

FOCUS - 12 OF 13 STORIES

Copyright 1993 The Buffalo News
The Buffalo News

July 7, 1993, Wednesday, City Edition

MOF
NOTES

SECTION: LOCAL

LENGTH: 707 words

HEADLINE: BELAFONTE CRITICAL OF CLINTON, SAYS U.S. FACES 'CRISIS OF SPIRIT'

BYLINE: By DICK CHRISTIAN, News Staff Reporter

BODY:

It would be unwise for minorities to "invest our trust completely in President Clinton," human rights advocate and entertainer Harry Belafonte said Tuesday.

He spoke at a luncheon at D'Youville College for Women for Human Rights and Dignity.

Belafonte also said he believes America is facing a serious "crisis of the spirit" and that politicians can no longer be trusted to serve the efforts of the civil rights movement "just because they are people of color."

"Our country is in moral chaos. The people we have elected to office to be the guardians of all we have achieved in the human rights movement over the last 25 years are not doing the job, and I'm talking about black politicians as well as white," he said.

He told the group that he remembered a quarter century ago when there were fewer than 300 black people in elected political offices in the United States, "and I'm not talking important political offices. I'm talking assistant dog catchers and the like."

Today, he noted, there are some 8,000 elected black officials holding important political posts, including state governors, mayors and members of the Congress.

"Yet we are little better off today than we were then. Why is that? We've managed to hold on to much of what we've gained. Perhaps not yielding to the powers that would take those away may be more important than gaining more. But why haven't we gained more?" he asked.

He said he once believed that electing black and minority people to office would solve many of the nation's civil rights problems.

"I used to travel all over the country to help get minorities elected," he said. "Then it came upon me one day that color, in and of itself, is not the answer. Around the world, there are many corrupt black leaders. We have them here in America. We have to stop wondering about who is speaking for us in government and begin to speak for ourselves."



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

Saying that minorities "are still looking for our place in the sun," Belafonte criticized the Clinton administration for its treatment of Haitian refugees, especially those "kept in a stockade behind barbed wire in Guantánamo Bay just because they suffered with HIV."

He said many black Americans were impressed with Clinton because of his pre-election sympathies of the Haitian dilemma and were disappointed when he "turned over" after becoming president.

"The man lost his moral insight and became purely political," Belafonte said. "Bill Clinton was handed a mandate by the American people to handle our problems with respect and dignity. It's evident we cannot invest our trust completely in him, or anyone else. Unlike John Kennedy, Clinton has no Martin Luther King, Jr. or Malcolm X or other civil rights visionary to prod him to greater heights. They may be out there, but we can't see them. Clinton does not feel the kind of obligation that was properly imposed on Kennedy, and we can't expect him to do our work for us."

He said it was time for minorities, as a community, to begin to tackle the enormous problems they are facing such as AIDS, unwed motherhood, crime and poverty "at the family level."

"We've got to begin in our own homes, in our own communities, to take care of our own problems. If we don't turn around the moral chaos that exists in this country, it may never be turned around," he said.

GRAPHIC: DENNIS C. ENSER, Buffalo News, Harry Belafonte is greeted by Constance Eve after speaking at a luncheon Tuesday at D'Youville College. Behind them is Belafonte's wife, Julia, who received a vase from Peggy Johnson, right.

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: July 9, 1993



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

LEVEL 2 - 106 OF 120 STORIES

Copyright 1994 SOFTLINE INFORMATION, INC.
The Ethnic NewsWatch
Bay State Banner

March 10, 1994

SECTION: Vol. 29; No. 25; Pg. 3

LENGTH: 736 words

HEADLINE: **Belafonte** honored for longtime UNICEF work

BYLINE: Overbea, Virgil Luix

BODY:

Belafonte honored for longtime UNICEF work.

Luix Virgil Overbea

An activist, entertainer and humanitarian, **Harry Belafonte** scoffs at being labeled.

"Why get up one day and have people view me as merely a political entertainer?" he asks rhetorically in an interview just before receiving the latest accolades for his humanitarian work.

