keen scientific insight have been key ingredients to many significant improvements in technical activities by various intelligence programs in recent years. A demanding "task master" especially in the field of scientific and technical analysis, Dr. Drell's keen interest has significantly improved the precision and comprehensiveness of analytic efforts throughout the intelligence community, including the NIC, the CIA, DIA and the nuclear weapons labs. His expert grasp of the issues and deep understanding of the nuclear weapons lab culture were indispensable and decisive in the preparation of the Board's monumental report on security at the DoE weapons labs.

Beyond his work on the PFIAB, Dr. Drell has contributed to many other important intelligence community efforts. For example, he has served on several DCI panels, including the Non-Proliferation Advisory Panel. He has worked directly with the CIA Clandestine Service on sensitive matters, helping to significantly enhance its effectiveness. Perhaps most telling of the high esteem with which the community leadership holds him, whenever an important S&T personnel appointment is pending in the intelligence community, Dr. Drell is consulted for his views and recommendations. Simply put, Sid Drell has been the unrivaled S&T "workhorse" of the Clinton PFIAB and Intelligence Community.

Attached are supporting documents on both nominations.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Anthony S. Harrington". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style with a large initial 'A'.

Anthony S. Harrington

SENATOR WARREN B. RUDMAN

Warren B. Rudman became a partner in the international law firm, Paul, Weiss, Rifkind, Wharton and Garrison after serving two distinguished terms as a U.S. Senator from New Hampshire. He was first elected to the Senate in 1980 and overwhelmingly re-elected in 1986.

Born on May 18, 1930, Senator Rudman is a lifelong resident of New Hampshire. He received a B.S. from Syracuse University in 1952 and served in the U.S. Army as a combat platoon leader and company commander during the Korean War. He entered the Army as a second lieutenant and was discharged with the rank of captain. In 1960, he received his LL.B. from Boston College Law School.

Senator Rudman began his career practicing law in his hometown of Nashua. In 1970, he was appointed Attorney General of New Hampshire and in 1975 he was elected president of the National Association of Attorneys General. After completing his term as Attorney General, Senator Rudman joined the Manchester, NH based law firm, Sheehan, Phinney, Bass and Green where he currently maintains an office part-time.

During his twelve accomplished years in the Senate, Senator Rudman established a record of independence by refusing to accept out-of-state political action committee (PAC) donations. A survey by the National Journal based upon interviews with Senate observers named Rudman as one of the body's "Best Legislators" and early in his career one of the Senate's "Rising Stars."

Perhaps his best known accomplishment came in 1985 when he co-authored the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings deficit reduction law. This historic legislation, an innovative mechanism unprecedented in its scope and effectiveness, inserted discipline and accountability on the chaotic federal budget process in order to reduce the federal deficit. It was described by one Washington writer as "the most significant piece of legislation of the 1980's."

In December, 1986, Rudman was appointed to serve as Vice-Chairman of the Senate Select Committee investigating arms transfers to Iran. In his position as Vice-Chairman he was instrumental in organizing and directing the investigation of the Iran-Contra affair earning bipartisan recognition for his aggressive, thorough and objective pursuit of the facts. During the public Iran-Contra hearings, he captured the nation's interest when he cross-examined Oliver North and concluded by saying, "The American people have the Constitutional right to be wrong."

While in the Senate, Rudman served on the Ethics Committee from 1985 until he left the Senate. As its Chairman and Vice Chairman, he presided over numerous investigations and hearings including the Keating Five and was active in fashioning ethics legislation. In addition, he served on the Senate Impeachment Panel for Judge Claiborne and Judge Alyce Hastings.

Senator Rudman served on the Senate Appropriations Committee, the Intelligence Committee, the Governmental Affairs Committee and the well-known Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations. As a member of the Appropriations Committee, he was active on the Subcommittees on Defense and Commerce, Justice, State and the Judiciary, where he served as the Ranking Republican. While supporting a strong military, he actively opposed expensive weapons systems that were not cost effective.

Due to his extraordinary concern with the inability of policymakers to resolve the country's fiscal crisis, Rudman joined with former Senator Paul Tsongas and former Commerce Secretary Pete Peterson to form the Concord Coalition. The Concord Coalition is a non-profit organization set up as a grass-roots movement to awaken the American people to the gravity of our nation's fiscal crisis. Senator Rudman is very active in this organization which was started in September of 1992.

In addition to the Concord Coalition, the Senator is a member of the Board of Directors of the Chubb Corporation, Collins & Aikman, Prime Succession and the Raytheon Company, and a Trustee of several funds of the Dreyfus Corporation. President Clinton appointed Senator Rudman as a member of the President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board in the fall of 1993 where he now serves as Vice Chairman. In addition, he was appointed by the President to serve as Vice Chairman of the Commission on Roles and Capabilities of the U.S. Intelligence Community. He also serves on the Board of Trustees of Boston College, Valley Forge Military Academy, the Council on Foreign Relations and the Brookings Institution. He is an Honorary Trustee of the Aspen Institute as well as being a member of the Senior Advisory Committee of the Institute of Politics of the John F. Kennedy School of Government at Harvard.

His book, COMBAT: Twelve Years in the U.S. Senate, was published by Random House in May of 1996.

SIDNEY D. DRELL is Professor of Theoretical Physics (Emeritus) at the Stanford Linear Accelerator Center, Stanford University. He was also the Deputy Director until retiring in 1998. He did his undergraduate studies at Princeton University and his graduate work at U. of Illinois. In 1984 he was awarded a prize fellowship of the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation.

Dr. Drell is a physicist and arms control specialist. He has published extensively in theoretical physics, and co-authored (with J. D. Bjorken) two books on Relativistic Quantum Mechanics and Fields that have been widely translated and used for more than 30 years. He has received many honors and awards for his research achievements in theoretical physics (elementary particle processes). These include the Ernest Orlando Lawrence Memorial Award of the Atomic Energy Commission, two Guggenheim Fellowships, and election to the National Academy of Sciences, American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and the American Philosophical Society. He was President of the American Physical Society in 1986 and chaired the Department of Energy's High Energy Physics Advisory Panel for nine years.

Since 1960 Dr. Drell has been active as an advisor to the Executive and Legislative branches of government on national security and defense technical issues. He is currently a member of the President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board, the Non-Proliferation Advisory Panel, and the Commission on Maintaining US Nuclear Weapons Expertise; and chairs the U.C. President's Council that oversees the Los Alamos, Lawrence Berkeley, and Lawrence Livermore National Laboratories. He is a founding member of JASON, a group of academic scientists who consult for the government on issues of national importance.

Past activities of Dr. Drell have included chairmanship of the Panel on Nuclear Weapons Safety of the House Armed Services Committee and the Technology Review Panel of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence, membership on the President's Science Advisory Committee and consulting for the National Security Council, the U. S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, and the Congressional Office of Technology Assessment.

Dr. Drell's 1983 Danz Lectures at the University of Washington were published under the title, *Facing the Threat of Nuclear Weapons* (revised and reissued in 1989). In 1993 a collection of his writings and congressional testimony was published in its Masters of Modern Physics series by the American Institute of Physics under the title *In the Shadow of the Bomb: Physics and Arms Control*, and the Council on Foreign Relations published a book *Reducing Nuclear Danger* co-authored with McGeorge Bundy and William J. Crowe, Jr.

Dr. Drell received the 1980 Leo Szilard Award for Physics in Science, Arms Control, and International Security in the Public Interest from the American Physical

Society, and the 1993 Hilliard Roderick Prize of the AAAS in Science, Arms Control and International Security. In 1994 he received the Woodrow Wilson Award from Princeton University for "Distinguished Achievement in the Nation's Service," and was a co-recipient of the Ettore Majorana — Erice — Science for Peace Prize "for his numerous contributions in the study of Elementary Particles; for his commitment to promote peaceful relations between the two superpowers." In 1996 he received the Gian Carlo Wick Commemorative Medal Award at the ICSC-World Laboratory "For his many outstanding contributions to particle physics and for his unceasing efforts to reduce the risk of nuclear weapons." In 1997 he was presented the Distinguished Associate Award of the Department of Energy and cited for his "many outstanding contributions to the science and defense missions of the Department of Energy and to national science and defense initiatives" and for having "played a major role in such critical areas as nuclear weapons safety, weapons testing and the future of the national high energy physics program." In 1998 he shared the first I. Ya. Pomeranchuk Prize, awarded by the Institute of Theoretical and Experimental Physics, Moscow, with Professor A. I. Akhiezer (Kharkov, Ukraine) for his "outstanding pioneering contributions to the quantum theory of the electrodynamic hadronic processes and for the development of the beamstrahlung theory for future colliders."

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

June 4, 1999

Mr. ~~President~~:

Phil prepared this for you before
he left, but didn't find an
opportunity to give it to you.

Sean Maloney *SM*

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
6-4-99

Copied

Podesta

PHOTOCOPY
WJC HANDWRITING

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
6-4-99

May 21, 1999

MR. PRESIDENT:

You have awarded relatively few Citizens Medals (15) during your term in office as compared to 63 Medals of Freedom. You should consider for the latter part of this year and into next year making more frequent use of the Citizens Medal.

I have talked to John about this and he thinks it's a good idea. We could start awarding 1 or 2 Citizens Medals a month to, for example, a hero of Kosovar refugee resettlement; a principled clergyman who has stood up to some form of racism; a philanthropist; a Welfare-to-Work success story (or Eli for that matter), a retiring Senator; someone like John Walsh (creator of America's Most Wanted -- you received a letter on this once); or other similar stories that don't quite rise to the Medal of Freedom level but fit with Clinton signature accomplishments. I think we'd have to be careful and not award medals for fire and ambulance-type rescues. While undeniably heroic, these type of stories happen all over the country each day and it would be hard to distinguish among them.

If you agree, we can undertake an effort to begin this planning. The events could be stand alone or could be folded into other events when appropriate. For your information, I've attached the lists of Citizens Medals you and President Bush awarded.

Phil Caplan

cc: John Podesta
Sean Maloney

PHOTOCOPY
WJC HANDWRITING

PRESIDENTIAL CITIZENS MEDAL
PRESENTED BY
President Clinton

- - -

ABRAMSON, Albert	04/29/98
Businessman, Philanthropist, mobilized the financial resources to help build the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum	
AUTRY, Gene	02/26/98
Humanitarian, Philanthropist, American legend	
DREW, Samuel Nelson (POSTHUMOUSLY)	12/15/95
U.S. Diplomat killed in Bosnia during peace negotiations	
FISHER, Zachary	04/21/95
Founder of Intrepid Museum in NYC, gifts to families of service members killed in the line of duty	
FRASURE, Robert C. (POSTHUMOUSLY)	12/15/95
U.S. Diplomat killed in Bosnia during peace negotiations	
GUGGENHEIMER, Elinor	12/10/97
Philanthropy and Childrens Advocate	
JONES, Bernice Young	02/26/96
Philanthropist, patron of the arts, supporter of community and religious institutions	
KICKLIGHTER, William H.	04/21/95
Executive Director of WWII Commemoration Committee, public service	
KRUZEL, Joseph J. (POSTHUMOUSLY)	12/15/95
U.S. Diplomat killed in Bosnia during peace negotiations	
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	
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	
ST. JOHN, Adrian	04/21/95
WW II & Korean War hero	
YATES, Sidney R.	10/07/93
Long-time champion of the American arts, Member of the United States House of Representatives from Illinois	

PRESIDENTIAL CITIZENS MEDAL
PRESENTED BY
President Bush

- - -

ATWOOD, Donald J. Public Servant, Deputy Secretary of Defense during Operations Desert Shield/Desert Storm, Persian Gulf	07/03/91
BENSON, Ezra Taft Public Servant, former Secretary of Agriculture, leader of the Mormon church, lifelong friend of the Boy Scouts of America	08/30/89
BOSCHWITZ, Senator Rudy Public Servant, former U.S. Senator from Minnesota, helped facilitate the evacuation of thousands of Jews from Ethiopia	06/04/91
BUCKLEY, William F. (POSTHUMOUSLY) Public Servant, CIA official, killed by terrorist in Lebanon	03/18/92
BUCKLEY, William F., Jr. Magazine Editor, National Review, columnist, Author	01/18/89
EAGLEBURGER, Lawrence S. Public Servant, Dipolmat, Deputy Secretary of State during Operation Desert Shield/Desert Storm, Persian Gulf, former Ambassador to Yugoslavia, Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs, Assistant Secretary of State	07/03/91
FITZWATER, Max Marlin Public Servant, Assistant to the President and Press Secretary, former Assistant to the President for Press Relations, and Special Assistant to the President and Deputy Press Secretary for Domestic Affairs	01/19/93
GATES, Robert M. Public Servant, Assistant to the President and Deputy for National Security Affairs during Operations Desert Shield/Desert Storm, Persian Gulf, former Deputy Director of Central Intelligence	07/03/91
GRAY, C. Boyden Public Servant, Counsel to the President	01/19/93
HAASS, Richard N. Public Servant, Special Assistant to the President and Deputy for National Security Affairs during Operations Desert Shield/Desert Storm, Persian Gulf	07/03/91
HIGGINS, William Richard (POSTHUMOUSLY) Military Officer, U.S. Marine Corps, killed by terrorist in Lebanon	03/18/92
JEREMIAH, Admiral David E., USN Military Officer, Vice Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff during Operations Desert Shield/Desert Storm, Persian Gulf	07/03/91
KERR, Richard J. Public Servant, Deputy Director of Central Intelligence during Operations Desert Shield/Desert Storm, Persian Gulf	07/03/91

KIMMITT, Robert M.	07/03/91
Public Servant, Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs during Operations Desert Shield/Desert Storm, Persian Gulf, former Deputy Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs, Executive Secretary of the National Security Council, General Counsel, Department of the Treasury	
KIRKLAND, Joseph Lane	11/13/89
Labor Leader, President, AFL/CIO	
WOLFOWITZ, Paul D.	07/03/91
Public Servant, Under Secretary of Defense for Policy during Operations Desert Shield/Desert Storm, Persian Gulf, former Ambassador to Indonesia, Assistant Secretary of State	
ZALE, Tony	10/16/90
Athlete, former middleweight boxing champion, Humanitarian, worked with the inner city youth of Chicago, Illinois	

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

May 18, 1999

MR. PRESIDENT:

You have awarded relatively few Citizens Medals (15) during your term in office as compared to 63 Medals of Freedom. You should consider for the latter part of this year and into next year making more frequent use of the Citizens Medal.

I have talked to John about this and he thinks its a good idea. We could start awarding 1 or 2 Citizens Medals a month to, for example, a hero of Kosovar refugee resettlement; a principled clergyman who has stood up to some form of racism; a philanthropist; a retiring Senator; someone like John Walsh (creator of America's Most Wanted -- you received a letter on this once); or other similar stories that don't quite rise to the Medal of Freedom level. I think we'd have to be careful and not award medals for fire and ambulance-type rescues. While undeniably heroic, these type of stories happen all over the country each day and it would be hard to distinguish among them.

Squiter
accomp

Chief
School

If you agree, we can undertake an effort to begin this planning. The events could be stand alone or could be folded into other events when appropriate. For your information, I've attached the lists of Citizens Medals you and President Bush awarded.

Phil Caplan

cc: John Podesta
Sean Maloney

Phillip Caplan

05/14/99 09:57:26 AM

Record Type: Record

To: John Podesta/WHO/EOP

cc:

Subject: Idea for later in the year

We have underused Citizens Medals. Might be a good idea to, later in the year, start giving 1 or 2 month to various sorts of people -- e.g., heroes of refugee resettlement; the guy who started America's Most Wanted (we got a letter on this once), etc.

Just a thought.



John Podesta
05/14/99 12:19:39 PM

Record Type: Record

To: Phillip Caplan/WHO/EOP

cc:

Subject: Re: Idea for later in the year

Good idea. Can you drop a short note to the President.

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
8-7-98



HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20515

JAMES A. BARCIA
FIFTH DISTRICT
MICHIGAN

August 7, 1998

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

Dear Mr. President:

I am writing to encourage you to consider awarding the Presidential Medal of Freedom to John Walsh. As you know, John's highly rated and successful series "America's Most Wanted, America Fights Back" has had an incredible impact on the safety of our citizens. He has made a significant difference by getting criminals off the street, and for this has already won similar endorsements from our nation's governors, state attorneys general, the National Law Enforcement Council, and the National Victim Center.

This man exemplifies the best in our nation. He faced the personal tragedy of the abduction and murder of his son, Adam, by deciding to fight back and create greater awareness of criminal activity across our land. He has worked with law enforcement officials and with victims of crimes to encourage ordinary Americans to assist in capturing 518 felons. He has also been a force for constructive change through his support of efforts ranging from local fund raisers to his position as a member of the Board of Directors of Boys and Girls Clubs of America.

Mr. President, Vicki and I had the pleasure of sitting next to your mother at Ford's Theater during a performance by Mark Russell several years ago. She was so proud of you and all of your accomplishments. Such victories often mean more when we

John / Barcia

10:07 AM '98 AUG 17 AM 9:31

idea

BS

Copied

Podesta

Emanuel

COS

Phil
I think
a
more
appropriate
recognition
would be
something
worth thinking
about.
/OAK

The Honorable William J. Clinton

August 7, 1998

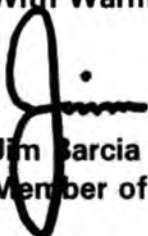
Page 2

can share them with those closest to us. John's mother has been diagnosed with cancer, and it is not certain how much time she may have remaining. If John were to ever receive the Presidential Medal of Freedom, it would be even more special for him to receive it while he can still share this honor with his mother.

John Walsh, I believe, is most deserving of the Presidential Medal of Freedom. I would respectfully appreciate your serious consideration of John's selection for this outstanding honor.

I greatly appreciate all of your sacrifices on behalf of the American people. Yours is a legacy that will be kindly looked upon in history.

With Warmest Regards,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Jim Garcia". The signature is stylized with a large, looped initial "J" and a horizontal line extending to the right.

Jim Garcia
Member of Congress

JB:rs

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

8-7-98



HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20515

John / Podesta
not a bad
idea
BC

JAMES A. BARCIA
FIFTH DISTRICT
MICHIGAN

August 7, 1998

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

Copied
Podesta
Emanuel
COS

Dear Mr. President:

I am writing to encourage you to consider awarding the Presidential Medal of Freedom to John Walsh. As you know, John's highly rated and successful series "America's Most Wanted, America Fights Back" has had an incredible impact on the safety of our citizens. He has made a significant difference by getting criminals off the street, and for this has already won similar endorsements from our nation's governors, state attorneys general, the National Law Enforcement Council, and the National Victim Center.

This man exemplifies the best in our nation. He faced the personal tragedy of the abduction and murder of his son, Adam, by deciding to fight back and create greater awareness of criminal activity across our land. He has worked with law enforcement officials and with victims of crimes to encourage ordinary Americans to assist in capturing 518 felons. He has also been a force for constructive change through his support of efforts ranging from local fund raisers to his position as a member of the Board of Directors of Boys and Girls Clubs of America.

Mr. President, Vicki and I had the pleasure of sitting next to your mother at Ford's Theater during a performance by Mark Russell several years ago. She was so proud of you and all of your accomplishments. Such victories often mean more when we

The Honorable William J. Clinton
August 7, 1998
Page 2

can share them with those closest to us. John's mother has been diagnosed with cancer, and it is not certain how much time she may have remaining. If John were to ever receive the Presidential Medal of Freedom, it would be even more special for him to receive it while he can still share this honor with his mother.

John Walsh, I believe, is most deserving of the Presidential Medal of Freedom. I would respectfully appreciate your serious consideration of John's selection for this outstanding honor.

I greatly appreciate all of your sacrifices on behalf of the American people. Yours is a legacy that will be kindly looked upon in history.

With Warmest Regards,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Jim Garcia". The signature is stylized with a large, looped "J" and a cursive "Garcia".

Jim Garcia
Member of Congress

JB:rs

Congress of the United States

House of Representatives

Washington, DC 20515-3010

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

8-5-98

Donald M. Payne
M.C.

*Re: idea
to give Citizen Medal
(retroactive of Freedom)
to their guy -
could be same for Hinton
or their owner -
BZ*

Honorable William Jefferson Clinton
President of the United States
The White House
Washington, D.C.

*Copied to:
Emanuel
COS*

*Citizens
Medal
Ideas*

DONALD M. PAYNE
10TH DISTRICT, NEW JERSEY

COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION
AND THE WORKFORCE

SUBCOMMITTEE ON EARLY CHILDHOOD,
YOUTH AND FAMILIES

SUBCOMMITTEE ON EMPLOYER-EMPLOYEE
RELATIONS
RANKING MINORITY MEMBER

COMMITTEE ON INTERNATIONAL
RELATIONS

SUBCOMMITTEE ON AFRICA

SUBCOMMITTEE ON INTERNATIONAL
OPERATIONS AND HUMAN RIGHTS



THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

8-5-98

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515-3010

July 30, 1998

WASHINGTON OFFICE
2244 RAYBURN HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, DC 20515-3010
(202) 225-3436

DISTRICT OFFICES
MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.
FEDERAL BUILDING
AND COURTHOUSE
50 WALNUT STREET
ROOM 1016
NEWARK, NJ 07102
(973) 645-3213

333 NORTH BROAD STREET
ELIZABETH, NJ 07208
(908) 629-0222

Honorable William Jefferson Clinton
President of the United States
The White House
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. President,

It was good to have the opportunity to speak with you earlier this week at the home of Smith and Elizabeth Bagley on the occasion of the presentation of the Irish American Peace Prize to Senator George Mitchell. Having visited Northern Ireland for the second time myself on the eve of the Parade season, I share your hope that at long last the Irish people will enjoy peace and reconciliation. The remarkable progress achieved in recent months would not have been possible without your courageous commitment to the peace process.

As I mentioned to you at the event, I wanted to bring to your attention the accomplishments of an extraordinary 94-year old African American sportswriter, Sam Lacy, who was recently honored by the Baseball Hall of Fame. I had the privilege of attending the Hall of Fame weekend in Cooperstown, where Mr. Lacy received the J.G. Taylor Spink award for excellence in baseball journalism. Mr. Lacy delivered a speech which articulated his experiences during the struggle to integrate sports so eloquently that many in the audience were moved to tears.

Sam Lacy's sportswriting career, which has spanned 17 presidential elections, was distinguished by his columns in the 1930s and 40s questioning the status quo of segregated leagues. A former player in the Negro Leagues, Mr. Lacy said of segregation in sports, "There was something unreal and unfair about this, so when I got to the Washington Tribune in the 1930s, I began to campaign to correct something that I thought was a terrible injustice."

He spearheaded a letter writing campaign to the Commissioner of Baseball, Judge Landis, and to baseball owners (with no response) and also to leading columnists of the day. Later, he moved to the Chicago Defender newspaper and then to the Afro-American, where at age 94 he continues to work today. In the 1940s, after the death of Judge Landis, he was granted permission to make his case to the owners in Detroit. He presented a proposal, which was not acted on immediately. However, he persisted, suggesting in his articles names of black players which he felt qualified for admission into the Major Leagues. Both Mr. Lacy and another sports writer, Wendell Smith of the Pittsburgh Courier, felt that Jackie Robinson was the black player who should pave the way in integrating baseball.

They selected Jackie Robinson not necessarily because he was the best player, but because they were confident that he had the temperament to endure the pressures facing the first person to break the racial barrier in baseball. Both Sam Lacy and Jackie Robinson demonstrated enormous grace in withstanding incidents of public ridicule and bigotry which sadly marked that era.

Mr. Lacy continued to use his gift for words to address the disparity in pay between black and white players. His thoughtful columns always examined racial issues in sports in the larger cultural context of American society.

Mr. President, I recall the very positive response you received a few years ago when you presented the Distinguished American Award at the Congressional Black Caucus Foundation's Annual Legislative Conference to Ms. Osceola McCarty of Mississippi for her generosity in donating her life's savings to a college scholarship fund for young people. I would like to respectfully request that you consider bestowing the same award on Mr. Lacy and also invite him to be your guest at this year's CBCF dinner. I would be happy to facilitate this matter in any way possible.