"I enjoy a life of diversity, to see the solution of society's problems in the integration of the whole, of all the world's great art, both social and political," he explained.

Belafonte and his wife Julie were honored last Friday at the UNICEF Ball for the World's Children in Boston's Ritz-Carlton Hotel grand ballroom. They received the 1994 UNICEF Children's Champion Award.

More than \$100,000 was raised at the function for the benefit of UNICEF programs to help children around the world. Hosted by the UNICEF Committee of Greater Boston, the fundraiser was sponsored by the State Street Bank and Trust Company. Theme of the affair was "Every Child Is Our Child."

Belafonte was honored for his many years of service to UNICEF. A 1987 UNICEF goodwill ambassador, he has traveled the world over on behalf of UNICEF and children. This year's honor adds to his list of awards that include the Dag Hammarskjol Medal, the Martin Luther King Jr. Nonviolent Peace Prize and the first Nelson Mandela Courage Award.

Belafonte's career took off in 1955 when his "Calypso" became the first album to achieve a sale of more than one million copies. He also starred as a concert singer, on Broadway, in the movies and as a producer in both television and the movies.

"Oh, yes, I never quit the entertainment field while serving UNICEF," **Belafonte** said in an interview. "I have two motion picture productions in the



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

works, the Pulitzer Prize-winning book, 'Parting the Waters' by Taylor Branch, in conjunction with director Jonathan Demmie, known for his production of 'Silence of the Lambs,' and 'Cork,' which Robert Altman of 'The Players' fame and I are coproducing."

Belafonte had more to say about his future: "My colleagues and I are now working to find the next president. In this we are doing two things. We are letting the world know that the one we have now is not all people hoped he would be. And we are also ~~telling the world that civil rights~~ are creating an environment to produce men and women who can lead us in the direction of racial harmony and world peace."

Belafonte enjoys talking about why he does things. "I continue my producing and film career to encourage young people," he said. "Why have access to the house of films and no guests? I want to see them use their talents and go farther than I have gone."

In his "last go-round" of life, he said, he would like to step away and recognize that he has bestowed a "meaningful legacy" on young people. He said, "I would hope my wife and I have used our insignificant time here on earth well."

Mrs. Belafonte, then Julie Robinson, achieved acclaim with the Katherine Dunham Dancers, first working as an instructor, then moving to the dance troupe as a principal dancer. During her world travels with the Dunham Dancers she nurtured her interest in world concerns in addition to dancing. Her marriage to Belafonte made her a partner in his various activities, in both politics and entertainment. She designed many of the costumes he has worn in films and on stage.

Frank Avruch was master of ceremonies for the evening's activities. They included a silent auction, raffle drawing, and dinner and dancing.

Dr. Gwendolyn C. Baker, president of the U.S. Committee for UNICEF, and J. Russell Buckley, chairman of the board of the UNICEF Committee of Greater Boston, presided over the presentation of the award to the Belafontes. Marshall Carter, chairman and CEO of the State Street Bank, bestowed the honors.

"My thanks to the Boston UNICEF and the children of Mozambique for this award," she said. "This is a very important, wonderful moment for me."

In responding to his receipt of the Children's Champion Award, Belafonte said, "My work with UNICEF really began when I saw the indifference of some people. This disturbed me. I felt that I must work this thing out.... I would do what I can do. I set an agenda for it and did it.... UNICEF is doing a vital work, raising the hopes and spirit of the hearts and minds of children. It makes me happy to have worked with UNICEF and receive this honor."

ETHNIC-GROUP: African-American

LANGUAGE: English

LOAD-DATE: May 16, 1994



LEXIS·NEXIS®

Ⓜ A member of the Reed Elsevier plc group



LEXIS·NEXIS®

Ⓜ A member of the Reed Elsevier plc group

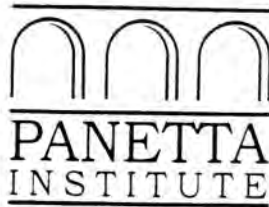


LEXIS·NEXIS®

Ⓜ A member of the Reed Elsevier plc group

Citizens medal?

1.



The Leon & Sylvia Panetta Institute for Public Policy

~~NOTED~~
JUL 30 1999

cc: Sean Maloney

July 19, 1999

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

Dear John:

At the request of Bernard Eisenberg, I am forwarding his correspondence regarding his efforts to obtain the Presidential Medal of Freedom for Benny Goodman. I have enclosed this material for your review and consideration.

Thank you for your help in this matter.

Sincerely,



Leon E. Panetta
Director

LEP:mkb

Enclosures

8/3/99

Send to Burkhardt

Yes ☒

No ☐

FOR ME



cc: Sean Maloney

The Leon & Sylvia Panetta Institute for Public Policy

July 19, 1999

Mr. Bernard Eisenberg
Post Office Box 640431
San Francisco, CA 94164-0431

Dear Mr. Eisenberg:

Thank you very much for your recent letter regarding your continuing efforts to obtain the Presidential Medal of Honor for Benny Goodman. I appreciate hearing from you.

In answer to your question, you may of course write to Daniel Burkhardt at the White House, and you should feel free to send him any material you wish. I will also, by copy of this letter along with the correspondence and materials you sent, forward your concerns to the present Chief of Staff, John Podesta.

Again, thank you for writing.

Sincerely,

Leon E. Panetta
Director

LEP:mkb

cc: John Podesta
Chief of Staff
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue NW
Washington, D.C. 20500

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

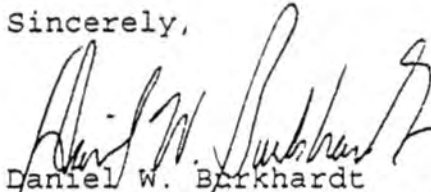
September 9, 1998

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

Dear Mr. Panetta:

Phil Caplan has referred your letter to me for a response. On behalf of President Clinton, thank you very much for writing regarding the nomination of the late Benny Goodman for the Presidential Medal of Freedom. Mr. Eisenberg's recommendation of Mr. Goodman remains under consideration, and you may be assured that your special endorsement will be given careful attention. We appreciate your interest, and the President sends his best wishes.

Sincerely,



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

EISENBERG & COMPANY
REAL ESTATE • BUSINESS INVESTMENTS
(415) 982-6447
800-945-9027

June 28, 1999

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

Re: Presidential Medal of Freedom for Benny Goodman

Dear Mr. Panetta:

Now that the Balkan hostilities are over, The Benny Goodman Committee will resume its effort to secure the Presidential Medal of Freedom award for Benny Goodman.

In reading Tom Brokaw's new book, "The Greatest Generation", it is apparent that the Americans about whom Tom Brokaw writes is declining rapidly. They grew up in the 1930's and they are the generation of Benny Goodman. Too, the fan base of Benny Goodman is also declining. Benny Goodman and his music represent that era in our history in a positive and cultural way. One could make the argument that a tribute to Benny Goodman is a tribute to the men and women who listened and danced to and enjoyed his music. They lived through and survived the "great depression", fought and won World War II. Further, as Tom Brokaw states, they built the United States into the economic, political and industrial power it is today.

To honor Benny Goodman with the Presidential Medal of Freedom is to honor, in a significant way, that generation of Americans.

We fear that if the goal of The Benny Goodman Committee is not accomplished, prior to the end of President Clinton's term, it may never be accomplished. There are musicians and vocalists still living who performed with Benny Goodman; e.g. Lionel Hampton and Peggy Lee are two. They and others who performed with Benny Goodman should be recognized as well.

The Benny Goodman Committee would like to write to Mr. Daniel W. Burkhardt regarding this award for Benny Goodman. We ask your permission to reference Mr. Burkhardt's letter to you of September 9, 1998. A copy which you were kind enough to send me is enclosed.

Your response, and hopefully your approval, will be appreciated.