Again, Mr. President, I appreciate the job that you are doing in behalf of our nation and thank you for taking this matter under consideration.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Donald M. Payne", with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Donald M. Payne
Member of Congress

PRESIDENTIAL CITIZENS MEDAL
PRESENTED BY
President Clinton

- - -

ABRAMSON, Albert	04/29/98
Businessman, Philanthropist, mobilized the financial resources to help build the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum	
AUTRY, Gene	02/26/98
Humanitarian, Philanthropist, American legend	
DREW, Samuel Nelson (POSTHUMOUSLY)	12/15/95
U.S. Diplomat killed in Bosnia during peace negotiations	
FISHER, Zachary	04/21/95
Founder of Intrepid Museum in NYC, gifts to families of service members killed in the line of duty	
FRASURE, Robert C. (POSTHUMOUSLY)	12/15/95
U.S. Diplomat killed in Bosnia during peace negotiations	
GUGGENHEIMER, Elinor	12/10/97
Philanthropy and Childrens Advocate	
JONES, Bernice Young	02/26/96
Philanthropist, patron of the arts, supporter of community and religious institutions	
KICKLIGHTER, William H.	04/21/95
Executive Director of WWII Commemoration Committee, public service	
KRUZEL, Joseph J. (POSTHUMOUSLY)	12/15/95
U.S. Diplomat killed in Bosnia during peace negotiations	
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	
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	
ST. JOHN, Adrian	04/21/95
WW II & Korean War hero	
YATES, Sidney R.	10/07/93
Long-time champion of the American arts, Member of the United States House of Representatives from Illinois	

PRESIDENTIAL CITIZENS MEDAL
PRESENTED BY
President Bush

- - -

ATWOOD, Donald J.	07/03/91
Public Servant, Deputy Secretary of Defense during Operations Desert Shield/Desert Storm, Persian Gulf	
BENSON, Ezra Taft	08/30/89
Public Servant, former Secretary of Agriculture, leader of the Mormon church, lifelong friend of the Boy Scouts of America	
BOSCHWITZ, Senator Rudy	06/04/91
Public Servant, former U.S. Senator from Minnesota, helped facilitate the evacuation of thousands of Jews from Ethiopia	
BUCKLEY, William F. (POSTHUMOUSLY)	03/18/92
Public Servant, CIA official, killed by terrorist in Lebanon	
BUCKLEY, William F., Jr.	01/18/89
Magazine Editor, National Review, columnist, Author	
EAGLEBURGER, Lawrence S.	07/03/91
Public Servant, Dipolmat, Deputy Secretary of State during Operation Desert Shield/Desert Storm, Persian Gulf, former Ambassador to Yugoslavia, Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs, Assistant Secretary of State	
FITZWATER, Max Marlin	01/19/93
Public Servant, Assistant to the President and Press Secretary, former Assistant to the President for Press Relations, and Special Assistant to the President and Deputy Press Secretary for Domestic Affairs	
GATES, Robert M.	07/03/91
Public Servant, Assistant to the President and Deputy for National Security Affairs during Operations Desert Shield/Desert Storm, Persian Gulf, former Deputy Director of Central Intelligence	
GRAY, C. Boyden	01/19/93
Public Servant, Counsel to the President	
HAASS, Richard N.	07/03/91
Public Servant, Special Assistant to the President and Deputy for National Security Affairs during Operations Desert Shield/Desert Storm, Persian Gulf	
HIGGINS, William Richard (POSTHUMOUSLY)	03/18/92
Military Officer, U.S. Marine Corps, killed by terrorist in Lebanon	
JEREMIAH, Admiral David E., USN	07/03/91
Military Officer, Vice Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff during Operations Desert Shield/Desert Storm, Persian Gulf	
KERR, Richard J.	07/03/91
Public Servant, Deputy Director of Central Intelligence during Operations Desert Shield/Desert Storm, Persian Gulf	

KIMMITT, Robert M.	07/03/91
Public Servant, Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs during Operations Desert Shield/Desert Storm, Persian Gulf, former Deputy Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs, Executive Secretary of the National Security Council, General Counsel, Department of the Treasury	
KIRKLAND, Joseph Lane	11/13/89
Labor Leader, President, AFL/CIO	
WOLFOWITZ, Paul D.	07/03/91
Public Servant, Under Secretary of Defense for Policy during Operations Desert Shield/Desert Storm, Persian Gulf, former Ambassador to Indonesia, Assistant Secretary of State	
ZALE, Tony	10/16/90
Athlete, former middleweight boxing champion, Humanitarian, worked with the inner city youth of Chicago, Illinois	

Copy of
India letter for
me
re: Citizens
Medal
Phil



Sandy Stein / USC
Mullagat
letter

AMBASSADOR OF
THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

NEW DELHI

April 22, 1998

copied
Berger
Steinberg
wwing dest
Bowles

The Honorable
William Jefferson Clinton
President of the United States
The White House
Washington, D.C.

THE PRESIDENT HAS
5-7-98

Dear Mr. President:

People ask me how long I have been in India. My usual response is "for 34 years with a 30-year absence."

Much has changed here in the past 30 years.

Size. The population has more than doubled (to nearly one billion). Life expectancy is up by 50 percent (to 62 years). In 1967 there were 1.1 million registered vehicles; now there are 27 million. But the national highways have increased a bare 40 percent. When I left in 1967, India had eight cities of more than a million. Today there are 23. Statistics here stagger. More poor people, more HIV/AIDS, more greenhouse gasses than all of Africa and Latin America combined.

Politics. When I left in 1967, 18 out of 20 states were governed by the Congress Party. India experienced three Prime Ministers in its first 20 years. When I returned in 1997, the Congress Party only controlled six out of 26 states! And India had its third Prime Minister (I. K. Gujral) in just two years. Two trends dominated the political scene: coalition government at the Center, and dramatic devolution of power to the states. As one Embassy wag put it: in 1967 the Prime Minister named Chief Ministers (India's equivalent of our Governor); today Chief Ministers name the Prime Minister.

Development. The end of the Cold War--removing our chief adversary and humbling India's chief trading partner (and arms supplier)--and India's economic reform of 1991--have stimulated a new informal partnership between the United States and India in both trade and investment. Two-way trade--which was \$3.5 billion at the beginning of this decade--reached \$10 billion last year. And U.S. investment in India totaled \$7 billion by 1997, up from \$152 million in 1990. The U.S. is by far India's largest trading and investment partner. Over the previous three years, India achieved real growth in GDP in excess of 7%, though last year growth slowed to about 5%.

Mr. President, India--on the verge of the 21st century--is a nation, a people, a continent, at a crossroads. It enjoys enormous natural and human resources. To a person, American manufacturers who have set up operations here praise the skill and work ethic of their Indian employees. Some are even making a business of using these skills to tackle production bottlenecks in other parts of Asia. It also suffers a huge maldistribution of wealth and opportunity. And most of all, it is burdened by deep-seated self doubts which in my view are the legacy of a cultural experience dominated by invasion and colonialism.

Our binational relationship too often has failed to understand each others' history and culture: our inherent optimism and impatience to make change happen and India's inherent pessimism and expectation that nothing will really change (in this life). So our expectations for ourselves and each other are often out of sync. This is made all the more difficult by the Indian proclivity for protocol and hierarchy, and our easy informality and egalitarianism. No place is this more grating than with the starchy "keepers of the keys" in the Ministry of External Affairs.

Your visit provides an opportunity to take a giant step beyond this frustrating disconnect and to lay the groundwork for an exciting 21st century partnership between the world's oldest and the world's largest democracies. The challenge is to focus on the future rather than the past, and to choose themes and design events which highlight our shared values and our converging interests.

In that spirit, I want to offer brief thoughts on three themes and then identify two specific events which I think would give your visit enormous impact.

Themes

The overriding theme, in my view, is that our nations share a "value-based" relationship rooted in the bedrock of our common devotion to democracy. This is not a trivial matter for Indians, who cherish their freedom of speech, their outspoken press, their independent judiciary and even their increasingly rambunctious (and frequent) political campaigns. I urge you to invite the Indians to join us in fashioning a forum to explore how to strengthen and nurture democracy around the world—how to address tough issues ranging from managing diversity in a democracy to preventing terrorism in open societies.

This could well be the focus of your speech to Parliament (and the Indian nation).

A second theme, I believe, is one that ties together our interests in economic growth, energy security and environmental stewardship. Our focus on strengthening the American business presence here should be set firmly in the context of what is now popularly referred to as sustainable development.

You can highlight our interests in exporting clean technologies, helping the Indians to leapfrog to state-of-the-art energy generation, and urging regional cooperation in power development using lower cost and cleaner hydro-power (from Nepal) and natural gas (from Bangladesh), and highlighting joint ventures like the Indo-American effort to produce electric three-wheelers to replace the incredibly polluting two-strokers that now befoul Delhi and so many Indian (and Third World) cities.

This should happen at an appropriate venue either in Delhi or on another stop on your visit.

The third theme is the celebration of what I call our unique "binational infrastructure." I have in mind the extraordinary relationship that our nations have enjoyed in the low profile but pervasive exchange of intellectual talent, especially (but not exclusively) in the science and technology arena. From the Fulbright program to the American Studies Research Center, from software to space and supercomputing, we have benefited from hosting many of India's best and brightest in the U.S., and

India has, in turn, benefited from an unmatched level of collaborative research and, more recently, entrepreneurship.

This theme could be repeated in a number of stops on your visit, several with tangible "deliverables" (I hate the term): a signing of a revised Fulbright Agreement, the naming of the members of the Science and Technology Forum, and so on.

Two specific suggestions:

First, please do a meeting with 40 to 50 young Indian leaders—people from different parts of the country, and different careers, but all under the age of 40. This could be set up in your usual town meeting format, with an hour and a half of genuine give and take. The central focus would be their vision for India in the 21st century. You could share your vision for the U.S. in a similar context. My point is this: India is a young country (two-thirds of the population is under 35!), but the stage is dominated by old timers. You can give a new generation a chance to make their voices heard. They, and their parents, will love and respect that opportunity.

Second, please take a few minutes in the appropriate setting to give some kind of Presidential award to Joe Stein, an extraordinary American architect who has lived in India for 45 years. Now 85 years old Stein was attracted here by Nehru. He designed the original portion of the American Embassy School; then he designed the India International Center, and recently his firm did the India Habitat Center. He is enormously respected by a wide range of Indian intellectuals and political leaders; he has inspired two generations of Indian architects. In a country which respects (even reveres) old age, your recognition of Joe Stein would not only underscore his long-time devotion to Indo-American friendship but also resonate with a deeply imbedded Indian cultural value.

Finally, Mr. President, I know you like to read. Therefore, I am sharing with you several items which would not appear in the usual briefing. The first is a magnificently thoughtful and revealing book of photos and essays disguised as a "cocktail table" book—called India Face to Face. I particularly recommend the introduction and first essay on India's history: the latter captures the essence of this nation's character (and complexity) quite well.

The second is an article on cities in India, which will give you a sense of both the history and distinctiveness of India's cities--and a feel for the diversity of this place which can never be captured in a three-day visit. Third is a somewhat hard to read copy of an article from the "New Yorker" about an effort to clean up the Ganges set in Varanasi (Benares) which captures the unique blend of scientific sophistication and intense spirituality which are deeply ingrained here.

Mr. President, thank you for the opportunity to serve as your Ambassador to India. Jacqueline, Sam, and I are eager to welcome you in November. So are all of my colleagues. So, especially are the government and people of India.

Warm personal regards,

Dick

Richard F. Celeste

*Pres.
Citizen
Medal?
why
not*

✓ CC: Sean Maloney

DR. DAVID CHIGOS
PAST PRESIDENT
NATIONAL DIRECTOR

29 Nov 99

John,
Your boss has a great
reputation for making things
right like awarding Ben Jim Dary, USMC
the Cong. Medal of Honor 53 years
after WW II - Jim said ~~he~~ was
eternally grateful to B.C.



NAVY LEAGUE
of the
UNITED STATES
SAN DIEGO COUNCIL



DAVID CHIGOS
651 SILVERGATE AVE
SAN DIEGO, CA 92106-3241

Now is the time to honor
Col John Stapp, M.D. for his
lifetime work in space projects.
Few people remember that he
developed and tested a parachute
that brought a human to earth
from 100,000 feet.

When NASA was formed it

was decided to go forth without John Stapp and his team. that was a wrong decision! those who died in the Challenger died needlessly. they could have easily parachuted to earth safely; instead the pilots were breathing all the way down and drowned with H₂O in their lungs.

John, Col Stapp should be honored as was Sen John Glenn with the Dist. Service Medal. It is the right thing to do-

Warm regards,

D

OBITUARY: Col. John P. Stapp (USAF, Ret.), an aerospace medicine pioneer who studied the human limits of deceleration, windblast and tumbling, died on Nov. 13 in Alamogordo, N.M. He was 89. A military aerospace physician, Stapp volunteered for 29 rocket-powered sled deceleration and windblast experiments at Edwards AFB, Calif., in the 1950s. For one test, he was accelerated to 632 mph. in 5 sec., then sustained 40g when the sled stopped in 1.4 sec. His findings on human tolerance of g-forces led to fighter aircraft seat designs that could withstand up to 32g, a "side-saddle" harness to protect paratroopers in cargo transports and a pilot restraint system capable of 45.4g decelerations. During a long career, he conducted windblast experiments by flying at speeds up to 570 mph. with the canopy removed, tested oxygen systems in unpressurized aircraft at 40,000 ft. and is credited with inventing "Murphy's Law." He was awarded the Legion of Merit twice, dozens of U.S. and international safety-related awards and, in 1991, the Medal of Technology. In recent years, he was president of the New Mexico Research Institute and served on the state's Space Center Governor's Commission.



SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY
CARBONDALE

'99 OCT 25 AM 10:02

October 14, 1999
Dictated 10/12/99

cc: ~~Bob Nash~~
Sean Maloney

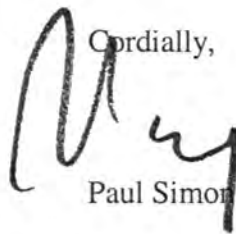
Mr. John Podesta
Chief of Staff
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20500

Dear John:

First of all, my thanks for returning my phone calls. I know you have a great many things to do and it is a courtesy I greatly appreciate.

If you can pass this along to whoever puts together the Kennedy Center Honors I would appreciate it. It was called to my attention by someone who follows these things closely that Benny Goodman has never been honored in such a way. With the huge contributions he made to our culture it does seem an appropriate thing to do. I'm sure someone there or at the Congressional Research Service can pull together the background.

Greetings to Tony when you see him.

Cordially,

Paul Simon

PS/ds

Paul Simon, Director • Mike Lawrence, Associate Director

'99 AUG 18 AM9:35

August 10, 1999

The Honorable Leon Panetta
Post Office Box 42
Carmel Valley, California 93924

Dear Mr. Panetta:

John Podesta has referred your letter to me for a response. On behalf of President Clinton, thank you very much for forwarding Bernard Eisenberg's correspondence reaffirming his recommendation of Benny Goodman for the Presidential Medal of Freedom. We are keeping this material on file. Mr. Goodman remains under consideration for this prestigious honor, and we appreciate your continuing interest. The President sends his best wishes.

Sincerely,

Daniel W. Burkhardt
Special Assistant to the President
Director of Correspondence and
Presidential Messages

DWB/DB/DWB/ddj-efr
(8.panetta.1)

(Corres. #4454656)

cc: David Belsky, 58 OEOB
cc: Sean Maloney, GrdFl/WW
cc: John Podesta, 1stFl/WW

Medal of Freedom?
(arrived in
my box)



April 11, 1997

Book Review: 'Women of Valor' explores 8 exceptional role models

JANET SILVER GHENT

Bulletin Staff

Sometimes less is more. While Sheila Segal's 138-page "Women of Valor: Stories of Great Jewish Women who Helped Shape the Twentieth Century" explores the lives of only eight women, these extraordinary sagas provide memorable role models for youth. Unlike the recently released "Remarkable Jewish Women," which relates 80 stories in unremarkable prose, this is a well-written book. But don't expect Golda Meir, Hannah Senesh or Anne Frank, whom the author chose to forgo because "their inspiring stories are widely available." Designed for fifth- to seventh-graders, "Women of Valor" focuses on the less familiar, with examples from the worlds of arts, sports, Zionism, and religious and political affairs.

Moving from the early part of the century to the present day, the book introduces turn-of-the-century labor leader Rose Schneiderman, Hadassah founder Henrietta Szold, Warsaw ghetto commander Zivia Lubetkin, Yiddish actress Ida Kaminska, Israeli biblical scholar Nehama Leibowitz, refusenik activist Ida Nudel, prominent lay leader Shoshana Cardin and 1992 Olympic judo silver medalist Yael Arad.

Acknowledging that she could have written about far more individuals, Segal writes that "by limiting the number, and spending more time with each woman...these 'women of valor' become more than exceptional cases who inspire our awe. We see that they are real people after all, and as real people they can truly be models for our own lives."

One such model is Schneiderman, whose 90-year life, from her youth in a Lower East Side tenement to her emergence as a prominent labor leader, parallels those of countless Jewish immigrants. Born in Poland in 1882, she immigrated with her family at age 8. But two years later, the 1892 influenza epidemic killed her father, forcing his widow to work in a factory sewing linings into fur capes. Rose's dreams of becoming a teacher were gone. Instead, she had to care for her baby sister; two younger brothers were sent to an orphanage.

Schneiderman's experience in the sweatshops, working 10-hour days, six days a week, brought her face to face with the injustices workers endured --particularly women. She joined the Women's Trade Union League and soon became a leader, protesting the inhumane conditions that led to the tragic 1911 Triangle Shirtwaist Company fire. Her efforts laid the groundwork for the New York Industrial Code.

When Schneiderman died in 1972, the New York Times said she "did more to upgrade the dignity and living standards of working women than any other American."

Lubetkin, also born in eastern Poland, was determined to follow the Zionist dream. But World War II changed her plans. While helping other Jews escape to Palestine, she stayed in Poland, providing humanitarian aid to Jews in the ghetto and, eventually, becoming a key organizer of the 1943 Warsaw ghetto rebellion. Among the few who escaped through the underground sewers and into the forest, Lubetkin and her husband later made their way to Palestine.

Kaminska, who chose to remain in Europe until 1968, is best known to Americans for her leading role in the Czechoslovakian film "The Shop on Main Street," which netted her a 1966 Oscar nomination. As the daughter of legendary Yiddish theater actors in Warsaw, she was renowned in Yiddish theaters throughout Europe. Because of her connections, she was eventually able to escape from Poland into the relative safety of Soviet Central Asia.

But her dream to revive the Yiddish theater in Poland after the war was short-lived: Communist oppression, growing anti-Semitism and the lure of the Jewish state all led to the widespread departure of her would-be actors and audience. Eventually Kaminska left, fighting difficult odds to keep Yiddish culture alive in America and in Israel.

Cardin, the only contemporary American woman in the book, did not endure the same kinds of struggles as the others. But as a substitute teacher in the Baltimore public schools, she demonstrated her toughness by staring down a teenage bully when he dared to slap her for a nickel.

Years later, as chair of the Conference of Presidents of Major American Jewish Organizations in 1991, Cardin demonstrated her mettle when confronting both President George Bush over loan guarantees to Israel and Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev for failing to condemn anti-Semitism.

An hour after Cardin held a press conference on the matter, Gorbachev issued a statement condemning anti-Semitism.

Later that year, Cardin convinced Bush to apologize to Jewish community leaders for statements that were viewed as anti-Semitic. Bush apologized, telling Jewish organizational heads, "Shoshana was very direct with me about the pain that I inadvertently caused -- Shoshana was kind enough to say 'inadvertently.'"

Another woman who spoke out forcefully was Yael Arad, Israel's first Olympic medalist. In 1992, the young Israeli competitor at the Barcelona Olympics dedicated her silver medal in judo to the 11 Israeli coaches and athletes who had been killed in Munich 20 years earlier. Arad enhanced her country's image in international sports. But more importantly, she was the first Olympic athlete to publicly mention the Munich massacre.

Among the headlines sparked by her action was one that read: "Medal helps dry 20 years of tears."

One of this book's strengths is that Segal has selected eight moving examples from different fields and different eras, giving youth an opportunity to study the lives of some lesser-known Jewish heroines.

"Women of Valor" by Sheila Segal (134 pages, Behrman House, \$14.95).

[HOME](#) [SEARCH](#) [CONTACT US](#) [BACK ISSUES](#)

Copyright Notice (c) 1997, San Francisco Jewish Community Publications Inc., dba Jewish Bulletin of Northern California. All rights reserved. This material may not be reproduced in any form without permission.

PRESIDENTIAL CITIZENS MEDAL

The Presidential Citizens Medal was established by Executive Order 11494 of November 13, 1969, for the purpose of recognizing citizens of the United States of America who have performed exemplary deeds of service for their country or thier fellow citizens. This is generally recognized as the second highest civil award of our Government. The Medal may be bestowed by the President upon any citizen of the United States at the sole discretion of the President. The anouncement of the granting of the Medal and the presentation ceremony may take place at any time during the year. The Medal may be conferred posthumously. The recipient receives a medal and a citation signed by the President.

Sean
Tim Clark

PRESIDENTIAL CITIZENS MEDAL

PRESENTED BY

Presidents Nixon, Ford, Carter, Reagan, Bush, Clinton

- - -

CLEMENTE, Roberto (POSTHUMOUSLY)	05/14/73
Athlete, Professional Baseball Player, Pittsburgh Pirates, Humanitarian, died in plane crash delivering supplies to earthquake victims in Nicaragua	
ROGERS, Adele	10/15/73
Premiere Hostess in Foreign Affairs, wife of former Secretary of State William P. Rogers	
STATTS, Elmer B.	03/23/81
Public Servant, former Comptroller General of the United States	
LOVELACE, Alan M.	05/19/81
Public Servant, former Deputy Director of NASA, leadership role in the Space Shuttle Program	
BALLANTINE, Hubert Dickey	07/22/82
Humanitarian, working with the youth of St. Louis, Missouri	
MATHEWS, Martin	07/22/82
Humanitarian, working with the youth of St. Louis, Missouri	
WEEKS, Raymond	11/11/82
"Father" of Veterans Day, helped in the campaign to change the name from Armistice Day, lifelong volunteer service to veterans	
JACKSON, Samuel C. (POSTHUMOUSLY)	11/19/82
Civil Rights Leader, Public Servant, former Commissioner, Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, Assistant Secretary of Housing and Urban Development	
CARLUCCI, Frank C.	04/28/83
Public Servant, former Director of the Office of Economic Opportunity, Deputy Director of Office of Management and Budget, Under Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, Deputy Director of Central Intelligence, Deputy Secretary of Defense	
DELANEY, Joseph Alton (POSTHUMOUSLY)	07/15/83
Athlete. Professional Football Player, Kansas City Chiefs, lost his life attempting to save three children from drowning	
VOLPE, John A.	12/13/83
Public Servant, former Governor of Massachusetts, Secretary of Transportation, Ambassador to Italy, Chairman of the President's Commission of Drunk Driving	
HUNT, Leamon R. (POSTHUMOUSLY)	04/17/84
Public Servant, Diplomat, assassinated while serving as Head of the Multinational Force and Observers in the Sinai	
KEOGH, Dennis W. (POSTHUMOUSLY)	07/09/84
Public Servant, Diplomat, assassinated by terrorist's bomb in Namibia	
ROGERS, John F. W.	02/12/85
Public Servant, Assistant to the President, oversaw improvements in the Executive Mansion and restoration of the Old Executive Office Building, structures of great historic value.	