Sincerely yours,



Bernard I. Eisenberg
For The Benny Goodman Committee

Encl: Mr. Daniel W. Burkhardt's letter to Mr. Leon Panetta

AT HOME WITH

Harry Belafonte

*The Political
Is Personal*

Fred R. Conrad/The New York Times

Harry Belafonte with Omalu, his fat cat.

By FELICIA R. LEE

HARRY BELAFONTE, dressed in three shades of green and sitting in a blood-red room in his rambling Upper West Side apartment, is talking about who he is. It is a delicious summer afternoon in the 66th year of his life. He speaks deliberately, but with such intensity that one imagines the words lingering in the air as they leave his mouth.

The apartment is quiet. The temperature has dropped, so Mr. Belafonte turns off the window air-conditioner. Julie, a lithe former dancer and his wife of over 30 years, is out. Omalu, his fat black cat, intermittently meows in another wing of the labyrinth of rooms.

Back to definitions. "I know clearly about things that I aspire to," Mr. Belafonte says. "I know where my commitments are. I know there are things that I like very much to be a part of. Exactly who I am in the process of doing them is very hard for me to define."

Newspapers and magazines, with their penchant for personality packaging, tend to serve him up as a three-hat guy: entertainer, civil rights advocate, father of Shari Belafonte. His name evokes a suave screen image, the buoyant banana-boat songs and the idealist who has lent his name and energies to almost every human rights struggle — from the marches with the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. to his efforts with Nelson Mandela on behalf of South Africa.

In person, he is more cerebral, gentler and somewhat more complex than one might expect of a star of his wattage. Harlem-born, he talks with some pain about the loneliness of his nomadic childhood and the feeling of not having an emotional center until he discovered the theater. There are flashes of old hurt and anger at the racism a man his age has survived: being turned away at clubs, incivility in stores, fights for being in the wrong neighborhood.

He sometimes speaks with long pauses, and his eyes are insistent. "There were no real adolescent dreams," he says. "There was a

yearning for family, for stability."

When Mr. Belafonte was a small child, his mother sent him to Jamaica to escape the streets of Harlem. He never stayed with any group of relatives there for more than a few weeks at a time. He returned to Harlem at age 12, a gangly misfit with a West Indian accent. He was also dyslexic, and dropped out of high school.

He endures as more than a relic, he says, because the passion that informs his music gives people a sense of community. The proof: he has had no top-40 hits to his name in decades, and one is hard-pressed to find him on television; yet, he just completed a national tour with his new band, Djoliba, that drew full houses from Los Angeles to Cape Cod.

He is busy: working on a book, several movies (mostly behind the scenes) and preparing for three shows starting tonight at Lincoln Center, his first commercial appearance in New York in almost 30 years. He says he is "quite anxious" about the engagement and muses that it could be his last commercial performance, because he needs time for other projects.

The book, Mr. Belafonte says, is less an autobiography than out-loud reflections and a chance to speak his piece on such varied subjects as interracial relationships, fascism, Malcolm X and Fidel Castro.

"I'm aware of time, what's left," he says. "In 14 years I'm going to be 80." He tilted upward the mostly unlined face topped with mostly white hair.

One of his most ambitious film projects, besides producing an ABC mini-series on apartheid, is a movie about the era of "Amos 'n' Andy," which he is writing with his friend the director Robert Altman. Mr. Altman will direct the film, called "Cork."

Mr. Belafonte is cordially opaque about the details of "Cork," which is still being developed. He said only that it would be eight stories in one that study the effects of racism.

"It's about looking at the Amos and Andy in all of us and what we've had to do," Mr. Belafonte says of the film. "By and large, as a people, we've had to be more like what white people want us to be to get over than we've been able to be who we are and express ourselves openly and honestly. So we sit with all these pent-up frustrations and undeclared feelings."

"Even today, on the big screen, the pictures that are always successful are pictures where blacks appear in the way white America buys it. And we're told that what we really want to express is not profitable and is not commercially viable."