A - No P.C. Medals given out by Ford and Carter

MILLER, Paul C. Public Servant, Director of Ceremonies and Special Events, U.S. Army Military District of Washington, international authority on military and dilomatic ceremony	05/22/86
RUTAN, Elbert L. Aircraft Designer, The Voyager, first aircraft to fly around the world non-stop without refueling	12/29/86
RUTAN, Richard G. Pilot, The Voyager, first aircraft to fly around the world non-stop without refueling	12/29/86
YEAGER, Jeana Pilot, The Voyager, first aircraft to fly around the world non-stop without refueling	12/29/86
SPEAKES, Larry M. Public Servant, Assistant to the President and Principal Deputy Press Secretary	01/30/87
PATON, David, M.D. Ophthalmologist, Humanitarian founder of ORBIS, and organization that travels the world in an aircraft that serves as classroom and operating room demonstrating ophthalmologic techniques to doctors and nurses.	11/05/87
ASTOR, Brooke Russell Author, Philanthropist, lifetime of philanthropic activities from Carnegie Hall to the Bronx Zoo and renaissance of the New York Public Library	01/19/88
ABSHIRE, David Scholar, Diplomat, Public Servant, former Special Counsellor to the President, U.S. Representative to NATO, Assistant Secretary of State	01/18/89
ARMITAGE, Richard Public Servant, Assistant Secretary of Defense for International Security Affairs	01/18/89
BECKMAN, Arnold O. Scientist, Inventor, Entrepreneur	01/18/89
BRADY, James Scott Public Servant, Assistant to the President and Press Secretary	01/18/89
BUCKLEY, William F., Jr. Magazine Editor, National Review, columnist, Author	01/18/89
CROCKER, Chester A. Public Servant, Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs	01/18/89
CULVAHOUSE, Arthur B., Jr. Public Servant, Counsel to the President	01/18/89
DOLE, Bob Public Servant, Republican Leader, U.S. Senate, of Kansas	01/18/89
DUBERSTEIN, Kenneth M. Public Servant, Chief of Staff to the President, former Deputy Chief of Staff to the President, Assistant to the President for Legislative Affairs	01/18/89
FEULNER, Edwin J., Jr. Leader of conservative movement, President, Heritage Foundation	01/18/89
FISHER, Max M. Businessman, Philanthropist	01/18/89
FORBES, Malcolm S. Philanthropist, Publisher, Forbes Magazine	01/18/89

FORTIER, Donald R. (POSTHUMOUSLY) Public Servant, former Deputy Assistant and Special Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs.	01/18/89
HEIGHT, Dorothy I. Civil Rights Leader, longtime President of the National Council of Negro Women	01/18/89
HERRINGTON, John S. Public Servant, Secretary of Energy, former Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Assistant and Deputy Assistant to the President for Presidential Personnel	01/18/89
HESTON, Charlton Actor, patron of the arts	01/18/89
HODEL, Don Public Servant, Secretary of the Interior, former Secretary of Energy, Under Secretary of the Interior	01/18/89
KAHN, Herman (POSTHUMOUSLY) Author, Strategic Analyst, founder of Hudson Institute	01/18/89
KAMPELMAN, Max M. Public Servant, Diplomat, Counselor of the Department of State, former Ambassador to the U.S. Office of Arms Reduction Negotiations.	01/18/89
KIRK, Russell Author, Lecturer, political philosophy	01/18/89
MARSH, John O., Jr. Public Servant, Secretary of the Army, Army paratrooper, former Congressman, Assistant Secretary of Defense, Assistant to the Vice President, Counsellor to the President	01/18/89
MCLAUGHLIN, Ann Public Servant, Secretary of Labor	01/18/89
MICHEL, Bob Public Servant, Republican Leader, U.S. House of Representatives, of Illinois	01/18/89
PIERCE, Samuel R., Jr. Public Servant, Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, former General Counsel, Department of the Treasury	01/18/89
POWELL, Colin L. Public Servant, Military Officer, Lt. General, U.S. Army, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs	01/18/89
RAPHEL, Arnold Lewis (POSTHUMOUSLY) Public Servant, Diplomat, former Ambassador to Pakistan, died in a plane crash with the President of Pakistan	01/18/89
RIDGWAY, Rozanne L. Public Servant, Diplomat, Assistant Secretary of State, former Ambassador to the German Democratic Republic, Ambassador to Finland, Counselor of the Department of State	01/18/89
ROWNY, Edward L. Public Servant, Special Representative for Arms Control and Disarmament Negotiations	01/18/89
SPENCER, Stuart K. Political Consultant	01/18/89
TAFT, William H., IV Public Servant, Deputy Secretary of Defense, former General Counsel of the Departments of Defense and Health, Education and Welfare	01/18/89

TELLER, Edward	01/18/89
Physicist, father of the free world's thermonuclear deterrent, founder of the Laurence Livermore Laboratories	
THURMOND, Strom	01/18/89
Public Servant, U.S. Senator from South Carolina	
TRULY, Richard H.	01/18/89
Public Servant, Military Officer, Rear Admiral, U.S. Navy, astronaut, Associate Administrator for Space Flight, NASA	
VALLADARES, Armando	01/18/89
Human Rights Activist, exposed the horrors of the Cuban gulag	
WHITEHEAD, John C.	01/18/89
Public Servant, Diplomat, Deputy Secretary of State	
WICK, Charles Z.	01/18/89
Public Servant, Director of the United States Information Agency	
WRIGHT, Joseph R., Jr.	01/18/89
Public Servant, Director of the Office of Management and Budget, former Deputy Director of OMB, Deputy Secretary of Commerce	
WALTERS, Vernon A.	01/19/89
Public Servant, Diplomat, Military Officer, Lt. Gen., U.S. Army, Retired, Representative of the United States to the United Nations, former Deputy Director of Central Intelligence, Ambassador-at-Large Ambassador-at-Large	
BENSON, Ezra Taft	08/30/89
Public Servant, former Secretary of Agriculture, leader of the Mormon church, lifelong friend of the Boy Scouts of America	
KIRKLAND, Joseph Lane	11/13/89
Labor Leader, President, AFL/CIO	
ZALE, Tony	10/16/90
Athlete, former middleweight boxing champion, Humanitarian, worked with the inner city youth of Chicago, Illinois	
BOSCHWITZ, Senator Rudy	06/04/91
Public Servant, former U.S. Senator from Minnesota, helped facilitate the evacuation of thousands of Jews from Ethiopia	
ATWOOD, Donald J.	07/03/91
Public Servant, Deputy Secretary of Defense during Operations Desert Shield/Desert Storm, Persian Gulf	
EAGLEBURGER, Lawrence S.	07/03/91
Public Servant, Dipolmat, Deputy Secretary of State during Operation Desert Shield/Desert Storm, Persian Gulf, former Ambassador to Yugoslavia, Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs, Assistant Secretary of State	
GATES, Robert M.	07/03/91
Public Servant, Assistant to the President and Deputy for National Security Affairs during Operations Desert Shield/Desert Storm, Persian Gulf, former Deputy Director of Central Intelligence	
HAASS, Richard N.	07/03/91
Public Servant, Special Assistant to the President and Deputy for National Security Affairs during Operations Desert Shield/Desert Storm, Persian Gulf	

Bush

JEREMIAH, Admiral David E., USN Military Officer, Vice Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff during Operations Desert Shield/Desert Storm, Persian Gulf	07/03/91
KERR, Richard J. Public Servant, Deputy Director of Central Intelligence during Operations Desert Shield/Desert Storm, Persian Gulf	07/03/91
KIMMITT, Robert M. Public Servant, Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs during Operations Desert Shield/Desert Storm, Persian Gulf, former Deputy Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs, Executive Secretary of the National Security Council, General Counsel, Department of the Treasury	07/03/91
WOLFOWITZ, Paul D. Public Servant, Under Secretary of Defense for Policy during Operations Desert Shield/Desert Storm, Persian Gulf, former Ambassador to Indonesia, Assistant Secretary of State	07/03/91
BUCKLEY, William F. (POSTHUMOUSLY) Public Servant, CIA official, killed by terrorist in Lebanon	03/18/92
HIGGINS, William Richard (POSTHUMOUSLY) Military Officer, U.S. Marine Corps, killed by terrorist in Lebanon	03/18/92
FITZWATER, Max Marlin Public Servant, Assistant to the President and Press Secretary, former Assistant to the President for Press Relations, and Special Assistant to the President and Deputy Press Secretary for Domestic Affairs	01/19/93
GRAY, C. Boyden Public Servant, Counsel to the President	01/19/93
<i>Clinton</i> YATES, Sidney R. Long-time champion of the American arts, Member of the United States House of Representatives from Illinois	10/07/93
NATCHER, William H. Public Servant, Member, U.S. House of Representatives, served since 1953	03/03/94
PELL, Claiborne Public Servant, U.S. Senator from Rhode Island, Advocate of the Arts	10/14/94
FISHER, Zachary Founder of Intrepid Museum in NYC, gifts to families of service members killed in the line of duty	04/21/95
KICKLIGHTER, William H. Executive Director of WWII Commemoration Committee, public service	04/21/95
ST. JOHN, Adrian WW II & Korean War hero	04/21/95
MEADOWS, Major Richard Special Forces Officer, Son Tay prison raid, Reconnaissance for Teheran raid Desert One	07/29/95
MCCARTY, Oseola Humanitarian, patron of University of Southern Mississippi	09/23/95
DREW, Samuel Nelson (POSTHUMOUSLY) U.S. Diplomat killed in Bosnia during peace negotiations	12/15/95

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

'99 OCT 15 PM3:12

October 15, 1999

MEMORANDUM FOR SEAN MALONEY

FROM:



DAN BURKHARDT

SUBJECT:

PRESIDENTIAL CITIZENS MEDAL

Here is a preliminary list of potential Citizens Medal awardees, to get us thinking about the types of people we may want to propose to the President. I've cast the net broadly and expect many or most of these may drop out of contention for one reason or another, and I expect that I'll forward additional names to you over time. I've included a list of those who have already received the Medal [1], and I've attached material about certain candidates (identified by bracketed numbers).

I. Recommended to the President for the Presidential Medal of Freedom but not awarded

Daisy Bates

Former U.S. Representative Shirley Chisholm

Admiral William Crowe

Betty Friedan

Judge Constance Baker Motley

Bayard Rustin

(I do not know why the President did not select these candidates. They may have been deferred. I believe Melanne would know.)

John Glenn (I believe the President wanted to give some time between shuttle mission and award.)

Marian Wright Edelman (President wrote on 1997 PMOF memo that he wants to give PMOF to Edelman before he leaves office.)

II. Recommended by Senators and Representatives for PMOF

Former U.S. Representative Parren Mitchell; founded Congressional Black Caucus (by various Members) [2]

Judge Collin Seitz; desegregationist (posthumous)(by Senator Biden) [3]

III. From the PMOF list

Muhammad Ali (probably more PMOF stature)

Harry Ashmore; newspaper editor and civil rights champion (deceased) [4]

Dr. Walter Bergman; civil rights activist; on early PMOF memo drafts (Dorothy Height – Reagan) [5]

Robert L. Bernstein; human rights activist and publisher (may be up for PMOF in upcoming year) (Armando Valladares – Reagan) [6]

Ambassador Corinne “Lindy” Boggs (Strom Thurmond – Reagan; William Natcher, Sidney Yates – Clinton) [7]

Julia Child (some Congressional interest) [8]

Chrissie Collins; inventor of Medic Alert [9]

Archibald Cox [10]

General Raymond G. Davis; for his distinguished Marine Corps career (by Sen. Glenn) [11]

Justice James DeAnda; role in forming Texas Legal Aid Corp. and Mexican American Legal Defense and Education Fund (MALDEF) [12]

Samuel Evans; humanitarian, scholar, author, politician (some Congressional interest) [13]

John Kenneth Galbraith (more PMOF level)

Meredith K. Gardner; intelligence analyst – VENONA Project (by George Tenet) [14]

Alice Harary; rescuer of Syrian Jews [15]

The Reverend Jesse Jackson

Quincy Jones; humanitarian fundraiser and impresario

Judge Damon Keith, 6th Circuit Court of Appeals [16]

Henri Landwirth; founder of Give Kids the World, which helps terminally ill children [17]

Rev. Dr. Franklin Littell; "Father of Holocaust Education in America"; founding member of U.S. Holocaust Memorial Commission (appointed by Carter and reappointed by Reagan and Bush) [18]

Florence Mahoney; humanitarian; role in creating National Institutes of Health; advocate for aging research; she is 100 years old (recommended by Sec. Babbitt and Sen. Hollings) [19]

Former U.S. Senator Eugene McCarthy (recommended by Sens. Hollings and Lieberman) [20]

Former U.S. Representative Kweisi Mfume [21]

David G. Mugar; philanthropist; has funded Boston Pops Fourth of July concert since 1974; (extensive write-in campaign) [22]

Paul Newman; actor and humanitarian (Charlton Heston – Reagan)

Former Senator Sam Nunn; for his contributions to national security and defense policy and his part in negotiating the departure of the military government in Haiti

Paul O'Dwyer; American labor movement, worked on the founding of the State of Israel, promoted human rights in Ireland (deceased) (Congressional support) [23]

Irene Opdyke; risked her life to save Jews during Holocaust; she now promotes message of tolerance to schoolchildren; is in litigation regarding the right to tell her story (recommended by Reps. Berman and Lantos, Sens. Boxer and Feinstein) [24]

Edward Piszek; philanthropist in promotion of freedom (extensive recommendation list) [25]

Madeleine H. Russell; for her contributions to Amnesty International's worldwide campaign to abolish torture and her community service (recommended by Ginetta Sagan, Rep. Eshoo, Sen. Feinstein) [26]

Arthur Schlesinger (recommended by Ambassador Derek Shearer)

Fred Shuttlesworth; civil rights activist and former aide to Martin Luther King, Jr. [27]

George Soros; for his support of dissident movements in Eastern Europe (recommended by Joe Duffey) [28]

Former U.S. Senator Harold Stassen (significant Congressional support) [29]

John Walsh; host of “America’s Most Wanted,” for his contributions to crime reduction (extensive write-in campaign) (we should discuss) [30]

Sanford Weill (recommended by Milton Fenster, some Congressional support) [31]

IV. Other Possibilities

Former Treasury Secretary Robert Rubin

Former Secretary of State Warren Christopher

Eli Segal

Chuck Ruff (Arthur Culvahouse – Reagan; C. Boyden Gray – Bush)

Secretary of Education Richard Riley

Secretary of Energy Richardson; successful negotiation of prisoner releases

Mike McCurry (James Brady, Larry Speakes – Reagan; Marlin Fitzwater – Bush)

Strobe Talbott (John Whitehead – Reagan; Lawrence Eagleburger – Bush)

Charlene Barshefsky

Former Secretary of Commerce Ron Brown

James Lee Witt; for improving the responsiveness of FEMA

Sandy Berger (Colin Powell – Reagan; Robert Gates – Bush)

Secretary of Defense Cohen

Elizabeth Taylor; for her HIV/AIDS work

Clinton Presidential Records Digital Records Marker

This is not a presidential record. This is used as an administrative marker by the William J. Clinton Presidential Library Staff.

This marker identifies the place of a tabbed divider. Given our digitization capabilities, we are sometimes unable to adequately scan such dividers. The title from the original document is indicated below.

1

Divider Title: _____

As of 9/99

PRESIDENTIAL CITIZENS MEDALS

PRESIDENT NIXON

CLEMENTE, Roberto (<u>POSTHUMOUSLY</u>)	5/14/73
Athlete, Professional Baseball Player, Pittsburgh Pirates, Humanitarian, died in plane crash delivering supplies to earthquake victims in Nicaragua	
ROGERS, Adele	10/15/73
Premiere hostess in foreign affairs, wife of former Secretary of State William P. Rogers	

PRESIDENT FORD

NONE

PRESIDENT CARTER

NONE

PRESIDENT REAGAN

ASTOR, Brooke Russell	1/19/88
Author, Philanthropist, lifetime of philanthropic activities from Carnegie Hall to the Bronx Zoo and renaissance of the New York Public Library	
ABSHIRE, David	1/18/89
Scholar, Diplomat, Public Servant, former Special Counsellor to the President, U.S. Representative to NATO, Assistant Secretary of State	
ARMITAGE, Richard	1/18/89
Public Servant, Assistant Secretary of Defense for International Security Affairs	
BALLANTINE, Hubert Dickey	7/22/82
Humanitarian, working with the youth of St. Louis, Missouri	
BECKMAN, Arnold O.	1/18/89
Scientist, Inventor, Entrepreneur	
BRADY, James Scott	1/18/89
Public Servant, Assistant to the President and Press Secretary	
BUCKLEY, William F., Jr.	1/18/89
Magazine Editor, <u>National Review</u> , Columnist, Author	
CARLUCCI, Frank C.	4/28/83
Public Servant, former Director of the Office of Economic Opportunity, Deputy Director of the Office of Management and Budget, Under Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, Deputy Director of Central Intelligence, Deputy Secretary of Defense	
CROCKER, Chester A.	1/18/89
Public Servant, Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs	
CULVAHOUSE, Arthur B., Jr.	1/18/89
Public Servant, Counsel to the President	
DELANEY, Joseph Alton (<u>POSTHUMOUSLY</u>)	7/13/83
Athlete, Professional Football Player, Kansas City Chiefs, lost his life attempting to save three children from drowning	
DOLE, Bob	1/18/89
Public Servant, Republican Leader, U.S. Senate, of Kansas	
DUBERSTEIN, Kenneth M.	1/18/89
Public Servant, Chief of Staff to the President, former Deputy Chief of Staff to the President, Assistant to the President for Legislative Affairs, Deputy Assistant to the President for Legislative Affairs	

President Reagan (Continued)

FEULNER, Edwin J., Jr. Leader of conservative movement, President, Heritage Foundation	1/18/89
FISHER, Max M. Businessman, Philanthropist	1/18/89
FORBES, Malcolm S. Philanthropist, Publisher, <u>Forbes</u> magazine	1/18/89
FORTIER, Donald R. (<u>POSTHUMOUSLY</u>) Public Servant, former Deputy Assistant and Special Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs	1/18/89
HEIGHT, Dorothy I. Civil Rights Leader, longtime President of the National Council of Negro Women	1/18/89
HERRINGTON, John S. Public Servant, Secretary of Energy, former Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Assistant and Deputy Assistant to the President for Presidential Personnel	1/18/89
HESTON, Charlton Actor, patron of the arts	1/18/89
HODEL, Don Public Servant, Secretary of the Interior, former Secretary of Energy, Under Secretary of the Interior	1/18/89
HUNT, Leamon R. (<u>POSTHUMOUSLY</u>) Public Servant, Diplomat, assassinated while serving as Head of the Multinational Force and Observers in the Sinai	4/17/84
JACKSON, Samuel C. (<u>POSTHUMOUSLY</u>) Civil Rights Leader, Public Servant, former Commissioner, Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, Assistant Secretary of Housing and Urban Development	11/19/82
KAHN, Herman (<u>POSTHUMOUSLY</u>) Author, Strategic Analyst, founder of Hudson Institute	1/18/89
KAMPELMAN, Max M. Public Servant, Diplomat, Counselor of the Department of State, former Ambassador to the U.S. Office for Arms Reduction Negotiations	1/18/89
KEOGH, Dennis W. (<u>POSTHUMOUSLY</u>) Public Servant, Diplomat, assassinated by terrorist's bomb in Namibia	7/9/84
KIRK, Russell Author, Lecturer, political philosophy	1/18/89
LOVELACE, Alan M. Public Servant, former Deputy Director of NASA, leadership role in the Space Shuttle Program	5/19/81
McLAUGHLIN, Ann Public Servant, Secretary of Labor	1/18/89
MARSH, John O., Jr. Public Servant, Secretary of the Army, Army paratrooper, former Congressman, Assistant Secretary of Defense, Assistant to the Vice President, Counsellor to the President	1/18/89
MATHEWS, Martin Humanitarian, working with the youth of St. Louis, Missouri	7/22/82
MICHEL, Bob Public Servant, Republican Leader, U.S. House of Representatives, of Illinois	1/18/89
MILLER, Paul C. Public Servant, Director, Ceremonies and Special Events, U.S. Army Military District of Washington, international authority on military and diplomatic ceremony	5/22/86
PATON, David, M.D. Ophthalmologist, Humanitarian, founder of ORBIS, an organization that travels the world in an aircraft that serves as classroom and operating room demonstrating ophthalmologic techniques to doctors and nurses	11/5/87

PIERCE, Samuel R., Jr. Public Servant, Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, former General Counsel, Department of the Treasury	1/18/89
POWELL, Colin L. Public Servant, Military Officer, Lt. General, U.S. Army, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs	1/18/89
RAPHEL, Arnold Lewis (<u>POSTHUMOUSLY</u>) Public Servant, Diplomat, former Ambassador to Pakistan, died in a plane crash with the President of Pakistan	1/18/89
RIDGWAY, Rozanne L. Public Servant, Diplomat, Assistant Secretary of State, former Ambassador to the German Democratic Republic, Ambassador to Finland, Counselor of the Department of State	1/18/89
ROGERS, John F. W. Public Servant, Assistant to the President, oversaw improvements in the Executive Mansion and restoration of the Old Executive Office Building, structures of great historic value	2/12/85
ROWNY, Edward L. Public Servant, Special Representative for Arms Control and Disarmament Negotiations	1/18/89
RUTAN, Elbert L. Aircraft Designer, The Voyager, first aircraft to fly around the world non-stop without refueling	12/29/86
RUTAN, Richard G. Pilot, The Voyager, first aircraft to fly around the world non-stop without refueling	12/29/86
SPEAKES, Larry M. Public Servant, Assistant to the President and Principal Deputy Press Secretary	1/30/87
SPENCER, Stuart K. Political Consultant	1/18/89
STATTS, Elmer B. Public Servant, former Comptroller General of the United States	3/23/81
TAFT, William H., IV Public Servant, Deputy Secretary of Defense, former General Counsel of the Departments of Defense and Health, Education, and Welfare	1/18/89
TELLER, Edward Physicist, father of the free world's thermonuclear deterrent, founder of Lawrence Livermore Laboratories	1/18/89
THURMOND, Strom Public Servant, U.S. Senator from South Carolina	1/18/89
TRULY, Richard H. Public Servant, Military Officer, Rear Admiral, U.S. Navy, astronaut, Associate Administrator for Space Flight, NASA	1/18/89
VALLADARES, Armando Human Rights Activist, exposed the horrors of the Cuban gulag	1/18/89
VOLPE, John A. Public Servant, former Governor of Massachusetts, Secretary of Transportation, Ambassador to Italy, Chairman of the Presidential Commission on Drunk Driving	12/13/83
WALTERS, Vernon A. Public Servant, Diplomat, Military Officer, Lt. Gen., U.S. Army, Retired, Representative of the United States to the United Nations, former Deputy Director of Central Intelligence, Ambassador-at-Large	1/18/89
WEEKS, Raymond "Father" of Veterans Day, helped in the cam- paign to change the name from Armistice Day, lifelong volunteer service to veterans	11/11/82
WHITEHEAD, John C. Public Servant, Diplomat, Deputy Secretary of State	1/18/89

PRESIDENT REAGAN (Continued)

WICK, Charles Z.	1/18/89
Public Servant, Director of the United States Information Agency	
WRIGHT, Joseph R., Jr.	1/18/89
Public Servant, Director of the Office of Management and Budget, former Deputy Director of OMB, Deputy Secretary of Commerce	
YEAGER, Jeana	12/29/86
Pilot, The Voyager, first aircraft to fly around the world non-stop without refueling	