Mr. Belafonte's work, like co-producing a theatrical film based on "Parting the Waters," the Pulitzer Prize-winning book by Taylor Branch about the civil rights movement, is steeped in politics and personal history. He recalls how a barefoot Dr. King paced in this room a week before his assassination and wondered aloud if

blacks were, in effect, integrating into a burning house.

"Are we?" a visitor says.

Mr. Belafonte's answer is yes.

"We're in a struggle for the soul of this country," he says. "We're in a struggle for America's moral center. And unless that can be made straight, I'm not too sure any of the other battles are winnable."

"How do you end racism in the midst of a place that is so morally collapsed? How do you end poverty in a place so spiritually poor? How do you end hunger in a place so driven by such greed and avarice? If one doesn't attend to this moral question, how can you lead this country if you're morally weak, like Clinton is?"

Mr. Belafonte is reminded that he campaigned for President Clinton.

"We had to get rid of Bush," he says. He adds that he felt that Bill Clinton, despite any political failings, was a moral man, but says he no longer believes that.

"It has not been evident in Bosnia," he says, "it has not been evident in unemployment, it has not been evident in Haiti, it has not been evident in how he has done battle for the black people whom he has called upon to be representatives in government."

"We will ultimately arrive at a place, I think, where there will just be an explosion, because despair will be so vast among so many," he says, adding that in this country there is a mass movement for change waiting for some accident of history to ignite it.

The apartment, filled with Caribbean and African art, reflects some of the roads Mr. Belafonte has traveled, literally and philosophically. There is a wall of Diego Rivera watercolors, a beautifully framed Haitian primitive. He is immensely proud of five sleek marble sculptures from Zimbabwe.

He shows off what he calls his room of treasures. It is filled with letters, postcards and mementos once belonging to people like Walt Whitman, Mark Twain and William Lloyd Garrison, as well as a letter to Mr. Belafonte from Eleanor Roosevelt. There is a similar display in the hallway, which includes a letter from Frederick Douglass to his wife; one to Mr.

Belafonte from Winnie Mandela, and another in Spanish from Fidel Castro, toasting Mr. Belafonte on his 60th birthday.

There is a music room, messy, that Mr. Belafonte jokingly describes as looking like South-Central Los Angeles after the riots. His taste is eclectic, much of it running to African and other third-world musicians these days. He says that he initially embraced hip-hop but that he is now disgusted by its corruption.

"The hip-hop culture, rappers, no matter how they negate black women, white America has made them essential to the economy," he says with the most anger he has shown in two hours. "I understand their pain, their violence; I understand their rage. I also understand how they're being paid off."

His sandpapery wisp of a voice rises. "I don't want to see any more young black men grabbing their crotch and pumping away sexually at some black woman," he says, "and then for it to be declared the truth about black people." One cannot, he insists, separate political and social realities from the arts.

Even this lovely apartment is the fruit of struggle. He bought the entire building 36 years ago because his color barred him from renting the apartment of his choice in New York.

"I'm not going to use the stage as a political polemic," he says, "but I do use my songs to describe the human condition and to give people some insights into what may be going on globally, from what I've experienced."

That means "Banana Boat (Day-O)," Mr. Belafonte's signature song, will ring in the halls of Lincoln Center.

"That song is a way of life," he says with little-boy enthusiasm. "It's a song about my father, my mother, my uncles, the men and women who toil in the banana fields, the cane fields of Jamaica. It's a classic work song."

"I'll never forget what Paul Robeson once said to me. He said, 'Harry, if you get them to sing your song, they're going to have to know who you are.'"

September 9, 1993

Evelyn R. Frank, 46, Lawyer in California

BERKELEY, Calif., Sept. 8 (AP) — Evelyn R. Frank, a lawyer honored by the California Bar Association last year for a career of legal service to the poor, died on Sunday. She was 46.

The cause was breast cancer, her family said.

Ms. Frank, a staff lawyer with the Legal Aid Society of Alameda County, won a series of cases thwarting government attempts to cut the number of people eligible for welfare and state medical benefits.

One Federal court ruling in a case she argued preserved state medical care for hundreds of thousands of aged, blind or disabled people nationwide, lawyers said. Another decision stopped California from disqualifying recipients of state medical benefits because they received income from relatives who were not required to support the recipients.

Ms. Frank also won state court rulings making welfare benefits available to strikers' families and, in the case of an illegal alien with bone marrow cancer, setting standards for emergency care for aliens. She also succeeded in challenges to state officials who refused to pay for oxygen therapy and denied in-home nursing care for a baby whose illness had been diagnosed as terminal.

A graduate of Brandeis University and the University of California at Berkeley law school, Ms. Frank spent 17 years with the Legal Aid Society.

She received the California Bar's Loren Miller Award for legal services last October.

She is survived by her husband Steve Mayer, and two children.

September 9, 1993

Leslie N. Gay Jr., 71, Indian Bureau Official

Leslie N. Gay Jr., a retired official of the Federal Bureau of Indian Affairs, died last Saturday while on vacation in Dalton, Mass. He was 71 and lived in Baltimore.

The cause was a heart attack, said a son, George.

Mr. Gay started with the bureau in 1963 and was instrumental in carrying

out the Indian Civil Rights Act of 1968. He was named chief of the bureau's tribal government branch, a position in which he became an expert on Indian self-government. He championed Indian sovereignty in land disputes.

When he retired in 1978, he received the Meritorious Service Award of the Department of the Interior, of which the bureau is a part.

Mr. Gay attended the Hotchkiss School in Lakeville, Conn., graduated from Yale University in 1945 and received a master's degree in public affairs from Princeton University in

1950. In World War II he was a captain in the Army. He later worked for the Central Intelligence Agency.

Mr. Gay's wife, Tessie Harper Gay, died in 1988. In addition to his son George E. H., of Easton, Md., Mr. Gay is survived by two other sons, Leslie N. 3d, of Los Angeles and John L., of Clifton, Va.; two daughters, Katherine C., of Baltimore and Sarah J. Levin of Tijeras, N.M., and eight grandchildren.

September 11, 1993

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

4-7-99

April xx, 1999

*Assess
summary*

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: PHILLIP CAPLAN
MELANNE VERVEER
DAN BURKHARDT

SUBJECT: 1998 AWARD OF THE PRESIDENTIAL MEDAL OF FREEDOM

In addition to George Mitchell and Helmut Kohl (scheduled to be presented April 23), you have already selected three people for the 1998 Medal of Freedom "class": Gerald Ford, Lloyd Bentsen, and Edgar Bronfman, Sr.

We have set forth below a list of additional nominees. In keeping with the theme of your past selections, this year's nominees embody service to others.

The group of 14 additional nominees is based upon extensive consultations with your senior advisers. You should select approximately 7-9 additional recipients. In 1993-97, you selected 10, 9, 12, 10, and 15, respectively. We have attempted to group the nominees according to similarities in their achievements to help you balance and organize your selections. For ease of reference and tabulation, we have also attached a chart on which you may summarize your selections. It's likely that presentation of the medals will be scheduled for sometime in June.

Public Service

Max Kampelman, 78.

Lawyer, negotiator, diplomat, Kampelman came to Washington in 1948 to serve as legislative counsel to Hubert Humphrey and then went on to a distinguished legal career as a name partner in Fried, Frank, Harris, Shriver and Kampelman. He held major diplomatic posts under both Democratic and Republican administrations, but is perhaps best known for chairing the 1985 START talks. An early pacifist, he is credited with placing human rights at the center of East-West diplomacy. Outside of government, Kampelman has served many non-profit organizations, including Freedom House, where he was chairman from 1983 to 1985 and from 1989 to 1993. A lifelong Democrat, Reagan awarded Kampelman the Presidential Citizens Medal in 1989. He has been very ill lately, but has recently returned to work.

Approve ☒

Disapprove ☐

Discuss ☐

Jimmy Carter, 74, and Rosalynn Carter, 71 (two medals, 1 citation).