PRESIDENT BUSH

ATWOOD, Donald J.	7/3/91
Public Servant, Deputy Secretary of Defense during Operations Desert Shield/Desert Storm, Persian Gulf	
BENSON, Ezra Taft	7/28/89
Public Servant, former Secretary of Agriculture, leader of the Mormon church, lifelong friend of the Boy Scouts of America	
BOSCHWITZ, Senator Rudy	6/4/91
Public Servant, former U.S. Senator from Minnesota, helped facilitate the evacuation of thousands of Jews from Ethiopia	
BUCKLEY, William F. (<u>POSTHUMOUSLY</u>)	3/18/92
Public Servant, CIA official, killed by terrorists in Lebanon	
EAGLEBURGER, Lawrence S.	7/3/91
Public Servant, Diplomat, Deputy Secretary of State during Operations Desert Shield/Desert Storm, Persian Gulf, former Ambassador to Yugoslavia, Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs, Assistant Secretary of State	
FITZWATER, Max Marlin	1/19/93
Public Servant, Assistant to the President and Press Secretary, former Assistant to the President for Press Relations, and Special Assistant to the President and Deputy Press Secretary for Domestic Affairs	
GATES, Robert M.	7/3/91
Public Servant, Assistant to the President and Deputy for National Security Affairs during Operations Desert Shield/Desert Storm, Persian Gulf, former Deputy Director of Central Intelligence	
GRAY, C. Boyden	1/19/93
Public Servant, Counsel to the President	
HAASS, Richard N.	7/3/91
Public Servant, Special Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs during Operations Desert Shield/Desert Storm, Persian Gulf	
HIGGINS, William Richard (<u>POSTHUMOUSLY</u>)	3/18/92
Military Officer, U.S. Marine Corps, killed by terrorists in Lebanon	
JEREMIAH, Admiral David E., U.S. Navy	7/3/91
Military Officer, Vice Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff during Operations Desert Shield/Desert Storm, Persian Gulf	
KIRKLAND, Joseph Lane	11/13/89
Labor Leader, President, AFL/CIO	
KERR, Richard J.	7/3/91
Public Servant, Deputy Director of Central Intelligence during Operations Desert Shield/ Desert Storm, Persian Gulf	
KIMMITT, Robert M.	7/3/91
Public Servant, Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs during Operations Desert Shield/ Desert Storm, Persian Gulf, former Deputy Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs, Executive Secretary of the National Security Council, General Counsel, Department of the Treasury	

PRESIDENT BUSH (Continued)

WOLFOWITZ, Paul D. Public Servant, Under Secretary of Defense for Policy during Operations Desert Shield/Desert Storm, Persian Gulf, former Ambassador to Indonesia, Assistant Secretary of State	7/3/91
ZALE, Tony Athlete, former middleweight boxing champion, Humanitarian, worked with the inner city youth of Chicago, Illinois	10/16/90

PRESIDENT CLINTON

ABRAMSON, Albert, Businessman, Philanthropist, mobilized financial resources to help build the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum	4/29/98
AUTRY, Gene, Humanitarian, Philanthropist, American Legend	2/26/98
DREW, Samuel Nelson (POSTHUMOUSLY) U.S. Diplomat killed in the line of duty in Bosnia negotiating peace settlement	12/15/95
FISHER, Zachary Humanitarian, founder of the Fisher Medical Found- ation, creation of the USS INTREPID museum, philanthropist	4/21/95
FRASURE, Robert C. (POSTHUMOUSLY) U.S. Diplomat killed in the line of duty in Bosnia negotiating peace settlement	12/15/95
GUGGENHEIMER, Elinor Philanthropist, Lifetime advocate for children, women, elderly causes in New York	12/9/97
JONES, Bernice Young Service to fellow citizens of her community, State & Nation. Philanthropist and patron of hospitals, colleges, family centers, and community and religious institutions.	2/26/96
KICKLIGHTER, Claude M. Executive Director of the 50th Anniversary of WWII Commemoration Committee	4/21/95
KRUZEL, Joseph J. (POSTHUMOUSLY) U.S. Diplomat killed in the line of duty in Bosnia negotiating peace settlement	12/15/95
MCCARTY, Oseola Patron of University of Southern Mississippi	9/23/95
MEADOWS, Maj. Richard J. Military officer, Special Forces in Vietnam and Iran, participated in raids at Son Tay & Desert One in Iran	7/29/95
NATCHER, William H. Public Servant, Member, U.S. House of Represent- atives from Kentucky, served since 1953	3/3/94
PELL, Claiborne Public Servant, U.S. Senator from Rhode Island, Advocate of the Arts	10/14/94
ST. JOHN, Maj. Gen. Adrian Highly decorated officer from WWII, Korean War & Vietnam Conflict, served as JCS Chairman's representative to Conventional Forces in Europe negotiations	4/21/95
YATES, Sidney R. Public Servant, long-time champion of the American Arts, Member, U.S. Representative from Illinois	10/7/93

GRAND TOTAL: 90

Clinton Presidential Records Digital Records Marker

This is not a presidential record. This is used as an administrative marker by the William J. Clinton Presidential Library Staff.

This marker identifies the place of a tabbed divider. Given our digitization capabilities, we are sometimes unable to adequately scan such dividers. The title from the original document is indicated below.

2

Divider Title: _____



HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20515

ELIJAH E. CUMMINGS
SEVENTH DISTRICT
MARYLAND

FEB 4 AM 10:06

February 2, 1999

The Honorable William Clinton
President of the United States
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear President Clinton:

I write to request that you honor Congressman **Parren Mitchell** with the 1999 Presidential Medal of Freedom. The Medal of Freedom honors individuals who have performed exemplary deeds of service during their career in the Federal government. I believe that Congressman Mitchell truly embodies the principles of the Medal of Freedom.

As Chairman of the House Small Business Committee, Parren Mitchell was a tireless advocate for small businesses. He valiantly fought efforts to cutback Small Business Administration programs under the Reagan Administration. Most recently, Secretary Rodney Slater saluted Parren Mitchell for creating the Disadvantaged Business Enterprise program that was maintained in Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century.

After retiring from Congressional service, Parren Mitchell continued to fight for minority and small businesses by founding the Minority Business Enterprise Legal Defense and Education Fund which defends minority programs in court. Small business leaders continue to herald his leadership and credit Parren Mitchell with building the programs that have led to the success and vitality of the small business community.

In addition to his efforts to ensure federal government support for a strong small business community, Congressman Mitchell advocated for freedom and liberty. He was arrested in 1984 for protesting the apartheid regime in South Africa. On the floor of the House of Representatives, he challenged federal spending that undermined domestic programs that benefitted low-income and minority communities. He was also a founding member of the Congressional Black Caucus.

I hope that you will honor Parren Mitchell with the Medal of Freedom for his great service to the United States Congress, the citizens of Maryland and our nation.

Sincerely,

Elijah E. Cummings
Member of Congress

Congress of the United States

Washington, DC 20515

February 3, 1999

The Honorable William J. Clinton
President of the United States
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

Dear President Clinton:

We write to request that you honor former Congressman **Parren J. Mitchell** with the 1999 Presidential Medal of Freedom. The Medal of Freedom honors persons who have performed exemplary deeds of service during their career in the Federal government, and we hope you will agree that Parren Mitchell is deserving of this award.

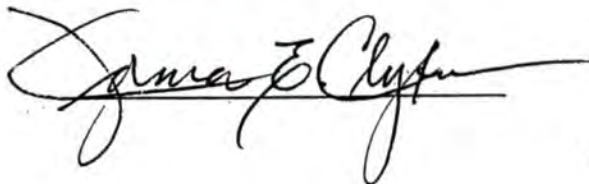
As you know, Parren Mitchell has made great contributions to our nation. As Chairman of the House Small Business Committee, he was a tireless advocate for small businesses. He fought valiantly against cutbacks to Small Business Administration programs under the Reagan Administration. After retiring from Congressional service, Parren continued as a leader for minority and small businesses by founding the Minority Business Enterprise Legal Defense and Education Fund, Inc. which defends minority programs in court. Small business leaders continue to herald Parren's leadership, seek his counsel, and credit him with building programs that have led to the success and vitality of America's small business community.

In addition to his work to ensure Federal government support for a strong small business community, Parren advocated for freedom and liberty. You may recall his arrest in 1984 for protesting the apartheid regime in South Africa. On the floor of the House of Representatives, he challenged Federal spending that undermined domestic programs that benefitted low-income and minority communities. We are certain that you remember his work as a founding member of the Congressional Black Caucus.

We truly believe it is appropriate to award this highest honor to Parren Mitchell for his exemplary service to the United States Congress, and the citizens of Maryland and our nation.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,



Danny L. Davis

Chad Fetter

Hua Yang

Cye: M. K.

John Lewis

Alfred L. Hastings

Earl J. Hilliard

Thelma Walter

Rhonda

Barbara Lee

Carrie P. Meek

Begonia L. Smith

Eleana M. Matus

E. Brown

John Long

Stephenie L. Smith

Billie Deets

Eddie Bernice Johnson

Charles C. Kelpatuck

Samuel Bishop

Corrine Brown

Julia Davis

Donald M. Payne

Ann M. Clayton

Saml. Hays

Justice Milleden Wm. L. Soule

Wm. Jefferson

Robert L. Smith

Elizabeth Boone

Myra C. Jones

Robert L. Rush

William L. Clay

John A. Dix

Hanna M. C. Christman



MITCHELL

Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure

Congress of the United States

Bud Shuster
Chairman

House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515

James L. Oberstar
Ranking Democratic Member

March 16, 1999

Jack Schenendorf, Chief of Staff
Michael Strachn, Deputy Chief of Staff

David Heymsfeld, Democratic Chief of Staff

The Honorable William J. Clinton
President of the United States
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

I am deeply privileged to take this opportunity to request that you honor a former colleague, Congressman Parren J. Mitchell, as a recipient of the 1999 Presidential Medal of Freedom. The Medal of Freedom characterizes the very essence of the many exemplary deeds performed through the dedicated service given to this Nation by Congressman Parren J. Mitchell.

Having served in the U.S. House of Representatives with Parren for over 12 years, I can attest to his exceptionally meritorious and significant contributions to public and private endeavors. Throughout Parren's career in Congress, he was considered a leader for minorities and small businesses. As Chairman of the Committee on Small Business, Congressman Mitchell fought valiantly and successfully against the elimination of the Small Business Administration. Even after his retirement from Congress, Parren continued his struggles to provide opportunities for minorities to participate in the American business success dream by establishing the Minority Business Enterprise Legal and Defense and Education Fund, Inc.

Mr. President, I was honored to work closely with your Administration, particularly with Secretary Rodney Slater, to reauthorize the nation's surface transportation programs with enactment of the Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century (TEA 21). Through the enactment of TEA 21, the nation's economy continued to prosper at unparalleled modern-day levels. Included in that legislation was the small disadvantaged business enterprise provisions that were the focus of debate for providing small and disadvantaged businesses an opportunity to participate in the Federal-aid transportation programs. In 1982, it was Congressman Parren J. Mitchell who offered the provision requiring that unless the Secretary of Transportation determined otherwise, not less than ten percent of the funds made available for surface transportation programs must be expended with small business concerns owned and controlled by socially and economically disadvantaged individuals. This goal oriented program was strongly supported by your Administration with the focus on "mending not ending" minority

The Honorable William J. Clinton
March 16, 1999
Page 2

programs. Through your support, Parren Mitchell's legacy of support for small and disadvantaged businesses lives on.

Mr. President, it is only fitting and proper to honor such an individual as Parren J. Mitchell with the Medal of Freedom. Former Congressman Mitchell deserves our nation's gratitude for his important contributions that provide opportunities for small and disadvantaged businesses to participate in the American Dream.

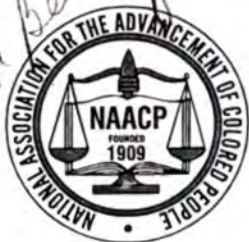
Thank you for your consideration. With all best wishes.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Jim", with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

James L. Oberstar, M.C.
Ranking Democratic Member

JLO:kh/pk



NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE
4805 MT. HOPE DRIVE • BALTIMORE, MD 21215-3297 • (410) 358-8901

KWEISI MFUME
President & Chief Executive Officer



401318

JULIAN BON
Chair, Board of Directors

September 22, 1999

The Honorable William Jefferson Clinton
President of the United States
White House
Washington, DC 20500

Dear President Clinton:

It is with extreme pleasure that I offer my support of the nomination of Parren J. Mitchell for the Presidential Medal of Freedom.

Mr. Mitchell was the first African-American to represent the State of Maryland in Congress, and during his 16-year tenure, served on several different congressional committees. He played a major role in the passage and/or creation of the *Public Works Act of 1976*, the *Surface Transportation Assistance Act of 1987*, the *SBA 8(a) Program*, the *Department of Defense 5% Goal Program* and *Public Law 95-507*. Clearly, he is a person who has been able to touch and measure the pulse of an extremely varied populace, and who has been able to wed his commitment to principle to the work he did within our U.S. Congress.

Among countless other identifiable accomplishments, his work with the *Minority Business Braintrust*, the *Minority Business Enterprise Legal Defense & Education Fund, Inc.*, and, most especially, the *Congressional Black Caucus (CBC)*, was groundbreaking. Thanks in large part to Mr. Mitchell's foresight, the CBC called for an end to the Vietnam War long before the position was widespread, sought sanctions against South Africa for its apartheid policies, advocated for low income housing and fought extremely hard to preserve affirmative action programs.

The Honorable William Jefferson Clinton
September 22, 1999
Page Two

Mr. Mitchell has consistently championed high ideals and passionately pursued justice and equality in United States law, bringing to bear his integrity, vision, warmth, objectivity, and generosity. He is an extraordinary man who has fashioned a life of dedication, remaining unwaveringly committed to his ideals. As an outstanding lawmaker and civil rights advocate, his contributions are longstanding and remarkable.

Parren J. Mitchell's genuine regard for and esteem of his fellow human being is an invaluable asset to us all. I am privileged to submit this letter of support for him to be awarded the *Presidential Medal of Freedom*.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Kweisi Mfume', with a long horizontal stroke extending to the right.

Kweisi Mfume
President and CEO

KM/crm

Maryland - 7th District

7 Parren J. Mitchell (D)

Of Baltimore — Elected 1970

Born: April 29, 1922, Baltimore, Md.
Education: Morgan State College, A.B. 1950; U. of Md., M.S. 1952.
Military Career: Army, 1942-46.
Profession: College professor.
Family: Single.
Religion: Episcopalian.
Political Career: Unsuccessfully sought Democratic nomination for U.S. House, 1968.



In Washington: One can read Parren Mitchell as the angry militant he often seems to be on the House floor, lashing out at every added dollar of defense spending as an "economic dagger into the bodies of the poor."

Or one can read him the way many other members do, as a man who, once the rhetoric is stripped away, turns out to have a streak of personal conservatism and a willingness to deal pragmatically.

Mitchell made his "economic dagger" speech in April 1980, as he tried to amend the House Budget Committee's 1981 preliminary budget by adding \$5 billion to domestic spending and cutting \$3 billion from defense spending. He lost overwhelmingly, and cast a vote of principle against the whole budget as it was passing easily.

He was even more upset, if a little resigned, at the Reagan budget in 1981. "If we pursue this reckless, feckless course," he said on the House floor, "to that extent we pursue the further division of America in preventing us from ever becoming one nation." Like most Northern Democrats, he cast a protest vote against the entire budget.

But colleagues also remember the Mitchell of 1979, who helped provide the votes to pass the committee product and forestall something even less to his liking.

"This is not the kind of priority I would like to see established," he had said at that time, as he voted with the leadership, "but I have to look at political realities."

The rhetoric of indignation has been a Mitchell trademark throughout his decade in Congress. When his colleagues passed a series of amendments in 1977 designed to limit busing, he said they had "gone berserk" and engaged in "systemic racism." He refused to watch the final episodes of "Roots" on television, announcing that the program was leading him to lash out at

his white friends with "a vortex of primeval anger." And in 1980, when a Carter administration official remarked that black businesses were not suffering unduly from the recession, Mitchell urged a black audience to serve notice on President Carter that "no man slaps the face of the black community with impunity."

Yet there is a great deal about Mitchell that does not fit neatly into any stereotype of militance. There is, for example, his economic doctrine — a belief in the importance of a stable, limited money supply that is closer to Milton Friedman than to liberal economic orthodoxy.

Mitchell has pursued his monetarism in the last three Congresses as chairman of the Banking Committee's Monetary Policy Subcommittee. At the same time he has backed the more traditional proposals of the Congressional Black Caucus, including the Humphrey-Hawkins jobs bill, which in its full form would have required a far more expansionist economic policy than Mitchell himself called for. President Carter signed a scaled-down version of Humphrey-Hawkins in 1973 while Mitchell was Black Caucus chairman, and Mitchell praised it as a step in the right direction.

Mitchell's legislative priority, however, is in the more conservative-sounding area of minority business enterprise, which he is pursuing in the 97th Congress as Small Business chairman. He has pushed for years to guarantee that fixed percentages of federal contract jobs be reserved

7th District: Baltimore — west and central. Population: 420,492 (14% decrease since 1970). Race: White 82,409 (20%), Black 334,049 (79%), Others 4,034 (1%). Spanish origin: 3,416 (0.1%).

Parren J. Mitchell, D-Md.

for minority firms. He succeeded in adding a 10 percent minority "set aside" to a 1977 public works bill.

His greatest effort has been to obtain passage of a Minority Enterprise Act, to require minority set asides on all federal projects. "If that bill gets passed," he said in 1977, "I can sit back and relax." So far it has not, and neither has he. He has continued working to attach minority enterprise language to every piece of legislation that will hold it. In 1979 he persuaded the House to authorize \$1 million for the establishment of a Minority Resource Center, to promote minority involvement in foreign assistance programs.

Mitchell's defense views are easy to label. He is a pacifist, one of the few self-proclaimed pacifists in Congress, and he has voted that way. When the House passed a \$157 billion defense appropriation bill for 1981, Mitchell's was one of only 42 votes against it.

But alongside that Mitchell is the one who has stood apart from some congressional liberals by refusing to take a "soft" stand on drug laws. "I can't take a public stand on the decriminalization of marijuana," he once said. "Those people, the drug traffickers, cause me to be less than a moral."

At Home: Mitchell has been a crusader all his adult life, from his successful lawsuit in the early 1950s to integrate the University of Maryland and graduate school to his election to the House in 1970 as Maryland's first black congressman.

He comes from one of Baltimore's most prominent black families. His brother, Clarence Mitchell Jr., was chief lobbyist for the NAACP; a nephew served in the state Legislature and ran for mayor.

Mitchell's early career was spent as a probation officer in Baltimore, then as supervisor of the city's probation department. From 1963 to 1965, he headed the state Human Rights Commission, which enforced Maryland's new public accommodations law, before he returned to Baltimore to head the city's anti-poverty program. Mitchell served in that post until 1968, when he became professor of sociology at his alma mater, Morgan State University, and an assistant director of the city's Urban Studies Institute.

That was also the year Mitchell made his political debut, challenging machine Democrat Samuel N. Friedel, who had held the 7th Congressional District since its creation in 1952. The district then covered the western portion of the city and its adjoining suburbs. It was the center of Baltimore's Jewish community, although a steady influx of blacks into formerly white neighborhoods was loosening Friedel's grip on the seat.

Helped by the presence of a peace candidate who split the opposition, Friedel defeated Mitchell in the 1968 Democratic primary by about 5,500 votes out of 42,000 cast. Mitchell carried the city portion of the district but was overwhelmed in the white suburbs.

Two years later, Mitchell ran again. There were no other liberal candidates to drain votes away from Mitchell, and at 72, Friedel was becoming vulnerable on the age issue. Even though the incumbent had the endorsement of his old friend, Democratic Gov. Marvin Mandel, Mitchell narrowly defeated him by 38 votes out of nearly 69,000 cast. Many Jewish voters were unhappy about Friedel's defeat that fall, but enough supported Mitchell to allow him to win the general election with 59 percent of the vote.

Redistricting in 1971 removed the white suburbs, creating a heavily black, urban district. That removed the prospect of any serious Republican challenge, but it did not protect Mitchell from primary opposition. He received a stiff challenge in 1972 from Baltimore Solicitor George L. Russell Jr., a member of a rival black faction, who was angered that Mitchell had not supported his unsuccessful mayoral bid the previous year. Mitchell survived, but by less than 3,000 votes out of nearly 66,000 primary ballots cast. Since then, he has had no significant primary or general election contests, allowing him to flirt with the thought of running for another office.

Claiming that a black should be in at least one of the top city offices, Mitchell briefly challenged Mayor William Schaefer for re-election in 1975. But he dropped his bid in midsummer after less than two months in the race, and has expressed his intent since then to remain in Congress. "It is clear," he has said, "that this is where the damage is going to be."

The District: Mitchell's Baltimore district is almost unanimously Democratic. It gave Jimmy Carter 85 percent of its vote in 1980; had it not been for the 7th, Carter would have lost Maryland by nearly 50,000 votes.

The old Jewish neighborhoods of northwest Baltimore have become overwhelmingly black in the past two decades as the former residents have moved to the suburbs. In the 1960s, the 7th District extended into these suburbs in Baltimore County. But redistricting in 1971 brought in the district boundaries back to the city limits.

Now the lines have to be substantially redrawn again. The 1980 census showed that the population of the 7th declined 14 percent during the 1970s, the sharpest drop in any Maryland district.

Parren J. Mitchell, D-Md.

Committees

Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs (6th of 25 Democrats)
Domestic Monetary Policy; General Oversight and Renegotiation; Housing and Community Development.

Small Business (Chairman)
SBA and SBIC Authority, Minority Enterprise and General Small Business Problems, chairman.

Joint Economic
Investment, Jobs and Prices; Trade, Productivity and Economic Growth.

Elections

1980 General

Parren Mitchell (D) 97,104 (89 %)
Victor Clark Jr. (R) 12,650 (12 %)

1980 Primary

Parren Mitchell (D) 33,747 (81 %)
Edward Makowski (D) 7,681 (19 %)

1978 General

Parren Mitchell (D) 51,996 (89 %)
Debra Freeman (I) 6,626 (11 %)

Previous Winning Percentages

1976 (94 %) 1974 (100%) 1972 (80 %) 1970 (59 %)

District Vote For President

1980		1976		1972	
D	111,554 (85 %)	D	101,341 (82 %)	D	89,041 (73 %)
R	14,103 (11 %)	R	22,795 (18 %)	R	32,369 (26 %)
I	4,232 (3 %)				

Campaign Finance

	Receipts	Receipts from PACs	Expenditures
1980			
Mitchell (D)	\$115,037	\$23,610 (21 %)	\$104,567
1978			
Mitchell (D)	\$90,831	\$18,450 (20 %)	\$93,693
Freeman (I)	\$7,001	— (0 %)	\$7,052

Voting Studies

Year	Presidential Support		Party Unity		Conservative Coalition	
	S	O	S	O	S	O
1980	62	25	80	4	2	81
1979	78	17	89	5†	3	90
1978	72	18	86	6	5	88
1977	71	20	87	4	3	90
1976	25	75	93	2	6	88
1975	34	61	86	5	5	87
1974 (Ford)	33	52				
1974	26	55	81	9	3	91
1973	22	73	88	7	5	92
1972	41	46	85	3	1	89
1971	23	72	83	5	0	94

S = Support O = Opposition

Key Votes

96th Congress

Weaken Carter oil profits tax (1979)
Reject hospital cost control plan (1979)
Implement Panama Canal Treaties (1979)
Establish Department of Education (1979)
Approve Anti-busing Amendment (1979)
Guarantee Chrysler Corp. loans (1979)
Approve military draft registration (1980)
Aid Sandinista regime in Nicaragua (1980)
Strengthen fair housing laws (1980)

97th Congress

Reagan budget proposal (1981)

Interest Group Ratings

Year	ADA	ACA	AFL-CIO	COA
1980	89	9	89	36
1979	100	0	100	3
1978	90	8	95	26
1977	90	4	96	8
1976	95	0	87	2
1975	79	7	100	18
1974	91	0	90	8
1973	100	4	91	8
1972	88	10	100	11
1971	100	11	82	

8 Mich

Kensington — El

Sept. 3, 1943,
Education: U. of N.C.
Kensington U., J.D. 19
Military Career: M
Occupation: Lawyer.
Religion: Protestant.
Political Career: M
Kensington, 1975-78.

Washington:
Kensington of the 1980 F
Kensington of this que
Kensington as chairma
Kensington committee dealing
Kensington Most subcommitt
Kensington voting had not pro
Kensington a GOP Senate, th
Kensington likely to challenge
Kensington Pennsylvania Democra
Kensington about but offensive to
Kensington Given the new poli
Kensington arrival of Sen. Jesse
Kensington chairman of the c
Kensington Foreign Affairs
Kensington against Yatron.

The caucus of Fe
Kensington Yatron on a 10-
Kensington vote turned down t
Kensington of Florida, who s
Kensington toward communi
Kensington in line and got the
Kensington During his freshman
Kensington had fit in well w
Kensington voting regularly ag
Kensington libertarian, right-wing
Kensington with a large Je
Kensington proposed arms sales
Kensington of sophisticated

Barnes no sooner to
Barnes found himself in
Barnes President Reagan
Barnes military advisers to
Barnes man joined most of
Barnes military aid to
Barnes and he held hearing
Barnes When Barnes could
Barnes sent Duarte of El Sa
Barnes he called him c
Barnes Barnes began one
Barnes a personal confirm

Clinton Presidential Records Digital Records Marker

This is not a presidential record. This is used as an administrative marker by the William J. Clinton Presidential Library Staff.

This marker identifies the place of a tabbed divider. Given our digitization capabilities, we are sometimes unable to adequately scan such dividers. The title from the original document is indicated below.

3

Divider Title: _____

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, DC 20510-0802

SEITZ

May 14, 1998

The President
The White House
102 East Wing
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

For the first time in my 25 years as a U.S. Senator, I am writing to recommend an outstanding citizen for the Presidential Medal of Freedom, the Honorable Judge Collins Seitz. Mr. President, it has been 25 years too long, but this candidate was worth the wait. Between 1950 and 1952, Judge Collins Seitz fundamentally changed America.

In Parker v. University of Delaware (1950), Bulah v. Gebhart (1952) and Belton v. Gebhart (1952), Judge Seitz ruled that educational segregation was illegal and ordered that two Delaware school districts and the University of Delaware be desegregated. It was the first ruling in the nation in favor of desegregation within a school system and formed the basis of the U.S. Supreme Court's landmark decision in Brown v. Board of Education (1954).

To say Judge Seitz's decision is an outstanding symbol of American pride and progress in the 20th century does not adequately convey his importance to this country. Judge Seitz, under great scrutiny during that period, not only laid the foundation by which an entire group of Americans were ensured the rights they had long since been denied, he gave the country the excuse to do what was right, fair, and just under the law -- a powerful tool for change.

Such a bold decision is unmistakably characteristic of Judge Seitz. Throughout his career, he has personified the wisdom of the bench and has led a court of his peers in every appointment bestowed upon him: Chief Justice of the Delaware Chancery Court from 1951-1966, Chief Judge of the United States Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit from 1971-1984; and at 83, currently Senior

The President
Page Two
May 14, 1998

Circuit Judge of the United States Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit.

After being saluted with the Devitt Award from the American Judiciary Society -- the highest acknowledgment a federal judge can receive from his peers -- U.S. Supreme Court Justice David Souter wrote, "in his half century of service he has never failed to be the judge we all wish we could be."

Mr. President, it is in this context that I urge your strong consideration of my request. There are children, adults, and senior citizens across our nation that benefit every single day because Judge Collins J. Seitz had the courage and wisdom to make a decision that envisioned not what is, but rather what ought to be. Judge Seitz is an American hero and it is important that the message of his life and the example of his character be enshrined in American culture.

Thank you, Mr. President, for your consideration of this nomination.

Sincerely,


Joseph R. Biden, Jr.
United States Senator

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, DC 20510-0802

October 20, 1998

The President
The White House
102 East Wing
Washington, D.C. 20500

Medal
of
Freedom

Dear Mr. President:

It is with deep regret that I inform you of the death of the Honorable Collins Seitz, a civil rights legend in my home state and throughout the nation, who is currently under consideration for a Presidential Medal of Freedom.

On October 9, 1998, I wrote to you regarding Judge Seitz's failing health. At that time, he was suffering from congestive heart failure and prostate cancer. Although he has since passed away, I still think it is important to honor the life of this esteemed man.

When I first nominated Judge Seitz for the Presidential Medal of Freedom in a letter to you dated May 14, 1998, I indicated that his rulings in Parker v. University of Delaware (1950), Bulah v. Gebhart (1952) and Belton v. Gebhart (1952) were the first in the nation to favor desegregation and gave the country, "the excuse to do was right, fair and just under the law." Every day, I am even more confident of that fact.

As you are well aware with your nomination of the first-ever African-American federal judge in the State of Delaware, the Honorable Gregory M. Sleet, there is one man whose bold judicial rulings literally opened that historical door, Judge Collins Seitz.

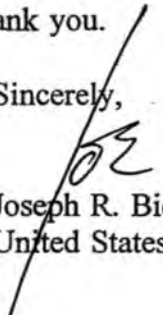
The true mark of Judge Seitz's contributions to the causes of justice is that the fruits of his work continue to surface. With every new opportunity for American citizens previously denied, we can all turn to the tough decisions of men and women like Judge Collins Seitz. He did what few of his position were willing to do in the early 1950's. As a result, all Americans have benefited.

The President
Page Two
October 20, 1998

In this vein, I ask that you continue to consider the nomination of Judge Seitz for a Presidential Medal of Freedom, and if appropriate, award him posthumously. The acknowledgment is still richly deserved and will be greatly appreciated by the entire Seitz family -- indeed the entire State of Delaware.

I look forward to hearing from you very soon. Thank you.

Sincerely,


Joseph R. Biden, Jr.
United States Senator

*B This is a truly
deserving man.*

Clinton Presidential Records Digital Records Marker

This is not a presidential record. This is used as an administrative marker by the William J. Clinton Presidential Library Staff.

This marker identifies the place of a tabbed divider. Given our digitization capabilities, we are sometimes unable to adequately scan such dividers. The title from the original document is indicated below.

4

Divider Title: _____

HARRY S. ASHMORE: COURAGEOUS JOURNALIST

Mr. President, The revered journalist Harry Ashmore died last month at the age of 81. He died one day after the day set aside to observe Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.'s birthday and our nation's bitter struggle for civil rights. Mr. Ashmore was a leader in the struggle to integrate schools in Little Rock, Arkansas. His writings helped deliver Americans peacefully from unjust and oppressive laws.

A native of Greenville, South Carolina, Mr. Ashmore was raised to revere Southern traditions. His grandfathers fought for the Confederacy. As a young man, he was graduated from Clemson Agricultural College and then worked as a reporter in Greenville and in Charlotte, North Carolina. He served during the Second World War as an infantry battalion commander in the European theater and completed his military service a Lieutenant Colonel. After the war, he returned to North Carolina and to The Charlotte News, where he rose to the position of editor. In 1948, he moved to Little Rock and began his eleven years at The Arkansas Gazette. There, he would become The Gazette's executive editor.

Harry Ashmore loved the South. He embodied the dignity of a southern gentlemen throughout his years. But he was never provincial -- either in his writing or his thinking. He studied at Harvard University as a Nieman fellow; from 1960 to 1963, he was editor-in-chief of the Encyclopedia Britannica and from 1969 to 1974, he was president of the Center for the Study of Democracy in Santa Barbara, California. In addition, he found time to author, co-author and/or edit a dozen books. In 1996, he was honored with the Robert F. Kennedy Memorial Lifetime Achievement Award.

But it was in newspapers where he would have his greatest influence on American life. In 1957, three years after the Supreme Court's decision in Brown, Arkansas' Governor Orval E. Faubus called out the National Guard because of "evidence of disorder and threats of disorder." As ever, Harry Ashmore called it like he saw it. He described the eerie scene as, "the incredible spectacle of an empty high school surrounded by the National Guard, troops called out by Governor Faubus to protect life and property against a mob that never materialized."

Ashmore knew Governor Faubus wanted to prevent nine students from entering Little Rock High School. He warned against delay, realizing that resisting the Supreme Court would bring bloodshed. In The Gazette, he argued dispassionately for the people of Arkansas to uphold the law. He wrote: "There is no valid reason to assume that delay will resolve the impasse which Mr. Faubus has made. We doubt that Mr. Faubus can simply wear the Federals out -- although he is doing a pretty good job of wearing out his own people." Harry Ashmore understood before so many others the power and the moral force of civil liberty. And yet, he also knew the rooted strength of the opposition.

Above all he was honest, to himself and to his readers. Through his calm and reasoned editorials he stood for justice despite daily threats on his life and on his family. The Gazette suffered financially for his courage. It lost advertising revenue and circulation. Harry Ashmore, however, fought for his beliefs, and he helped lead Arkansas and the Nation toward equality for all its citizens. In 1958, the Pulitzer committee recognized Harry's excellence in editorial writing by awarding him the Pulitzer Prize for "clearness of style, moral purpose, sound reasoning, and power to influence public opinion." In addition to his own Pulitzer, in 1958, The Gazette was awarded the Pulitzer for public service.

Harry Ashmore was on the front lines of the struggle for civil rights in this country. His leadership, courage, and wise words must not be forgotten.

-----<>-----

Clinton Presidential Records Digital Records Marker

This is not a presidential record. This is used as an administrative marker by the William J. Clinton Presidential Library Staff.

This marker identifies the place of a tabbed divider. Given our digitization capabilities, we are sometimes unable to adequately scan such dividers. The title from the original document is indicated below.

5

Divider Title: _____

LEVEL 1 - 6 OF 71 STORIES

Copyright 1990 Gannett Company Inc.
GANNETT NEWS SERVICE

February 23, 1990, Friday

LENGTH: 715 words

HEADLINE: THE LIFE OF A FREEDOM RIDER

BYLINE: RACHEL REYNOLDS

DATELINE: GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

BODY:

Walter Bergman has spent his life protesting.

He picketed conservative members of the Detroit Board of Education when he was in his 40s; he protested the Vietnam War in his late 60s; he spoke against U.S. involvement in Central America after he passed his 80th birthday.

But the protest for which Bergman is best known was a bus ride to the South in 1961 that ended with a beating by members of the Ku Klux Klan.

Bergman, 91, confined to a wheelchair for 30 years, sips a glass of apple juice and recounts the ride - a trip that merits a chapter during Black History Month, which is being observed across the United States.

Bergman's speech is labored - a result of brain damage suffered during surgery shortly after the beating - but his recall of dates and events is precise and spirited.

"They (Klansmen) threw the blacks to the back of the bus, but they did not beat them," Bergman said. "We were outsiders. They thought that we whites should stay in our parlors up North and not monkey with the troubles they were having down there."

Bergman, a former research director for the Detroit Board of Education and a Wayne State University professor, boarded a Trailways bus in Washington and headed for Anniston and Birmingham, Ala., to test a 1960 Supreme Court ruling integrating interstate buses and bus facilities. He was accompanied by his third wife, Frances; a friend, James Peck of New York; and four black college students.

Symbolically, and in defiance of Alabama's segregation laws, the four blacks sat in front. The Bergmans and Peck sat in back.

The Freedom Riders reached the Anniston bus station about noon on May 14, 1961. Bergman walked to a nearby restaurant for sandwiches. On his return, he found the bus surrounded by eight white men wielding iron bars, baseball bats and chains.

Bergman got back on the bus, and the eight men crashed through the door and



LEXIS·NEXIS™

A member of the Reed Elsevier plc group



LEXIS·NEXIS™

A member of the Reed Elsevier plc group



LEXIS·NEXIS™

A member of the Reed Elsevier plc group

dragged the four black students to the back. Bergman and Peck moved toward their attackers and asked, "Can we talk about this?"

The answer was a beating so severe it left Bergman bleeding and unconscious on the bus floor. Witnesses said Bergman was kicked in the head repeatedly, and one man jumped up and down on his chest.

The bus, with the KKK members still aboard, went to the Birmingham bus terminal, about 100 miles away. Peck was dragged into a depot corridor and beaten again, Bergman said. Bergman awoke and found his friend in a pool of blood with head wounds that required 53 stitches.

After the violence subsided, Bergman half-carried Peck to the street where cabs refused to stop for the blood-soaked pair. Local doctors, fearing reprisals, would not treat the injured activists, Bergman said.

Bergman and his companions escaped Birmingham - without having received medical treatment - only after a government plane from Washington, carrying U.S. marshals and an assistant attorney general, was dispatched to pick them up six or seven hours after the attacks.

Back in Detroit, Bergman entered a hospital for a routine appendectomy. But during surgery, his heart stopped for nearly two minutes. Portions of the brain that control motor functions were damaged, and Bergman has been confined to a wheelchair ever since. At that time, his doctors concluded the heart stoppage was caused by the beating.

Bergman successfully sued the FBI in 1983 for failing to stop the Klansmen from attacking the Freedom Riders.

The American Civil Liberties Union filed the suit, charging FBI agents knew up to three weeks in advance that the attacks would occur.

Today, Bergman spends his days in a small, two-bedroom apartment he shares with his fourth wife, Pat, in Grand Rapids, Mich.

"The first Freedom Ride was important because it showed the nation the situation in the South like they hadn't seen it before," Bergman said. "Most people didn't realize the depth of the prejudice until then."

Bergman, who is an officer in a Grand Rapids senior citizens' organization and also works with people who have disabilities, said he doesn't regret any choices he's made.

"Do you know any better way a man of 62 could spend his remaining years than to do something that has had a lasting effect on the whole country?" he asked.

- - -

(Rachel Reynolds writes for The Detroit News.)

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH



LEXIS-NEXIS

A member of the Reed Elsevier plc group



LEXIS-NEXIS

A member of the Reed Elsevier plc group



LEXIS-NEXIS

A member of the Reed Elsevier plc group

Clinton Presidential Records Digital Records Marker

This is not a presidential record. This is used as an administrative marker by the William J. Clinton Presidential Library Staff.

This marker identifies the place of a tabbed divider. Given our digitization capabilities, we are sometimes unable to adequately scan such dividers. The title from the original document is indicated below.

6

Divider Title: _____

BERNSTEIN, Robert Louis; American publisher; b. 5 Jan. 1923, New York City; s. of Alfred and Sylvia Bernstein; m. Helen Walter 1950; three s.; ed. Harvard Univ.; U.S. Army Air Force 1943-46; with Simon & Schuster (book publr.) 1946-57, Gen. Sales Man. 1950-57; Random House Inc. 1958-, Vice-Pres. (Sales) 1961-63, First Vice-Pres. 1963-65, Pres. and C.E.O. 1966-89, Chair. 1975-89; Publ. at large, Adviser John Wiley & Sons Inc. 1991-; Vice-Chair. Asscn. of American Publr. 1970-72, Chair. 1972-73; Chair. Asscn. of American Publr. Cttee. on Soviet-American Publishing Relations 1973-74, on Int. Freedom to Publish 1975; Chair. U.S. Helsinki Watch Cttee., New York, 1979-92, Founding Chair. 1992; Chair. Fund for Free Expression 1975-90, Founding Chair. 1990; Chair. Human Rights Watch; fmr. mem. Council on Foreign Relations, Nat. Advisory Cttee. Amnesty Int.; mem. Americas Watch, Asia Watch, M.E. Watch, Africa Watch, Advisory Cttee. Carter-Menil Human Rights Foundation, Advisory Bd. Robert F. Kennedy Foundation Human Rights Award; Vice-Pres. Bd. of Dirs. Aaron Diamond Foundation, The Century Asscn.; Dr. of Laws New School for Social Research 1991; Human Rights Award (Lawyers' Cttee. for Human Rights) 1987, Spirit of Liberty Award for the American Way 1989, Barnard Medal of Distinction, Barnard Coll. 1990. *Leisure interests*: skiing, tennis, swimming. *Address*: P.O. Box 607, Bedford, NY 10506, U.S.A. (Home). *Telephone*: (914) 234-3748 (Home).

1. 25.
4
I 5
1997/98
H

11-22-11

The International Who's Who 1997-98

SIXTY-FIRST EDITION

EUROPA PUBLICATIONS LIMITED

Kef.
CT120
-C8
1987
KH

Current Biography Yearbook 1987

EDITOR
Charles Moritz

ASSOCIATE EDITORS
Henry Sloan
Kieran Dugan
Judith Graham
Michael Collins

THE H. W. WILSON COMPANY
NEW YORK



Bernstein, Robert (Louis)

Jan. 5, 1923—Publisher; human rights activist.
Address: b. Random House, Inc., 201 E. 50th St.,
New York City, N.Y. 10022

Robert L. Bernstein, who has been the president of Random House since 1966 and its board chairman since 1973, was once described in *Publishers Weekly* as a man "with a passion for freedom to publish." Since joining the firm in 1958 in response to an invitation from its founder, the late Bennett Cerf, Bernstein has helped to build Random House, now an independent subsidiary of Newhouse Publications, into what one publishing executive, quoted in the *New York Times* (May 5, 1985), has called "without any question, still the dominant and most influential force in American publishing." Complementing Bernstein's role as a publisher has been his energetic commitment to human rights throughout the world.

A second-generation American of German and Lithuanian family background, Robert Louis Bernstein was born in New York City on January 5, 1923, to Alfred Bernstein, who was in the textile business, and Sylvia (Bloch) Bernstein. He has a younger sister, Barbara (Mrs. Herman Rosenberg). While growing up in Manhattan's West Seventies, Bernstein attended the Lincoln School, a progressive private institution affiliated with Columbia University. It was as a student at Lincoln that Bernstein first became aware of the underprivileged through field trips to such areas as the coal mining regions of West Virginia as well as visits to some of the poorer sections of New York City. He remembers spending much of his time in the Depression-era shantytown in Riverside Park on Manhattan's Upper West Side, where squatters were living in shacks made of cardboard and corrugated tin.

After graduating from the Lincoln School in 1940, Bernstein entered Harvard University, where he completed his undergraduate studies as a history major *cum laude* in about two and a half years. He obtained his B.A. degree in 1944, a year after he had joined the United States Army Air Corps for service in World War II. Although he had at first intended to become a teacher, he decided by the time he was discharged from military service in 1946 that teaching would not pay him enough. Having become interested in communications during his years at Harvard, Bernstein decided to try to make his way in that field. After writing some fifty letters to radio and television stations and walking the streets of New York, visiting various offices, he took a job as a receptionist with radio station WNEW.

Soon afterwards, through a friend, Bernstein obtained his first job in publishing, as an office boy with the firm of Simon & Schuster, and he decided that he had found the field in which he felt most at home. "Ideas, that's all the business is," he recalled in an interview for a profile by Hope MacLeod in the *New York Post* (October 25, 1976). "You're really learning every minute. It's exciting." One of his main functions, he believes, was "as a catalyst," talking with people, stimulating their thinking, and getting them excited about ideas. Rising through the ranks at Simon & Schuster, Bernstein became its general sales manager in 1950 and remained in that post for seven years.

In late 1957 Bernstein was dismissed from his post as general sales manager as a result of a major cutback and staff shakeup at Simon & Schuster, and the experience so embittered him that he was at that time determined never to work for anyone again. But before he left Simon & Schuster he had met Bennett Cerf, the bon vivant, raconteur, and president of Random House. Much impressed by Bernstein, Cerf persuaded him to become the firm's sales manager in January 1958.

Random House had its origin in the Modern Library, a unit of the publishing firm of Boni & Live-right that specialized in low-cost hardbound reprints of classic and semiclassic literary works. In 1925 Bennett Cerf and Donald S. Klopfer bought the Modern Library, then consisting of 112 titles, from Horace Liveright for \$215,000 in borrowed money, and within two years recouped their investment. In 1927 they decided to publish luxury editions of books that they chose "at random," and they called the firm Random House.

In 1933 Random House acquired the publishing rights for the plays of Eugene O'Neill and the poems of Robinson Jeffers. A landmark for the firm was the historic decision by United States District Judge John M. Woolsey, in December of that year, giving Random House the legal right to publish James Joyce's novel *Ulysses*, which had been seized by United States Customs as obscene. The court ruling, engineered behind the scenes by Cerf and Klopfer, placed Random House in the vanguard of the struggle against censorship. The company soon acquired publication rights for the

BERNSTEIN

works of such other distinguished writers as William Faulkner, Marcel Proust, Sinclair Lewis, Robert Penn Warren, Havelock Ellis, Budd Schulberg, and Quentin Reynolds, and for a number of Broadway plays. In 1947 it established a college department with the publication of the first edition of the *American College Dictionary*, and during the 1950s it introduced the Landmark series of books on American historical themes by such best-selling authors as John Gunther, Thomas B. Costain, C. S. Forester, and Pearl Buck; the World Landmark series, dealing with events of world history; the All-about Books series, concerning science and nature; and Beginner Books, featuring children's literature, such as Laurent de Brunhoff's Babar elephant stories and Dr. Seuss's whimsical books.

When Robert L. Bernstein joined Random House as its sales manager in early 1958, its annual sales volume was about 7.5 million. Continuing to prosper, its Modern Library division had sold by that time over forty million copies of some 300 titles. An additional eighty titles made up the Modern Library Giants, which were bulkier in format and more expensive. In 1959 Random House went partly public by selling 30 percent of its stock to outsiders. That decision was followed by a series of acquisitions, of which the most important was that of Alfred A. Knopf, Inc., widely regarded as the most distinguished literary publishing firm in the United States. Under terms of an agreement announced in April 1960 the Knopf firm, while retaining a high degree of autonomy, merged with Random House, which acquired all of its stock. In addition, Random House acquired Knopf's college division as well as Vintage Books, its quality paperback line. In the same year Random House bought the major textbook publishing firm of L. W. Singer, and in 1961—the year in which Bernstein became vice-president in charge of sales—the company acquired Pantheon Books, which published nonfiction, including scholarly works by European authors. In 1962 Bernstein was promoted to the office of first vice-president.

As a result of executive changes voted at a Random House board of directors meeting in November 1965, Cerf was designated chairman of the board, Klopfer became vice-chairman, and Bernstein was chosen to succeed Cerf as president on January 1, 1966. "It's time the younger generation got into the picture," Cerf remarked, as quoted by Maurice Dolbier in the *New York Herald Tribune* (December 12, 1965). "There never was a time in the publishing business when there was a more obvious need for young men with exciting new ideas and perspectives. Bob Bernstein has proved that he fulfills these requirements. . . . It'll relieve wear and tear on me." At the time, the annual sales volume of Random House had more than quadrupled over the preceding eight years, to thirty-four million, of which over 60 percent represented sales in the burgeoning educational market, while the Modern Library and Vintage Books accounted for about 15 percent. Random House was represented by over 150 salesmen in four separate sales forces.

In addition to occupying the presidency of Random House, Bernstein became its chief executive officer in 1967. He was also elected chairman of the board in 1975, succeeding the retiring Donald S. Klopfer, who had assumed the post in 1970, a year before Bennett Cerf's death.

Meanwhile, in the mid-1960s, some major conglomerates became interested in acquiring book publishing firms with the aim of bringing together electronic "hardware" and publishing "software" for joint educational ventures, and Random House, which was prospering, was coveted by several prospective buyers. In a merger announced in January 1966 the publishing firm became a wholly owned subsidiary of the Radio Corporation of America. Random House was "an excellent acquisition," according to Howard Hawkins, an RCA executive who was quoted in the *New York Times* (August 1, 1975). "We maintain an arms-length relationship with them. We believe in complete editorial independence, though we work with them closely on financial systems and performance." But Bernstein felt thwarted by the complex management decisions imposed on Random House by RCA, which frustrated the publisher's efforts to acquire other companies. "Under RCA," Bernstein said, as quoted in the *New York Times* (May 5, 1985), "we were a \$40 million business in an \$8 billion company, so we were not important to them. . . . Everything was done by committees."

Under RCA, Random House grew from a \$40 million company to one that had annual revenues of \$180 million, but by the late 1970s its profits had leveled off, and RCA was looking around for a buyer for the publishing firm. Finally, in early 1980, Random House was purchased from RCA for \$70 million by Newhouse Publications, a \$2.7 billion communications concern whose holdings included a chain of newspapers as well as the *Condé Nast* magazines, the syndicated *Parade* magazine, and several radio stations and cable television systems. Founded in 1922 by the late Samuel I. Newhouse, it was carried on by his sons, Samuel I. Jr. and Donald, who incorporated Random House as an independent subsidiary in their publishing empire. Under Newhouse, Bernstein was given greater flexibility than he had had with RCA, especially in his efforts to expand Random House through acquisitions and internal growth, and he was able to maintain a high degree of editorial independence under guidance.