Thirty-ninth President of the United States, Carter is perhaps best remembered for his success in

brokering the Camp David accords. He also signed the Panama Canal Treaty and reestablished normal diplomatic relations with China. Rosalynn Carter expanded the role of the modern First Lady, attending Cabinet meetings and serving as President Carter's personal emissary to Latin American countries; she has been a persistent mental health advocate since the 1960's. In 1982, the Carters created the Carter Center, whose goals are peace, democracy, and improved health around the world, and which launched the Atlanta Project, a grassroots program to combat urban social ills in the U.S. The Carters are also well known for their work with Habitat for Humanity, which they support annually by helping to build homes for the needy.

Approve ☒

Disapprove ☐

Discuss ☐

American Heroes

John Glenn, 77.

John Glenn has given generously to his country through a distinguished career in the military, in space, and in government. While a Marine test pilot, he set a transcontinental speed record for the first flight to average supersonic speeds between Los Angeles and New York. One of the first seven astronauts in the U.S. space program, he successfully piloted the "Friendship 7" Mercury spacecraft in our country's first manned orbital mission, an achievement for which he received the Space Congressional Medal of Honor. Elected to the U.S. Senate in 1974, he led a distinguished career as an expert on a wide variety of issues. He recently returned to space, as our nation's oldest astronaut, aboard the space shuttle Discovery.

Approve ☐

Disapprove ☐

Discuss ☐

Children and Families

Marian Wright Edelman, 59.

You know her story well. Currently president of the Children's Defense Fund (CDF), Edelman began her career as an attorney with the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, organizing the Jackson, Mississippi, branch and serving as its director; she was the first black woman admitted to the Mississippi bar. After a decade of advocacy on behalf of poor people, she founded CDF in 1973, making it into one of the most prominent activist voices in the country in areas such as children's health, child care, youth employment, social services, child welfare, and adoption. In 1980, Edelman became the chair of the board of trustees of Spelman College, her alma mater -- the first black and second woman to hold that post. She also was the first black woman elected to the Yale University Corporation.

Approve ☒

Disapprove ☐

Discuss ☒

Civil Rights

Daisy Bates, 83 [too ill to travel].

Best known for her role as a mentor to the Little Rock Nine, Daisy Bates has spent much of her life working to ensure civil rights for African Americans and improved living conditions for the disadvantaged. With her husband L.C. Bates, she began the weekly newspaper the *Arkansas State Press*, which uncovered police brutality and legal inequities affecting blacks in the state. In 1957, serving as president of the Arkansas NAACP, she and the Little Rock Nine integrated Central High. Later that year, she was convicted for failing to provide NAACP membership information to Little Rock officials; the U.S. Supreme Court overturned her conviction in 1960. During the 1960's, Mrs. Bates worked on anti-poverty programs in the Johnson Administration. Later, she returned to Arkansas and, as a community activist, helped to bring a new water system, a sewer system, and paved streets to her hometown of Mitchellville?

Approve ____

Disapprove ____

Discuss ____

Shirley Chisholm, 74.

Shirley Chisholm was the first African American female member of Congress and the first female or African American candidate from a major political party to run for the Presidency. After a career in teaching and early childhood education, she won a New York State Assembly seat, and for four years she was the only woman in the Assembly. In 1968, Chisholm ran against and beat James Farmer for a newly-formed Brooklyn district congressional seat, which she held for fourteen years. The daughter of a domestic worker, Chisholm's proudest legislative accomplishment was the inclusion of domestic workers under the federal minimum wage law. She remained in the 1972 race for the Democratic presidential nomination until the convention and gained 150 votes on the first ballot. In 1984, Chisholm co-founded the National Political Congress of Black Women. You asked her to serve as Ambassador to Jamaica in 1993, but she declined the invitation, reportedly due to health reasons.

Approve ____

Disapprove ____

Discuss ____

Betty Friedan, 77.