In the years that followed acquisition by Newhouse, Bernstein instituted a number of important changes at Random House. He added to the staff such highly recommended and knowledgeable experts as Howard Kaminsky, a former chief executive of Warner Books, and Peter Osnos, a former editor at the *Washington Post*. He founded Villard Books, a hard-cover publisher of commercial fiction and nonfiction, and he purchased Times Books from the New York Times Company. To rescue the money-losing Ballantine Books paperback line, acquired in 1973, Bernstein merged it with Fawcett Books, which he bought from CBS, thus

ncy of Random executive officer, chairman of the board, Donald S. Bernstein, a year ago, a major conquering book bringing together "software" and Random House, by several procedures in January wholly owned of America. "acquisition," according to a CA executive *Times* (August 1985) relationship editorial independence closely on file. But Bernstein management decision RCA, which acquire other said, as quoted (1985), "we were a company, so . . . Everything

w from a \$40 annual revenues its profits had around for a ally, in early from RCA for \$2.7 billions in Condé magazine, television system Samuel I. Newhouse. Samuel I. Jr. lom House as publishing em- is given great RCA, especially se through ac- ne was able to ndependence

tion by New- of important ed to the staff ledgeable ex- chief execu- nos, a former nded Villard mmercial fic- hased *Times* pany. To res- ks paperback erged it with m CBS, thus

creating one of the major mass-market publishers. In addition, he considerably expanded the company's college division, acquiring major lines of college textbooks; assumed distribution for some ten smaller publishers, such as Warner Books, Reader's Digest Press, Sierra Club, and Grove Press; introduced juvenile and adult books on audio and video cassettes, including a six-tape cooking course by Julia Child; and acquired companies producing educational games and audio-visual aids for schools. In May 1987 a history-making agreement was reached under which Random House would acquire a consortium of three of Great Britain's leading publishing houses—Jonathan Cape, Chatto & Windus, and the Bodley Head—the first purchase of major European trade book publishers by an American firm.

Bernstein's achievements and policies have greatly contributed to the growing prosperity of Random House. Its revenues during the first half of the 1980s increased annually by some 15 percent as compared with 7 percent under RCA, and during 1984 its revenues totaled \$370 million and pretax profits averaged about 10 percent. "I think it represents one of the great buys of our time," Samuel I. Newhouse Jr. has said of the Random House purchase, as quoted in the *New York Times* (May 5, 1985).

On the other hand, some critics have suggested that Random House under Bernstein had become "complacent and smug," that it was losing its "competitive edge" in relation to such other publishing giants as Simon & Schuster, and that some of its editors were "pseudo-intellectual snobs" who tended to shun overtly commercial books. Although, as of the mid-1980s, Random House had published twenty-seven Nobel Prize-winning authors and thirty-eight Pulitzer Prize winners, some observers noted a lack of flexibility in its publishing policies. For example, Random House consistently refused to consider publishing Judith Krantz's novel *Scruples*, a major best seller with titillating entertainment value but questionable literary quality.

Although Bernstein's "laid-back" style of management and his unwillingness to "knock heads" seem to have given the impression to some rival publishers that he is essentially a figurehead manager, his associates and employees insist that he is very much in control. They point out that he is in constant contact with the various department heads, presides over weekly executive board meetings, approves all advances to authors in excess of \$100,000, and personally negotiates with such heavyweight Random House writers as Norman Mailer, Gore Vidal, James A. Michener, and Robert Ludlum. "Negotiating with Bob, I always have a sense of fair play while aware he will vigorously pursue his company's interests," Owen Laster, who heads the literary department of the William Morris Agency, has said, as quoted in the *New York Times* (May 5, 1985). Although Bernstein is said to have a limited attention span for some details, he is, according to Laurence J. Kirshbaum, the presi-

dent of Warner Books, an "outstanding" editor who "hires the best talent in the industry and lets the horses run."

Apart from publishing, Bernstein's major concern has been his passionate involvement in the cause of human rights, especially during the past two decades. "Vietnam is what made me realize I couldn't sit around and just talk . . ." he told Hope MacLeod in the *New York Post* interview. "My sons were getting nearer and nearer draft age. I finally realized that if I was going to try to keep my sons out of the war I would have to keep other sons out of the war." Eventually he took part in marches, demonstrations, and political activities. His human rights efforts are directed equally against abuses in the Soviet sphere and in Western nations. Although he has generally kept his publishing and human rights concerns separate, they have on occasion overlapped. Under the Alfred A. Knopf imprint he has published works of such activists as the Soviet dissidents Andrei D. Sakharov, Yelena Bonner, and Arkady N. Shevchenko and the Argentine-born journalist Jacobo Timerman. Bernstein was behind the Knopf suit resulting in a court ruling that rejected government efforts to censor the book *The CIA and the Cult of Intelligence* (1974) by Victor L. Marchetti and John D. Marks for security reasons. In 1976 he received the New York Civil Liberties Union's Florina Lasker award and announced that he would divide the accompanying \$1,000 among the defense funds of four persecuted dissidents abroad: the poet Kim Chi Ha in South Korea, Mihajlo Mihajlov in Yugoslavia, Nelson Mandela in South Africa, and Vladimir Bukovsky in the Soviet Union.

While serving as chairman of the Association of American Publishers in the early 1970s, Bernstein became chairman of its International Freedom to Publish Committee, which was organized to investigate human rights abuses against writers in various countries. In 1975 he founded the Fund for Free Expression, composed of publishers, editors, and writers, through which he helped to establish the Helsinki Watch Committee, which monitors compliance with the human rights provisions of the Helsinki Final Act of 1975; the Americas Watch Committee, which monitors and promotes observance of human rights in the Western Hemisphere; and the related Asia Watch Committee.

Bernstein's abiding interest in human rights has taken him on a number of trips abroad, including several visits to China and the Soviet Union. In 1975 he was in Oslo, Norway to hear Yelena Bonner deliver the Nobel Peace Prize acceptance speech for her husband, Andrei D. Sakharov, whom Soviet authorities refused to allow to attend. In 1977 Bernstein decided not to attend the Moscow Book Fair in protest against harassment of Soviet writers. When in 1979, and again in 1985, Bernstein was scheduled to go to the Moscow fair, Soviet authorities denied him permission, but in 1987 he was granted a visa, as were several of his colleagues in the publishing field. Meanwhile, American publishers became more receptive to

Clinton Presidential Records Digital Records Marker

This is not a presidential record. This is used as an administrative marker by the William J. Clinton Presidential Library Staff.

This marker identifies the place of a tabbed divider. Given our digitization capabilities, we are sometimes unable to adequately scan such dividers. The title from the original document is indicated below.

7

Divider Title: _____

The Honorable
Corinne "Lindy" Claiborne Boggs
Ambassador of the United States of America
to the Holy See



Corinne (Lindy) Claiborne Boggs was born March 13, 1916 in Pointe Coupee Parish, Louisiana. She is a graduate of Sophie Newcomb college at Tulane University. The first woman to serve in the U.S. House of Representatives from Louisiana, Mrs. Boggs served nine terms before retiring in 1990. She succeeded her husband, House Majority Leader Hale Boggs, by special election in March 1973, after the plane carrying him disappeared over Alaska in October 1972.

As a member of Congress, Mrs. Boggs served on the Appropriations Committee. She was also on the Select Committee on Children, Youth and Families where she chaired the Crisis Intervention Task Force. She spearheaded legislation on issues ranging from civil rights to credit access and government service pay equity for women. She has a special interest in scientific research and technology development and housing issues. The Lindy Claiborne Boggs Center for Energy and Biotechnology was dedicated in 1988 at Tulane University.

In 1976, Mrs. Boggs was the first woman to chair the National Democratic Convention. She was also the first woman to serve as a Regent of the Smithsonian Institute. She presided over the Bicentennial of the American Constitution in 1987 and chaired the Commission commemorating the 200th Anniversary of Congress.

Mrs. Boggs is a member of the Military and Hospitalier Order of St. Lazarus and the Order of Malta, the National Foundation of the National Archives, the Stennis Center and many other distinguished organizations.

Mrs. Boggs' honors include the first American Veterans Auxiliary National Humanitarian Award, the Eleanor Roosevelt Centennial Award, the National Science Foundation's Distinguished Service Award, the first annual International Women's Forum Award and the Louisiana Library Association's Literary Award for her book, *Washington Through a Purple Veil*.

She holds honorary degrees from many institutions, including Tulane University (Louisiana), Loyola University (Louisiana), Trinity College (District of Columbia), St. Mary of the Woods College (Indiana), St. Thomas University (Texas), St. Thomas Aquinas College (New York), Notre Dame University (Indiana), Georgetown Law Center (District of Columbia) and Xavier University (Louisiana).

Alphabetical List

Chronological List

State List



Corinne Claiborne (Lindy) Boggs

BOGGS, Corinne Claiborne (Lindy), (wife of Thomas Hale Boggs, Sr., great, great grandniece of John Francis Hamtramck Claiborne, great, great, great grandniece of Nathaniel Herbert Claiborne and William Charles Cole Claiborne, and great, great, great, great grandniece of Thomas Claiborne [1749-1812]), a Representative from Louisiana; born Marie Corinne Morrison Claiborne, on Brunswick Plantation, Pointe Coupee Parish, La., March 13, 1916; graduated, St. Joseph's Academy, New Roads, La., 1931; B.A., Sophie Newcomb College, Tulane University, New Orleans, La., 1935; teacher; President, Women's National Democratic Club, 1958-1959, and Democratic Congressional Wives Forum, 1962; President, The Congressional Club, 1971-1972; cochairman, inaugural balls for President Kennedy, 1961, and President Johnson, 1965;

elected as a Democrat to the Ninety-third Congress, by special election, March 20, 1973, to fill the vacancy caused by the disappearance of her husband, Thomas Hale Boggs, Sr., in an airplane in October 1972; reelected to the eight succeeding Congresses (March 20, 1973-January 3, 1991); Chairman, Joint Committee on Bicentennial Arrangements (Ninety-fourth Congress), Commission on the Bicentenary of the United States House of Representatives (Ninety-ninth through One Hundred First Congresses); was not a candidate for reelection in 1990 to the One Hundred Second Congress; named Ambassador to the Vatican in 1997. Is a resident of New Orleans, La.

Bibliography: Boggs, Lindy, with Katherine Hatch. *Washington Through a Purple Veil: Memoirs of a Southern Woman*. New York: Harcourt Brace and Co., 1994; Ferrell, Thomas H., and Judith Haydel. "Hale and Lindy Boggs: Louisiana's National Democrats." *Louisiana History* 35 (Fall 1994): 389-402.

Extended Biography
Women In Congress, 1917-1990
(House Doc. No. 101-238)

Clinton Presidential Records Digital Records Marker

This is not a presidential record. This is used as an administrative marker by the William J. Clinton Presidential Library Staff.

This marker identifies the place of a tabbed divider. Given our digitization capabilities, we are sometimes unable to adequately scan such dividers. The title from the original document is indicated below.

8

Divider Title: _____

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, DC 20510-2101

CHILD

March 13, 1997

MAR 24 AM 9:53

President William J. Clinton
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, D.C. 20500

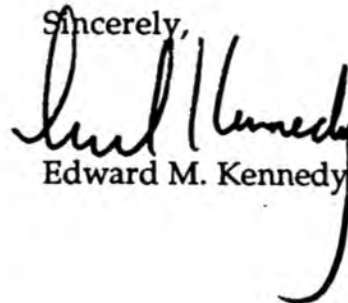
Dear Mr. President:

I am writing to you to express my support for the nomination of Julia Child for the Presidential Medal of Freedom.

Julia Child is a remarkable woman and a unique personality. Her public appearances, writings and leadership in the area of American cuisine have provided new opportunities in both the professional culinary arts and in the kitchens of America. Her professional life and personal challenges have made her an inspiration to all Americans, and I urge you to give her nomination every consideration.

With best wishes and warm regards,

Sincerely,



Edward M. Kennedy

2400 John F. Kennedy Federal Building
Boston, Massachusetts 02203

EMK/dhl

Savoring the World According to Julia

By MOLLY O'NEILL

THE voice that launched several million cooks warbled through the big, quiet kitchen. "I am 6 feet 1 and $\frac{3}{4}$ inches tall," Julia Child said to a reporter who had called on the telephone.

She returned the receiver to its hook on the kitchen wall and aimed her size 12 tennis shoes back toward the long, oilcloth-covered table in the center of the room. As she reassumed her seat, she primly tucked her narrow black A-line skirt under her, adjusted the Hermès scarf at the shoulder of her black cashmere sweater and, peering over her half-glasses, trained her blue eyes on another reporter.

"I always was one size bigger than you could ever buy," she said. It was perfect Julia. Her matter-of-fact statement was followed by a laugh that said, "And why languish as a giantess when it is so much fun to be a myth?"

Since 1961, when her first book, "Mastering the Art of French Cooking, Volume 1," was published, Julia Child has reigned sovereign over the American heart and stove. Through her cookbooks and PBS television shows, she bounded into living rooms nationwide with a simple announcement: "Hello, I am Julia Child." And then she demystified French cooking. "It's perfectly easy," she would say, sounding like a dowager doing a baroque routine. It was impossible not to love her, and to laugh, not to look forward to dinner.

This week, Mrs. Child's seventh book, "The Way to Cook," a glossy 511-page volume with a \$50 price tag, is scheduled to arrive in bookstores nationwide. With recipes ranging from boeuf bourguignon to hamburger, as well as tips for quick cooking and healthy cooking, "The Way to Cook" is a departure from the homey French fare that made Julia Child a household name. But this is not the only reason



Julia Child, at home in her Cambridge, Mass., kitchen.

the telephone in her kitchen keeps ringing with requests for interviews.

"Way to Cook" is, Mrs. Child said, her first book. "Cookbooks," she said, "are too easy." And anyone who has ever held a spoon wants to know where we'll go from here. After all, for nearly three decades, Julia Child has been raising America's hopes for dinner. She was born Julia McWilliams in Pasadena, Calif., in 1912, to the kind of family for whom dinner meant well-done lamb with mint sauce, roast beef or codfish balls with hard-boiled egg sauce, prepared by the family cook. It was not until she was a 15-year-old student at the Branson School in Ross, Calif., that she began to move beyond the plain, simple cooking of middle-class America and tap the spirit that was to become her stock in trade.

"On Saturdays, my friends and I would put on our Prince Matchabelli cherry-red lipstick and go to San Francisco and have artichokes and chicken toast," she recalled. "We thought we were so elegant."

Her indistinguished career at college ("I had some vague idea of being a novelist or a basket-weaver and a stint as an advertiser's copywriter, Miss McWilliams decided she wanted to be a spy and joined the Office of Strategic Services, forerunner of the C.I.A. Her espionage were dashed in 1942 when she was sent to Ceylon as a typist. But it was there that she met Paul Child, 10 years her senior, a poet and painter, a high-ranking official with the same agency and a devoted epicure.

She had been reared with a cook, and Mrs. Williams "was a mess" in the kitchen. "I made Paul brains in the sauce and it all dissolved, but it carried me anyway," she said. The Childs were displaced in Paris, and the zeal that carried the American menu forward was handed over a simple lunch of poulet à la meunière. "I was in hysterics for the first time," she said.

Years since, Mrs. Child has been a messianic in her desire to share the thrill she felt at first when she enrolled in Le Cordon Bleu in Paris, along with two French friends, Paul Beck and Louisette Bertholle, who wrote her initial cook-

book, taking simplification to the book delivered from behind the French restaurant to the American home. But it was the triumph of her television series that began in 1963 — "The Julia Child Show" — that made Julia

Child a household name. She was seen in a towel at the waist, and cooed at prime-

time America like the mother who believes you can do anything. Once, when she was flipping a potato pancake and it missed the skillet, Mrs. Child stared into the camera and told the country, "Remember, you are alone in the kitchen and no one can see you." She continued frying the potato cake and the country continued tuning in for a fix of Julia. She was an antidote to the encroaching technology and precision of our time.

Mrs. Child has been accused of remaining sophomoric and devoted primarily to the culinary initiate. But the woman who brought quiche to the masses remains staunch in her practical, French dinner-party fare. She raises a brow at the food fads that have followed.

The nouvelle cuisine? "Oh, that P.R. cooking from Paris where everything is in the shape of a fan." The new American cuisine? "Everyone decided that it is American ingredients cooked by an American and it usually contains corn." The Mediterranean? "I think all that virgin stuff is for the birds." And now, Mrs. Child said, "nutrition has reared its ugly head."

It is not that she objects to a prudent diet. "If I didn't watch myself, I'd be a Mrs. Six-by-Six," she said. But she sees a "fanatical fear of food" creeping into the American dining mentality. People tremble at the term cholesterol, she said, and it steals their pleasure. "I still insist that an unhappy stomach is going to curdle your nutrition," she said.

At 77, Julia Child is still a champion of the pleasures of the table. The morning light streamed through the blinds on her window, throwing darts across the last of the season's tomatoes ripening on the sill, as she took a luxurious sip of oolong tea.

Around her, the green pegboard walls were hung with copper pots and

cookie cutters and cake rings. Everything was in its place. The bird-bath-size mortar and pestle that the Childs bought at a market in France was tucked under a butcher block; a food processor sat on the counter. There was a microwave oven in the pantry.

Times have changed. The old red wire dish-drainer contained one small saucepan, one small skillet, one plate, one bowl and one coffee mug — with a faded cherry-red lipstick smudge near its rim. Paul Child, her

soul mate of 45 years, has suffered a series of strokes and has "the dwindles," she said. He was recently moved to a nearby nursing home.

Even so, something fundamental in the matter-of-fact world according to Julia never changes. She referred to herself as "we." And even though she has earned more than \$1 million on her cookbooks, she maintained that "marrying a nice man and cooking nice food" were the most important things a woman could do.

The world in general and cooking in particular lusts for precision and control, but Julia Child remains the glad recipient of chance. How do you find perfect oysters? "We stumbled upon them at just the right time." How about the best piece of venison? "It was marinated the usual way, but the meat had just the right age." Aren't we lucky? Isn't this fun? Just do your best and savor the moments.

"Perfectionism," she said as she walked from her rambling Victorian house to the 1990 Honda Accord parked in her driveway, "never quite works out." She is still imperturbable in her own imperfection.

Towering over the steering wheel, Mrs. Child backed down her driveway and hit a station wagon that was parked across the street. "Oh, dear," she said, sounding as if she had just dropped another chicken, cut another finger, collapsed another soufflé. "I've really done it this time." It was perfect Julia.

October 11, 1989

Clinton Presidential Records Digital Records Marker

This is not a presidential record. This is used as an administrative marker by the William J. Clinton Presidential Library Staff.

This marker identifies the place of a tabbed divider. Given our digitization capabilities, we are sometimes unable to adequately scan such dividers. The title from the original document is indicated below.

9

Divider Title: _____

THE TAMPA TRIBUNE

Tampa, Florida ■ Tuesday, February 6, 1996

Wrist watch



The Medic Alert bracelet, which provides vital medical information, turns 40 this year.

By LINDSAY PETERSON
Tribune Staff Writer

ST. PETERSBURG — Chrissie Collins and husband, Marion, were only trying to save their daughter's life.

They did that, and they helped save 80,000 other people, too.

Chrissie Collins smiles at the thought. "It's heartwarming to feel I've played some small part to save lives."

Her "small part" was creating, with her husband, a bracelet engraved with a warning that her daughter was allergic to tetanus antitoxin. The couple then built the organization that today has sold Medic Alert bracelets and pendants to 5 million people in 40 countries, more than 100,000 are in Florida. The original bracelet is in the permanent collection of the Smithsonian Institution.

As Medic Alert turns 40 this year, Collins turns 90. In June, she'll be named the American Medical Association's lay leader of the year for devoting her life to a project that has made life easier for doctors around the world.

When medical workers see a Medic Alert bracelet, they can call into the organization's computer database and, anytime day or night, get the patient's complete medical history.

Collins, Medic Alert's traveling ambassador, remembers when the "information database" was a warning written on a piece of paper. She can't count the times she's told the story. In St. Petersburg recently for a Medic Alert Foundation board meeting, she told it one more time.

It was the summer of 1953 in Turlock, Calif. Chrissie and Marion were on vacation. At home, their daughter Linda, 13, was target shooting with her brother, and she cut her finger.

She went to the hospital, but before giving her a tetanus shot, the doctor tested a small dose of the antitoxin on her skin. The allergic reaction was immediate. She collapsed, broke out in hives and struggled for breath. She spent three days in an oxygen tent before she could come home.

After that, every time Linda left the house, she had a paper pinned to

her coat or around her wrist with the allergy warning. The time came for her to go to college, and Chrissie and Marion, who was a general practice doctor, knew a paper wouldn't be enough.

What about a tattoo? asked Marion. No way, said Linda, who suggested a bracelet.

Together Chrissie and Marion designed the symbol, the staff of Aesculapius, the healing arts symbol, with the words "Medic Alert" in red on both sides. A San Francisco jeweler crafted the bracelet, engraving on the back Linda's allergies.

Friends and neighbors saw the bracelet and wanted ones for their children.

"We began making them one at a time," Collins said. In October 1956, they took 200 to a meeting of the American College of Surgeons and the doctors snatched them up. Marion began to realize that he could save many more lives with this bracelet than with his scalpel.

The couple designed a poster of the emblem and mailed it to hospitals and law enforcement agencies across the United States and Canada. They asked pharmacists and doctors to display order forms and keep bracelets in stock.

They did it all out of their house. Chrissie and Marion handled the correspondence. Chrissie was the "chief bracelet wrapper-upper," she said. And the three children got the packages ready to mail.

"It was just sort of a family affair for several years," Collins said. And it was no small affair. By 1958, about 8,000 people had bought the \$5 sterling silver bracelets. Most were diabetics and people with allergies.

The most powerful sign of the



FRED FOX/Tribune photo

At 89, Chrissie Collins, above, is still active in Medic Alert. She soon will be named the American Medical Association's lay leader of the year. At right, it was in 1953 when Chrissie, left, and her husband, Marion, seated

center, designed and developed the first Medic Alert bracelet for their daughter Linda, right, who was allergic to tetanus antitoxin. Also pictured are the Collinses' two sons, Michael, top, and Tom.



See BRACELET'S, Page 6

Bracelet's success overcame skepticism

■ From Page 1

bracelet's value came about that time, when a California Highway Patrol trooper came upon a car weaving on the highway. He edged the car off the road and found the driver slumped against the wheel, his arm displaying a Medic Alert bracelet that showed he was a diabetic. Immediately the trooper knew to call a doctor.

In 1960, the Collinses turned their operation into a nonprofit corporation. That summer, the project caught the attention of a freelance writer who wrote a story for a Sunday supplement called "This Week," carried in 40 daily newspapers.

The following Tuesday, a canvas sack containing 10,000 letters was dropped on the Collinses' front step. The letters poured in, 100,000 in six months. Friends and church volunteers helped the family dig out. But Medic Alert had taken on a life of its own. The Collinses moved it to a two-room office at the Lillian Collins Hospital (founded by Marion's father) in Turlock.

Celebrities lend a hand

Within eight years, 300,000 people were wearing Medic Alert emblems.

In 1977, Carol Burnett became the 1 millionth member.

Also that year, Marion Collins died. But he'd helped to set up an organization that would continue without him. Chrissie took on the job of carrying the message around the world that information can save lives.

It was important, she said, to get celebrity endorsers to counter the image that the emblem was only for sick people.

As many as one in four people have problems that a doctor would need to know about in an emergency, said Medic Alert board member Robert McAfee, a doctor and immediate past president of the American Medical Association. About a

tenth of the people who come into emergency rooms aren't able to give the necessary information.

There are more than 200 things a doctor would need to know, including a person's use of multiple medications.

In surveys, more than 80,000 Medic Alert members have said that wearing the bracelet or pendant saved their lives.

Lifesaving stories

It costs \$35 to get a Medic Alert emblem (the basic model, there's a designer line, too) and \$15 a year to maintain a membership, which includes unlimited access. More than 6,000 needy people receive the service free.

A portion of the membership fee goes into a trust fund to ensure the records are maintained and accessible for the members' lifetimes.

Last year, Medic Alert operators took about 400,000 calls. One of those was about Carmen Gimenez of Fresno, Calif., who was taken into an emergency room with a gallstone attack on Sept. 12.

A nurse was preparing to give her an injection of penicillin when the doctor noticed Gimenez's bracelet and stopped the nurse.

The injection would have killed Gimenez. The nurse called the database and found an antibiotic that Gimenez could take.

Such stories remind Collins of the family's struggle. People needed Medic Alert, but it took a lot of determination year after year to keep the program running and win the confidence of medical professionals who were skeptical in the beginning, she said.

Collins credits her husband. "He persevered, and I've enjoyed helping out where I can." Others credit Chrissie, too.

Said Medic Alert President Tanya J. Glazebrook: "Her insight and instincts are remarkable; her stamina and commitment unwavering."

For information about Medic Alert, call 800-432-5378.

Clinton Presidential Records Digital Records Marker

This is not a presidential record. This is used as an administrative marker by the William J. Clinton Presidential Library Staff.

This marker identifies the place of a tabbed divider. Given our digitization capabilities, we are sometimes unable to adequately scan such dividers. The title from the original document is indicated below.

10

Divider Title: _____



ENCARTA®

Home

Find

Help

10% off your next purchase
1% to your favorite school
you do the math

click here to find out more



Sponsored by



CONTENTS

What's New
in ENCARTA ONLINE

Cox, Archibald

Free Concise Encyclopedia Article

This article in Deluxe has twice as many words.

Stay current with an Encarta Online Deluxe subscription -- Click here for details

★ Multimedia



Recommended Items

Search for educational products about **Cox, Archibald** at SmarterKids.com.

Search barnesandnoble.com for books about **Cox, Archibald**.

Periodicals

Search for periodical articles about **Cox, Archibald** in Electric Library.

Search Electric Library's database of millions of articles from trusted news sources.

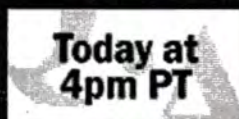
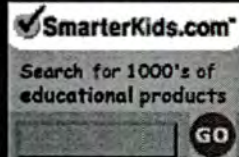
News Headlines

Search news sites for articles about **Cox, Archibald**.

Cox, Archibald (1912-), American attorney, educator, and special prosecutor during the Watergate scandal that led to the resignation of President Richard M. Nixon in 1974. He was born in Plainfield, New Jersey. Cox graduated from Harvard University in 1934 and from Harvard Law School in 1937. Cox became a professor there in 1946. In the 1960s he served as Justice Department solicitor general under President John F. Kennedy (1961-1963) and President Lyndon Johnson (1963-1969).

In 1973 Cox was appointed special prosecutor to investigate the alleged Watergate cover-up and illegal activity in the 1972 presidential campaign. When the existence of secret tape recordings of conversations in the president's White House offices was revealed, Cox demanded to hear specific tapes. Nixon refused to turn over the tapes and ordered that Cox be fired. Nixon's request provoked

Partners



public outrage and led the Congress of the United States to introduce impeachment proceedings against the president.

After Watergate, Cox taught law at Harvard and Boston universities. From 1980 to 1992 he also served as the chairman of Common Cause, a nonprofit lobbying organization that focuses on campaign finance reform.

Internet Search

Search the Internet for Web sites about **Cox, Archibald**.

ENCARTA®

[Home](#) [Schoolhouse](#) [Celebrate the Century](#) [Challenge Game](#)

[Add Encarta search to your site](#)

[Contact Us](#) [Terms of Use](#) [Privacy Policy](#)

© 1997-1999 Microsoft Corporation. All Rights Reserved.



Other Links: [Air Tickets](#), [Autos](#), [Downloads](#), [E-mail](#), [Real Estate](#), [Women](#), [More...](#)

Special Features: [Send instant messages to friends-try it now!](#), [Hot Web deals](#), [More...](#)


[GO Kids](#) | [GO Family](#) | [GO Money](#) | [GO Sports](#) | [GO Home](#)

INFOSEEK

[ABOUT GO NETWORK](#) | [SIGN IN](#) | [FREE E-MAIL](#)


TOYOTA be good to yourself. every day.

☐ ABCNEWS

☐ WEB

ABC NEWS
U.S.
 .com

Ready When You Are

☒ NETSCAPE NOW

HOME

[NEWSPAPER](#)

RSS

[Raw News](#)
[POLITICS](#)
[WORLD](#)
[BUSINESS](#)
[TECHNOLOGY](#)
[SPORTS](#)
[HEALTH & WELLNESS](#)
[ENTERTAINMENT](#)
[LIFE](#)
[ARCHIVE](#)
[ABOUT](#)
[CONTACT](#)
[FOOD](#)
[ABC NEWS ON TV](#)
US HEADLINES
[Florida Woman Dies After Ending Life Support](#)
[GOP Allows More Gun Control Votes](#)
[Justice Dept. Renews Citizenship Battle](#)
[Clinton Proposes New School Requirements](#)
[Poll Finds Gun-Control Support Steady](#)

Archibald Cox Recalls 1973



Watergate Special Prosecutor Recounts Confronting a President

Archibald Cox today and in 1973, when he was forced to confront President Nixon over the White House tapes. Unwilling to hand over the tapes, Nixon fired Cox, prompting impeachment hearings and leading to the creation of the Independent Counsel Act. (Archive Photos)

By John F. Yarbrough
 ABCNEWS.com

Oct. 4—Strangers still stop to give him thanks, even though the favor he did for them came 25 years ago.

He still wears a bow tie, quotes Churchill if the opportunity arises, and keeps an office at Harvard Law School, from where he offers wisdom to seekers who come calling.

And he still resolutely believes that even the president of the United States must be held accountable—though he now believes the Independent Counsel Act that he helped spawn needs to be changed.

A quarter century ago this month, Archibald Cox—the Watergate special prosecutor who refused to follow President Richard Nixon's orders to stop pushing for the White House tapes and was fired for it—set a moral example that fueled a public outcry for impeachment hearings. He recently spoke with ABCNEWS.com and recalled that constitutional crisis and his central role in it.

He won't make comparisons between his investigation then and that of Independent Counsel Kenneth Starr, but he believes that the independent counsel law that arose out of his firing 25 years ago this month has overreached its intent—and should be


[A Watergate Timeline](#)
[Archibald Cox Remembers](#)
[The 1974 Impeachment Hearings](#)
[Interview with William Ruckelshaus](#)

Archibald Cox says he was unsure whether the public would support his defiance of Nixon in 1973.

HELPERS

this month has overreached its intent—and should be changed, or perhaps not re-enacted.

The Rule of Law Must Prevail

"No one could take joy in finding the president of the United States guilty of misdeeds charged, whether you agree with his policies or not," Cox, 86, says of his special prosecutor role. "But even the highest officials—even the president—must be subject to the rule of law."

That was the duty Cox felt he had accepted when a former law student of his, Attorney General Elliot Richardson, called to ask him to take on the role of special prosecutor to investigate possible crimes by the White House.

Not long after he assumed that role, the presence of a taping system in Nixon's office was revealed, and Cox went to court to force the president to turn over the tapes. The court ordered Nixon to do so, but he would not. Instead, he demanded that Cox end his call for the tapes.

Cox refused, Nixon fired him, and the drumbeat for impeachment hearings began.

But in the days leading up to that confrontation and the hours after it, it seemed a crisis of democracy was at

Cox and the 1973 Constitutional Crisis

May 18 Appointed special prosecutor by Attorney General Elliot Richardson.

July 16 White House aide Alexander Butterfield reveals the existence of a tape-recording system in Nixon's office.

July 18 Cox requests eight tapes of presidential conversations from the White House.

July 23 Nixon rejects both Cox's request for tapes and that of the Senate Watergate committee under Chairman Sam Ervin. Both Cox and the committee issue subpoenas for the tapes.

Aug. 9 The Ervin committee files suit in federal court to force Nixon to relinquish the tapes.

Aug. 29 Judge John Sirica orders President Nixon to make the subpoenaed tapes available to him. The White House refuses to comply and next day announces it will appeal.

Sept. 13 The U.S. Court of Appeals unanimously urges an out-of-court compromise between the White House and Cox in which some tapes are released.

Oct. 20 Cox says he will not comply with a Nixon tapes proposal and says he will not resign and can be fired only by the attorney general.

Oct. 20 In a Saturday night news conference, White House press secretary Ronald Ziegler announces that Elliot Richardson has resigned and that Deputy Attorney General William French Smith has been dismissed after refusing to fire Cox as special prosecutor. Solicitor General Robert Bork then carries out Nixon's order and fires Cox.

Oct. 23 Following public reaction, the White House says it will hand over tapes and documents to Judge Sirica.

Oct. 24 House Judiciary Committee Chairman Peter Rodino says he will "proceed full steam ahead" despite Nixon's decision to hand over tapes.

Nixon in 1973. But the former Watergate special prosecutor says he would have acted the same way no matter what.



video

ABCNEWS' Sam Donaldson on the push for impeachment proceedings following the removal of Special Prosecutor Archibald Cox.

RealVideo
(download [RealPlayer](#))

Cox steadfastly avoids comparing the investigation of President Clinton today with the Watergate inquiry of 1973—but he believes the Independent Counsel Act needs to be revised.

hand. And Archibald Cox was at its center.

Revising the Independent Counsel Law

Nixon eventually resigned, of course, but to avoid another such abuse of power, Congress passed the Independent Counsel Act.

Cox says he has always been ambivalent about the legislation, which in the last two decades has brought the appointment of 23 independent counsels to investigate both presidents and lower-level administration officials.

He does not discuss the current investigation of President Clinton or make comparisons from it to his role in 1973, but he does have criticisms of the independent counsel law. Cox believes the Independent Counsel Act, if retained by future Congresses, must be limited to crimes committed while in office, "official" abuses of power and "improper influencing of executive, legislative or electoral decisions." He also believes a fixed time limit should be placed on independent counsel investigations, perhaps a year.

"At a minimum, the statute should be radically revised," Cox says. "I have some question whether it should be re-enacted at all."

A Reluctant Inquisitor

In 1973, Cox was not the first person on Richardson's list to be special prosecutor—he was the sixth. Some felt that Cox, despite having worked for presidents Truman, Kennedy and Johnson, was too professorial and lacked the political instincts to navigate through the battles that would certainly come with both the White House and Congress.

But what some saw as weaknesses then may well have been the strengths that allowed Cox to stand firm in the middle of a constitutional crisis.

"It was a new role to me, but I regarded it as any duty to make a fair investigation and I hope that I succeeded in that," says Cox, whose great-grandfather successfully defended President Andrew Johnson during that impeachment trial in 1868. "I don't think that if I could redo it again—I would not do anything differently during that period. The question was, if I stood firm and forced a confrontation with the president, would the people understand what was at stake and support the rule of law?"

"And if I didn't stand firm, that would be weakening the rule of law, too. Happily, the people did rise up."

Search for more on:

SEEK

Copyright ©1999 ABC News Internet Ventures. Click here for [Terms of Use](#)
and [Privacy Policy](#) applicable to this site.



Clinton Presidential Records Digital Records Marker

This is not a presidential record. This is used as an administrative marker by the William J. Clinton Presidential Library Staff.

This marker identifies the place of a tabbed divider. Given our digitization capabilities, we are sometimes unable to adequately scan such dividers. The title from the original document is indicated below.

11

Divider Title: _____

- GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS
- ARMED SERVICES
- SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE
- SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON AGING

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, DC 20510-3501

July 26, 1996

96 JUL 31 P3:55

The President
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

It is a pleasure and a privilege to write to you today to nominate General Raymond G. Davis, USMC (Ret.), of Atlanta, Georgia, for the Presidential Medal of Freedom.

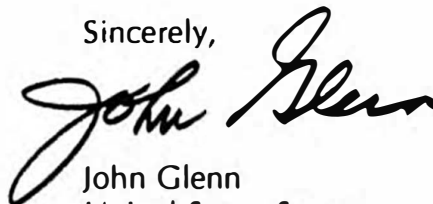
General Davis' distinguished thirty-year career in the Marine Corps includes combat in the Pacific theater in World War II, where he was wounded; in Korea, for which he received the Congressional Medal of Honor; and in Vietnam, where he led the 3rd Marine Division. A tribute to his superior leadership skills, General Davis rose to become Assistant Commandant of the Marine Corps before his retirement in 1972. With his numerous awards and medals, General Davis is the most highly decorated Marine in the U.S. today.

After his retirement, General Davis went on to serve as Executive Vice President of the Georgia Department of Commerce and on the Board of Directors of Berry College and Marine Military Academy. I have most recently been associated with General Davis as a result of his service as Chairman of the Korean War Veterans Memorial Advisory Board. We traveled a long and difficult road to make the memorial a reality and General Davis' commitment was indispensable.

General Davis' contributions are invaluable and his remarkable record of service to this nation and its interests makes him an outstanding candidate for this highest of civilian awards. I trust that you will give thoughtful consideration to awarding the Presidential Medal of Freedom to General Davis.

Best regards.

Sincerely,



John Glenn
United States Senator

JG/mb

DAVID E. SKAGGS

2ND DISTRICT, COLORADO

1124 LONGWORTH BUILDING
WASHINGTON, DC 20515
(202) 225-2161

9101 HARLAN STREET, SUITE 130
WESTMINSTER, COLORADO 80030
(303) 650-7886

INTERNET: SKAGGS@HR.HOUSE.GOV



UNITED STATES

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

September 3, 1996

COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

SUBCOMMITTEE ON INTERIOR

SUBCOMMITTEE ON COMMERCE, JUSTICE,
STATE AND THE JUDICIARY

PERMANENT SELECT COMMITTEE
ON INTELLIGENCE

CHAIRMAN, DEMOCRATIC STUDY GROUP

36 SEP 9

The Honorable William Jefferson Clinton
President of the United States
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Ave NW
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

I am pleased to add my name to the chorus encouraging you to nominate General Raymond G. Davis for the Presidential Medal of Freedom.

General Davis saw combat on the battlefields of three wars: World War II, Korea, and Vietnam. Then-Lieutenant Colonel Davis earned the nation's highest decoration for heroism during the Korean War, where his brilliant tactical ability allowed him to fight overwhelming odds and lead his battalion on a four-day battle which saved a rifle company from annihilation and opened a mountain pass for the escape of two trapped Marine regiments.

His tactical skill was eclipsed only by his personal courage and superb leadership. Neither his wound landing on Peleliu nor his injury at Chosin Reservoir was enough to stop him from rallying his troops to victory.

His noncombat military service was devoted to the development and motivation of Marines, in the United States and abroad. He retired from active duty in March 1972, after completing his service as Assistant Commandant of the Marine Corps.

As a Marine who saw active duty in Vietnam, I know of no one who is more deserving of the Presidential Medal of Freedom than General Raymond G. Davis.

Sincerely yours,

David E. Skaggs

DES: kn

FOCUS - 5 OF 21 STORIES

Copyright 1998 Hankook Ilbo
Korea Times

September 30, 1998, Wednesday

LENGTH: 441 words

HEADLINE: Freedom Is Not Free: Gen. Davis

BODY:

The first words spoken by Ret. Gen. Raymond G. Davis upon receiving the third Korea America Friendship Award given out by the Korea America Friendship Society (KAFS) were freedom is not free. 'We must remember the cost for freedom. Acres of white crosses and markers at national cemeteries represent the high cost of freedom that people enjoy today,' said Davis, who fought in the 1950-1953 Korean War and retired from active duty in 1972 after more than 33 years of military service.

Gen. Davis was selected as this year's recipient for his decades-long contribution to promoting friendly ties between Korea and the United States and his preservation of peace on the Korean peninsula. During a reception at Chosun Hotel in downtown Seoul hosted by KAFS chairman Kim Sang-chul, who is an attorney and a former Seoul mayor, the former marine officer stated that military readiness is the most essential factor for preserving high-priced freedom.

Regarding the current movement toward reunification between the two Koreas, the veteran marine officer, who has visited Pyongyang a number of times as a member of humanitarian missions, advised South Koreans to be extra careful when dealing with their northern counterparts.

One can never trust the regime in Pyongyang. The communist government simply does not keep its word. The North's officials have agreed to proposed visits by U.S. war veterans to former battle fields in the North many times in the past. But, not even once have they kept their word. Seoul should be extremely cautious when making deals with Pyongyang,' Davis said. However, Davis expressed his support for civilian efforts, including Red Cross mutual exchange programs.

I believe civilian attempts should continue. Inter-Korean dialogue should be in place no matter what. A series of efforts will eventually forge an improved relationship between the two divided states,' Davis said.

Along with William C. Westmoreland, he now serves as co-chairman of Korea 2000,' a body charged with hosting events in commemoration of the upcoming 50th anniversary of the outbreak of the Korean War.

During the first year in which KAFS awards were given out, the recipients were Ron Brown, former U.S. commerce secretary; Horace Underwood, a Yonsei University professor; and Jay Kim, a member of the U.S. House of Representatives.



LEXIS·NEXIS™

Ⓜ A member of the Reed Elsevier plc group



LEXIS·NEXIS™

Ⓜ A member of the Reed Elsevier plc group



LEXIS·NEXIS™

Ⓜ A member of the Reed Elsevier plc group

Awards during the second year went to David Seel and Lt.Gen. Richard Timmons. Seel spent more than half of his life in Korea providing medical care to needy and sick people, while three generations of Timmons have served to protect peace and security on the peninsula.

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: April 14, 1999



LEXIS·NEXIS
A member of the Reed Elsevier plc group



LEXIS·NEXIS
A member of the Reed Elsevier plc group



LEXIS·NEXIS
A member of the Reed Elsevier plc group

Clinton Presidential Records Digital Records Marker

This is not a presidential record. This is used as an administrative marker by the William J. Clinton Presidential Library Staff.

This marker identifies the place of a tabbed divider. Given our digitization capabilities, we are sometimes unable to adequately scan such dividers. The title from the original document is indicated below.

12

Divider Title: _____

DEANDA

Court, First Department. The Honorable John Carro retired from his twenty-five years on the bench in 1994. Again, he has the distinction of the longest time in judicial service by a Puerto Rican. Upon retirement, he returned to private practice, establishing what is now the largest Latino law firm in New York City, Carro, Velez, Carro & Mitchell.

THE HONORABLE JAMES DEANDA

With a career based firmly in trial litigation and many years service in the judiciary, The Honorable James DeAnda has served the Hispanic community both as an attorney and as a judge. After graduating from the University of Texas with a J.D. in 1950, he began his career as a trial attorney. He was appointed United States District Court Judge for the Southern District of Texas, becoming Chief Judge in 1988. Since his 1992 retirement from the judiciary, he has returned to private practice with Solar & Fernandes in Houston.

Due to his extensive experience with pro bono cases, including civil rights litigation and cases involving children and minorities, DeAnda was instrumental in the formation of nonprofit legal firms for the indigent or minorities. In particular, he played a pivotal role in the formation of both the Texas Rural Legal Aid Corporation and the Mexican American Legal Defense and Education Fund (MALDEF).

RICHARD DELGADO

Dr. Richard Delgado's career in legal scholarship has benefitted the Hispanic community since his days at the University of California at Berkeley, where he served as Notes and Comments editor of the California Law Review. Since his graduation in 1974, he has continued his astute legal writing. His publications include hundreds of articles on such issues as racial insults and name calling, racial reform, civil rights, and power and the law. In 1995, a series of articles regarding the problem of race in America, previously published at Yale, Michigan, California and Stanford, was compiled in book form as The Rodrigo Chronicles: Conversations about America and Race. In 1996, The Rodrigo Chronicles was nominated for a Pulitzer Prize.

Presently, Delgado is the Charles Inglis Thomson Professor of Law at the University of Colorado's School of Law in Boulder, specializing in civil procedure, civil rights, and biotechnology and the law.

JIMMY GURULE

Professor Jimmy Gurule has distinguished himself through his service as both a trial litigator and legal educator. From 1985 to 1989, he was Assistant United States Attorney in Los Angeles, Calif., serving as Deputy Chief of the Major Narcotics Section. In 1990, he was appointed by the President as Assistant Attorney General and unanimously confirmed by the United States Senate. Presently he is a professor at Notre Dame Law School teaching criminal law, criminal procedure, and criminal trial advocacy.

Among Gurule's numerous awards are The Edmund J. Randolph Award for service to the United States Department of Justice (1991) and the Hispanic National Bar Association President's Award for Outstanding Leadership in the Hispanic



LEXIS·NEXIS
A member of the Reed Elsevier plc group



LEXIS·NEXIS
A member of the Reed Elsevier plc group



LEXIS·NEXIS
A member of the Reed Elsevier plc group

FOCUS - 16 OF 107 STORIES

Copyright 1992 The Houston Chronicle Publishing Company
The Houston Chronicle

October 1, 1992, Thursday, 2 STAR Edition

SECTION: A; Pg. 25

LENGTH: 477 words

HEADLINE: Chief U.S. District Judge James DeAnda leaves to practice law

BYLINE: JERRY URBAN; Staff

BODY:

Chief U.S. District Judge James DeAnda, who built a reputation for tough sentences and thoughtful opinions, was scheduled to perform his last official duties Wednesday.

The 67-year-old, who has served on the federal bench since 1979, declined interviews, saying he preferred not to discuss his departure until all judicial actions before him were completed.

Friends said DeAnda will give up his life appointment to go into private practice with the Houston law firm of Solar & Ellis.

State Sen. Rodney Ellis, a former Houston city councilman, is a partner in the law firm.

Reared in Houston, DeAnda practiced law in Corpus Christi and McAllen before being nominated to the federal judiciary by then-President Carter.

He was sworn in as a federal judge in Brownsville in 1979 and transferred to Houston in 1983 -- the first Hispanic to serve as a district judge here, and only the second in Texas.

DeAnda has been chief judge since 1988, with administrative responsibility for one of the largest districts in the United States. Besides Houston, the district has courts in Galveston, Laredo, Corpus Christi, Brownsville, McAllen and Victoria.

One of DeAnda's last judicial acts this week was a major decision to fine the state of Texas if the exploding inmate population in Harris County's jail facilities is not brought to an acceptable level.

Gerald Birnberg, one of the attorneys representing inmates in the so-called Alberti case, praised DeAnda for the way he improved jail standards.

"He tried to keep the federal courts from having to superimpose a solution upon the state," Birnberg said. "He was



LEXIS·NEXIS[™]
A member of the Reed Elsevier plc group



LEXIS·NEXIS[™]
A member of the Reed Elsevier plc group



LEXIS·NEXIS[™]
A member of the Reed Elsevier plc group

extraordinarily deferential to trying to get the state to clean up its own mess.

"He bent over backwards to give them a full opportunity to do that and to avoid federal courts' excessively intruding on state affairs. "

Larry Finder, first assistant U.S. attorney, said: "The most you can ask from a judge is fairness. And he was always fair. He was courteous to the attorneys and a very knowledgeable jurist. "

Among prominent cases handled by DeAnda were:

The 1983 trial of James C. "Humpy" Parker, former San Jacinto County sheriff, who was convicted of torturing at least six prisoners in his county jail.

A 1984 ruling that the parents of David Port, who was later convicted of murdering a letter carrier, were not protected from questioning before a federal grand jury.

The civil trial of companies found responsible for constructing a 1,971-foot broadcast tower that collapsed in 1982, killing five ironworkers.

A 1984 case in which DeAnda upheld a controversial Houston city ordinance that allowed police to arrest people who interrupt officers performing police duties.

A replacement for DeAnda is not expected to be nominated until after the national election in November.

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: October 2, 1992



LEXIS·NEXIS[™]
A member of the Reed Elsevier plc group



LEXIS·NEXIS[™]
A member of the Reed Elsevier plc group



LEXIS·NEXIS[™]
A member of the Reed Elsevier plc group

Clinton Presidential Records Digital Records Marker

This is not a presidential record. This is used as an administrative marker by the William J. Clinton Presidential Library Staff.

This marker identifies the place of a tabbed divider. Given our digitization capabilities, we are sometimes unable to adequately scan such dividers. The title from the original document is indicated below.

13

Divider Title: _____

BILL BRADLEY
NEW JERSEY

EVANS

COMMITTEES:
FINANCE
ENERGY AND
NATURAL RESOURCES
SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON
RECORDS

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, DC 20510-3001
September 23, 1996

96 OCT 7

Medal
of
Freedom

The President
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

I understand from Phylicia Harding-Smith, Director of Resources and Development for the American Foundation for Negro Affairs (AFNA), that AFNA Founder Samuel Evans is being considered for the Presidential Citizen's Medal and the Presidential Medal of Freedom. I am honored to lend my name in support of his candidacy.

Born in 1902 in rural Florida, Sam Evans learned early the value of hard work and determination. He cut cane and worked at odd jobs to help his widowed mother. As Sam matured, he developed his own talents and abilities with much success and without ever losing sight of others. As an impresario, Sam helped to found the Philadelphia Chamber Orchestra and became its manager, the first black manager of an American symphony orchestra. During his 35 years with the Academy of Music, Sam continued to produce concerts by our country's greatest symphony orchestras and, in so doing, touched many American lives through music.

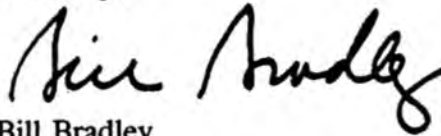
At the same time and in so many other ways, Sam Evans gave of himself. In 1930, he founded "Youth City" in Philadelphia. Recognizing his dedicated service to the community, President Franklin Roosevelt appointed Sam to coordinate the U.S. Division of Physical Fitness in 1941, and, in 1965, President Lyndon Johnson appointed him to head the Philadelphia War on Poverty. Later, as Executive Vice President of the 1976 Bicentennial ... Corporation, Sam Evans played a crucial role in planning our nation's 200th Anniversary celebration.

Samuel Evans' civic activity has not waned in the last two decades. Most notably, he continues to work through the AFNA to provide educational and professional opportunities for disadvantaged youth.

After reviewing Samuel Evans' qualifications, I hope that you will give him every consideration for the Presidential Citizens Medal and the Presidential Medal of Freedom.

Thank you for your time and attention.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Bill Bradley". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Bill" and last name "Bradley" clearly distinguishable.

Bill Bradley
United States Senator

BB/eob

Clinton Presidential Records Digital Records Marker

This is not a presidential record. This is used as an administrative marker by the William J. Clinton Presidential Library Staff.

This marker identifies the place of a tabbed divider. Given our digitization capabilities, we are sometimes unable to adequately scan such dividers. The title from the original document is indicated below.

14

Divider Title: _____

GARDNER

FOCUS - 2 OF 18 STORIES

Copyright 1998 The Washington Post
The Washington Post

May 10, 1998, Sunday, Final Edition

SECTION: MAGAZINE; Pg. W14

LENGTH: 4030 words

HEADLINE: The Code War; How an army of American cryptanalysts solved a theoretically unsolvable puzzle -- and uncovered one of the Soviets' most sensitive secrets

BYLINE: David Martin

BODY:

Cecil Phillips was 18 and straight off the train from North Carolina when he reported to Arlington Hall, a financially strapped girls school on Route 50 that the Army had snatched up at the start of World War II. Out back of the mansion-like main building, construction workers had thrown up temporary barn-like structures. They would house the 7,000 men and women being brought in to dig through an avalanche of intercepted Japanese and German messages.

Flat feet had kept Phillips out of uniform, but the innocuously named Signals Security Agency had been scouring the country for civilians with an aptitude for code-breaking. Though Phillips spoke no foreign languages, he did have a head for numbers, and that may have mattered more. Encryption, then and now, is about devising ways to hide words behind walls of random numbers. The black art of code-breaking is all about using mathematics to find patterns in that randomness -- to discover order in a universe that is intended to present none.

In that June of 1943, Phillips was quickly put to work trying to decode Japanese weather messages. Compared with what was going on down the hall, where they had cracked the Japanese Army code, it was low-level stuff and soon became unnecessary when the Marines captured a copy of the weather code book on a Pacific island. With less than a year's experience in cryptanalysis, Phillips was sent to help out on another low-priority project, vaguely referred to as "the Russian problem."

There he would discover a numerical quirk that would lead, through many twists and turns, to the exposure of a vast network of Soviet spies and change the course of the Cold War.

The Russian problem would acquire the code name Venona, and it would engage an army of cryptanalysts in sifting through 1 million Soviet telegrams that had been encrypted in a theoretically unbreakable code. In time the SSA would be supplanted by the National Security Agency, and computers would take over the making and breaking of codes, but work on Venona would continue for 37 years, and it would be done by men and women using pencil and paper. To retrace their



LEXIS·NEXIS™

A member of the Reed Elsevier plc group



LEXIS·NEXIS™

A member of the Reed Elsevier plc group



LEXIS·NEXIS™

A member of the Reed Elsevier plc group

steps is to walk through one of the most daunting puzzles of the century and see it solved, bit by bit.

Work on the Russian problem began on February 1, 1943, when a young woman named Gene Grabeel, who two months earlier had been teaching home economics in Rose Hill, Va., was assigned to sort out several thousand Soviet telegrams that had been turned over to the SSA by commercial cable companies as part of routine wartime censorship. The telegrams -- about half of them to or from the Commissariat of Foreign Trade, the other half involving the Commissariat of Foreign Affairs -- consisted of five-digit groups marching across the page in meaningless procession:

38405 57951 05871 60718 56261 65495

03152 10012 81539 21846 25143 47365

All these messages looked as if they had been enciphered using a one-time pad, which is exactly what it sounds like -- each sheet is intended to be used once and destroyed. It had to be done by hand, but the one-time system was the state of the art in random-number generators. Even the best German and Japanese code machines eventually produced a pattern, although in the case of the famous German Enigma machine the number of variables was one hundred thousand billion billion. Still, any pattern, no matter how obscure, was subject to mathematical attack. Only the one-time pad could be relied upon never to produce a pattern.

A typical sheet would begin like this:

23519 18440 48244 04151 19810

80625 89931 33212 05223 82214

and continue through 50 groups of random numbers.

To encrypt a message, a code clerk would begin by looking up the words of the plain text in a code book. If the first word of the message was "probationer" -- the Russian jargon for "agent" -- he would turn to "probationer" in his code book and write down the given value -- say, 62415. Then he would add it to the first five-digit group listed on the one-time pad (23519 in the example above) -- using a cryptographic arithmetic that does not carry numbers -- and come up with 85924. If "probationer" appeared again as, say, the 10th word of the message, the clerk would again start with the code book value of 62415, but this time he would add it to the 10th group on the one-time pad, 82214, and come up with 44629 -- an entirely different number. When he came to the end of the first sheet on the pad, he would tear it off and start in on the next, which would have another set of random five-digit groups.

On and on, sheet after sheet, pad after pad, the system would generate random values that bore no relation to the previous value for the same word, letter, number or punctuation mark. For the code sender and receiver, it was laborious but straightforward, as long as they both had the same code book and one-time pad. For the code-breaker, who had neither the book nor the pad, it was a nightmare -- a single equation with two unknowns, by definition unsolvable. It was a perfect system.



LEXIS·NEXIS[™]

Ⓜ A member of the Reed Elsevier plc group



LEXIS·NEXIS[™]

Ⓜ A member of the Reed Elsevier plc group



LEXIS·NEXIS[™]

Ⓜ A member of the Reed Elsevier plc group

Still, one of the axioms of cryptography is that while there may be perfect systems, there are no perfect users.

The code-breakers at Arlington Hall began at the beginning -- with the "From," "To," date and serial number that appeared at the start of every message. In their enciphered form, these headings looked no different from all the other five-digit groups that made up the message. But in plain text, the headings could be expected to remain the same from message to message, since it is the practice in most governments that, no matter who writes a cable, it is addressed to and from the head of the office. The date and serial number would change, but in a predictable way. If these repetitious or predictable aspects of the headings showed up in the cipher -- if, in other words, there was a pattern to the seemingly random numbers -- then a way might be found into the Soviet code.

The code-breakers began with punch cards: They punched the first five groups from each of 10,000 Soviet trade messages onto IBM cards and ran the cards through a sorter (which was also state of the art in 1943). They discovered that seven pairs of messages had identical cipher groups. The odds that any two messages enciphered with random numbers would produce identical groups like that were one in a billion. Clearly, the Soviets had made a mistake: They had used pages from some one-time pads more than once.

The Cryptographic Central Office in Moscow, apparently unable to turn out enough one-time pads to keep pace with the press of wartime communications, had issued duplicate pages for the pads. According to Phillips, who has compiled a 700-page classified history of Venona, the duplicate pages were manufactured in 1942 and distributed to Soviet diplomatic posts and trade offices around the world -- New York, Washington, San Francisco, London, Stockholm, Istanbul, Sofia, Mexico City, Bogota, Montevideo, Canberra -- and were used extensively until 1945, and with diminishing frequency into 1948. During that time, Phillips estimates, the Soviets transmitted a million and a half messages, a million of which fell into American hands. Of those, about 30,000 had been enciphered with duplicate pages.

The Soviets, however, were not paying very dearly for their mistake. The messages remained excruciatingly difficult to decipher and didn't seem worth the effort; the trade traffic held almost no intelligence value, because the United States already knew what it was shipping to the Soviet Union.

Bored with the trade traffic, Phillips turned to a small set of diplomatic messages that had a feature that set them apart.

In each message, there had to be an "indicator" somewhere among all those numbers -- something that would give the Soviet code clerk instructions for deciphering the text. In the trade messages, the last two digits of the first five-digit group gave the page number of a table the code clerk had to consult to decipher the message. The diplomatic traffic was more complex -- four distinct cipher systems, each one using a slightly different method for concealing the indicator. One of those systems had an added wrinkle: subtracting the next-to-last group from the last group always came out to 22222. The Americans at Arlington Hall gave this last set of messages the code name Jade.

In November 1944, Phillips began looking for a way into the Jade traffic.

**LEXIS·NEXIS**

A member of the Reed Elsevier plc group

**LEXIS·NEXIS**

A member of the Reed Elsevier plc group

**LEXIS·NEXIS**

A member of the Reed Elsevier plc group

Nothing worked, until "out of sheer desperation," he made frequency counts of the digits in the first group of each message. Adding up the number of times each digit appeared, he found more 6s than would normally appear in random numbers.

The novice showed his discovery to a more experienced cryptanalyst named Genevieve Feinstein, who suspected that what Phillips had found was "clear key" -- five-digit groups taken straight off the one-time pad and tacked on to the top of the message to assure the code clerk he was working off the proper page. By itself, this was no great revelation. But when Feinstein sent some clerks to check the clear key against a log of the five-digit groups that had been used to encrypt the trade messages, they found some matches.

In other words, Jade had used some of the same one-time pages as the trade traffic.

No one yet knew what the Jade traffic contained. "In fact," Phillips recalls, "we thought it was some form of consular system" because most of the messages were to or from New York, where the Soviets had their largest consulate. Messages filled with the dreary details of passports, visas and other consular affairs seemed no more promising than the trade traffic, and no one paid much attention to it until after the war, when a gifted linguist named Meredith Gardner was free to attack the Russian problem.

During the war, Gardner had translated both German and Japanese messages, gaining a small measure of insider fame by becoming the first American to decipher a Japanese word for atom bomb -- genshi-bakudan -- in a message sent shortly after Hiroshima. He had never taken a course in Russian, but he had a dazzling aptitude for languages. In addition to German and Japanese, he knew Latin, French, Spanish, Italian, Lithuanian, Slavonic and some Sanskrit, and what he didn't study formally he learned on his own.

A surviving photograph of the SSA's Russian section shows a young, dark-haired, pencil-thin Gardner seated at a government-issue desk, the only male among several rows of code-breakers seated elbow to elbow. (Exempt from military service, women were the foot soldiers of the code-breaking corps.) Gardner attacked the trade messages first, but, like Phillips, soon became bored and turned to the Jade traffic.

The women had already paired off Jade messages with the trade messages that used the same one-time pages. They wrote the two messages out, digit by digit and group by group, on a cross-hatched work sheet, one above the other. It would look like this:

36549 87013=Jade message

10238 89659=trade message

The numbers looked random and unrelated, but they were arithmetically linked by the common one-time pages. That link gave the code-breakers a shot at stripping away the random numbers taken from the one-time pages and digging down to the underlying five-digit code groups as they appeared in the Russian code book. If they could get to the code book groups, they would be dealing with what cryptanalysts call "plain code" -- in which the values for a given word, number



LEXIS·NEXIS®

Ⓜ A member of the Reed Elsevier plc group



LEXIS·NEXIS®

Ⓜ A member of the Reed Elsevier plc group



LEXIS·NEXIS®

Ⓜ A member of the Reed Elsevier plc group

or punctuation mark remain the same from message to message and eventually produce a pattern that can be deciphered.

The women worked one message against the other by subtracting the trade numbers from the Jade numbers, all the while using cryptographic arithmetic.

36549 87013=Jade message

-10238 89659=trade message

26311 08464=difference

That difference between the two cipher groups as they appeared in the messages would be the same as the difference between the underlying code groups. But with five-digit groups, there were 100,000 combinations that could produce that difference. The only way to find out which one of those combinations was correct was to guess.

The cryptanalysts would make up a hypothetical trade-code group, which they called a "crib," write it on a slip of paper and "force" it into the equation by literally sliding it along the work sheet beneath the difference, looking for a "hit" in which the crib and the difference added up to a code group that made sense in the Jade message. It was like trying to complete a crossword puzzle by providing not just the answers but the clues as well. Very few people turned out to be good at it, perhaps because the work demanded contradictory traits: a tolerance for mind-numbing drudgery and a penchant for the inspired guess.

In the beginning, before any of the Jade code groups had been solved, it was virtually impossible to tell what made sense, because the messages had no context. But some code groups -- the one for a period, for instance -- had to be there no matter what the message was about. In fact, the very first code group to be solved was the group used in the trade code for a period -- 79000.

Forcing 79000 would produce a work sheet that looked like this:

36549 87013=Jade message

-10238 89659=trade message

26311 08464=difference

+79000 79000=crib

95311 77464=possible Jade code

If one of those possible Jade code groups, say 93511, kept recurring throughout a Jade message, then chances were it was a commonly used punctuation mark.

It would take hundreds, sometimes thousands, of tries to find a code group that worked, but, one group at a time, fragments of plain text began to emerge -- largely numbers and punctuation. Most of the text remained indecipherable -- until Gardner discovered a code within the code, a "spell code" the Soviets used to spell out names or words in English.



LEXIS·NEXIS[™]

A member of the Reed Elsevier plc group



LEXIS·NEXIS[™]

A member of the Reed Elsevier plc group



LEXIS·NEXIS[™]

A member of the Reed Elsevier plc group

One of the first Jade messages Gardner broke into had been enciphered entirely in spell code. As he puzzled over the message, which had been sent on May 18, 1944, from New York to Moscow, he noticed that one particular sequence of four code groups occurred three times in rapid succession. "I kept thinking about that at night," Gardner recalls. "Here's a four-group repetition all the way through. I wonder if that could be 'tion' -- t-i-o-n. Next day I rushed in, put 'tion' in, and the 't' and the 'i' and the 'o' and the 'n' wherever they occurred, and it began to break."

The message was written in English:

"If election were held today R. would probably obtain slender majority of popular vote but lose election due heavy concentration his vote in South where his big majorities count no more in final result than would simple 51 percent."

It was an attempt to explain how Roosevelt could win the popular vote in the coming election but still lose in the Electoral College. Clearly, this was not consular material. It was political reporting, apparently done by an American in the employ of the Soviets. It smacked of espionage, and now that Gardner had figured out the spell code it did not take long to confirm it.

In December 1946, about a year after he had first tackled the Russian problem, Gardner broke into a message dated December 2, 1944, from New York to Moscow. It read:

"Enumerates (the following) scientists who were working on the problem -- Hans BETHE, Niels BOHR, Enrico FERMI, John NEWMAN, Bruno ROSSI, George KISTIAKOWSKI, Emilio SEGRE, G.I. TAYLOR, William PENNEY, Arthur COMPTON, Ernest LAWRENCE, Harold UREY, Hans STANARM, Edward TELLER, Percy BRIDGEMAN, Werner EKENBERG, STRASSENMAN. . ."

At that point the message became indecipherable, leaving Gardner without a clue as to who might have enumerated this all-star roster of atomic scientists, most of whom had worked on the Manhattan Project. It was two years after the message had been sent, but Gardner had uncovered evidence of Soviet espionage against what had been America's most secret wartime project and was now the key to the postwar balance of power. Who were the Kremlin's spies, and were they still in a position to compromise the secrets of the bomb? The answers lay hidden in the five-digit groups of the Jade traffic, which it was now clear was not consular material but the inner workings of the KGB.

It may be the richest irony of Venona that the Americans would never have been able to break into the KGB traffic had not the Soviets gone to the senseless trouble of enciphering the worthless trade traffic with the burdensome one-time system. The trade messages were the levers used to pry open the KGB messages.

The Jade messages yielded their secrets grudgingly. Once a machine code like the German Enigma or the Japanese Purple was broken, a replica of the machine could be reverse-engineered and messages printed out as fast as they were intercepted. With the one-time pad, every code group had to be solved by writing it out on paper, sliding the cribs and looking for the hits. "I went about this very slowly," Gardner says. "You build these things up little by little."



LEXIS·NEXIS[®]
A member of the Reed Elsevier plc group



LEXIS·NEXIS[®]
A member of the Reed Elsevier plc group



LEXIS·NEXIS[®]
A member of the Reed Elsevier plc group

Gardner wrote the first memo summarizing his findings in August 1947, about a year after he had begun breaking into the KGB messages. He had only solved about 150 code groups and had not yet figured out who or what most of the cover names that appeared in the messages stood for. Some, such as ARSENAL for the U.S. War Department and ISLAND for Britain, were transparent references used as a kind of shorthand. Others -- CARTHAGE for Washington, BABYLON for San Francisco -- seemed intended almost as editorial comments. But others were clearly designed to conceal the true identities of the KGB's clandestine agents.

In his memo, Gardner cited one agent whose cover name appeared to be LIBERAL. The agent had appeared in six messages, but the only clue to his identity was a brief passage that speaks of "his wife ETHEL, 29 years old married five years." Coming up with ETHEL had been one of Gardner's small victories. The passage used the same spell code as the message giving the names of the atomic scientists, but Gardner had been unable to puzzle out the name. He had the "E" and the "L" and an unsolved code group in between. Finally, he deduced that it stood for not one letter but three -- "T-H-E." "I'd never come across a three-letter meaning in the . . . spell code and then I said, 'Ah, but they anticipate sending a lot of English text, and the most common word in the English language is "the." ' "

It took the FBI more than three years to identify LIBERAL and ETHEL as Julius and Ethel Rosenberg. The decrypted messages were never introduced as evidence at the Rosenbergs' trial, in 1951, nor in any of the other court cases they triggered. When an FBI agent had to take the stand and explain what had prompted the Bureau's investigation, he would testify that it was a tip from "a confidential informant of known reliability." Through all the trials and all the controversies surrounding the Cold War spy cases, Venona remained a closely guarded secret -- even though the Soviets knew about the code break almost from the moment it happened, and the Americans knew they knew.

The secret of Venona was given away by a naturalized U.S. citizen named William Weisband, who "had access to everything that was going on in the section," according to Phillips. "He was brought on specifically because he was a native Russian speaker. He had the privilege of running around to help people ostensibly who needed language help, and he used that probably to great advantage." Gardner has a specific recollection of Weisband "actually looking over my shoulder at that atomic experts message."

Weisband was fired for blowing Venona, but never charged with espionage. And worse was to come: "Where Weisband had sketched the outlines of [the project]," says an unclassified history of Venona published by the NSA and the CIA, "British liaison officer Kim Philby received actual translations and analyses on a regular basis after he arrived for duty in Washington in autumn 1949." Years later, a KGB defector would tell the CIA that he had actually read copies of Gardner's translations that Philby sent to Moscow.

Philby was a rising star in MI6, Britain's counterpart to the CIA -- and the archetypal Soviet mole burrowing his way into the heart of Western intelligence. His arrival in Washington was perhaps the defining moment in the espionage war between the United States and the Soviet Union. As the unclassified history puts it, "strength met strength" in the persons of Philby and Gardner. Moscow's strength was "human" intelligence -- the recruiting of agents -- while Washington's was "signals" intelligence, or the interception and



decryption of coded messages. Philby and Gardner actually met briefly in the mansion at Arlington Hall and even shook hands before retiring to their respective corners, Philby providing the KGB with a stream of reports about Venona, Gardner decrypting messages that would unmask more Soviet agents -- including Philby.

Through Weisband and Philby, the Soviet Union knew about Venona, and through Venona the United States knew about Weisband and Philby. Sounds like a draw -- except Weisband and Philby were put out of commission and Gardner remained on the job.

Work on the Russian problem continued

for the next 30 years, although with steadily diminishing returns. The duplicate one-time pages the Soviets had issued early in the war soon ran out. The messages continued to look the same, but "we were getting less and less," Phillips says. Like a candle at the end of its wick, the light that Venona had shined into the labyrinth of Soviet espionage flickered and went out.

The shards of messages that already had been deciphered contained cover names for some 200 Americans whom the KGB or its military counterpart, the GRU, considered to be agents, or at least sources of information. Of those 200, roughly half had not been identified. LIBERAL was Julius Rosenberg, but who were THRUSH, OSPREY, ODD FELLOW and CUPID? And where were they now?

The chance that solving just one more code group would reveal a clue to the identification of just one more KGB agent kept Venona going until 1980. "There has never been a problem as far as I know . . . that was worked on as long as this," says Phillips, who transferred to another project in 1950. He estimates that more than 2 million pairs of cipher groups were written out by hand and subjected to cryptanalytic arithmetic. Gene Grabeel, the young schoolteacher who first sorted the messages, worked on them for 35 years before heading into retirement in Virginia.

"There were about eight of us," says Mildred Hayes, who joined the Russian section in 1952. "We were locked up together all day long," sealed in a time capsule of Soviet telegrams sent between 1942 and 1948. The manual technique of sliding cribs never changed and, according to Hayes, became so repetitive that several code-breakers developed carpal tunnel syndrome.

One woman became unkempt and refused to bathe. Another committed suicide. Gardner, by his own account, began to drink too much. In 1972, a particularly liquid lunch led to a hit-and-run traffic accident. No one was hurt, but in the ensuing flap, "I got the idea that I might be dismissed, so I decided to retire. After all, I'd worked 30 years for them."

Venona had lost its resident genius. Two years later, it lost its most devoted customer when the CIA's chief of counterintelligence, James Jesus Angleton, was forced into retirement. The project rolled on for six more years on nothing more than bureaucratic inertia.

Finally, 28 years after she slid her first crib, Mildred Hayes closed Venona down, boxing up the original messages, work sheets and translations for the NSA archives. While she was waiting for the archivist to find room, she actually



LEXIS·NEXIS®

Ⓜ A member of the Reed Elsevier plc group



LEXIS·NEXIS®

Ⓜ A member of the Reed Elsevier plc group



LEXIS·NEXIS®

Ⓜ A member of the Reed Elsevier plc group

broke out a few more mentions of LIBERAL. But Venona was over, and she didn't bother to translate the message into English. .

David Martin is the national security correspondent for CBS News.

GRAPHIC: Illustration, malcolm tarlofsky

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: May 10, 1998



LEXIS·NEXIS®

Ⓜ A member of the Reed Elsevier plc group



LEXIS·NEXIS®

Ⓜ A member of the Reed Elsevier plc group



LEXIS·NEXIS®

Ⓜ A member of the Reed Elsevier plc group