Beginning with her landmark book, *The Feminine Mystique*, Betty Friedan has charted an evolving course for women in American society. During the 1970's and 1980's, she redefined feminism, striving to expand its support base and stressing objectives meant to aid women in the workplace. Friedan emphasized that the women's movement should not alienate moderates through attacks on the family. Instead, the goals for the second phase of the movement should be issues like flexible work schedules, parental leave, and child care. During the 1990's, Friedan has shifted her focus to the human and intellectual development of older women. Friedan co-founded NOW (and was its first president) NARAL and the National Women's Political Caucus.

Approve ☒

Disapprove ____

Discuss ☒

Bayard Rustin (posthumous, died in 1987).

Rustin was one of the foremost figures of the civil rights movement. A CORE organizer, he worked closely with A. Philip Randolph to secure the executive orders that ended hiring

A-ak

discrimination in the defense industry and segregation in the armed forces. In the mid-1950's, Rustin helped create the SCLC and was a key adviser to Dr. King. Rustin's most notable accomplishment was his coordination of the 1963 March on Washington. Because of a brief communist affiliation and his open homosexuality (as well as an arrest in 1953 on a public morals charge: arrested for being "in the company" of two men in a parked car), Rustin stuck to behind-the-scenes organizing and strategizing. In the late 60's, his focus shifted from organizing acts of nonviolent civil disobedience to organizing political coalitions among blacks, Jews, and labor groups. *Rustin's selection would be welcomed not only by the civil rights community, but it would be seen as historic and symbolic by the gay community -- he would be the first openly gay person to receive the Medal.*

Approve ☐

Disapprove ☐

Discuss ☒

Constance Baker Motley, 77.

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

Approve ☐

Disapprove ☐

Discuss ☐

Oliver W. Hill, 91

One of our nation's great civil rights lawyers, Hill is best known for litigating one of the five school desegregation cases that the Supreme Court consolidated into *Brown v. Board of Education*. In 1940, he won his first civil rights case, which ordered the Norfolk school system to provide equal pay for black teachers; and he and his team of lawyers went on to file more civil rights suits in Virginia than were filed in any other southern state during the segregation era -- including cases involving voting rights, housing, juror selection, access to school buses, and employment protections. In 1948, he became the first black politician since Reconstruction elected to the Richmond City Council. Hill only recently retired from the Virginia law firm he co-founded and where he spend the majority of his professional life. *Sen. Robb has been pushing very hard for Mr. Hill.*

Environment

Edgar Wayburn, 92.

Edgar Wayburn is a five-time president and a member of board of directors of the Sierra Club for almost 40 years. A long-time California resident, he pushed for the expansion of that state's Mt. Tamalpais State Park and fought for the establishment of Point Reyes National Seashore and the

114-square-mile Golden Gate National Recreation Area. Known for his persistence and vision, Wayburn also helped to create Redwood National Park in California's Del Norte County and later worked for its expansion to 110,000 acres. His advocacy for the preservation of the Alaskan wilderness resulted in the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act of 1980, which protects 104 million acres. Recipient of the Albert Schweitzer Prize for Humanitarianism, Wayburn currently is honorary president of the Sierra Club and chairman of its International Committee and its Alaska Task Force. *The Vice President supports this recommendation.*

Approve ✓

Disapprove

Discuss

Labor

Evelyn "Evy" Dubrow, 81.

yes
Evy Dubrow has tirelessly walked the halls of Congress for more than 40 years, lobbying Members in an effort to improve domestic labor conditions. Extremely popular on the Hill as a representative for the International Laborers Garment Workers' Union (ILGWU; and since 1995 for the Union of Needletrades, Industrial and Textile Employees (UNITE)), she began her career as a journalist. Evy has been influential in numerous causes, including broadening laws against discrimination and protecting American industry from unfair foreign competition. When President Johnson signed the Elementary and Secondary Education Act in 1965, he credited Dubrow with its passage. Active in the NAACP and the Urban League, she was a founding member of the National Consumer Federation. She also ...LCCR. She retired in 1997, but she remains a special assistant to UNITE's president.

Approve ✓

Disapprove

Discuss

Philanthropy

Laurance Rockefeller, 88.

From one of our nation's great philanthropic families, Laurance Rockefeller has focused his charitable efforts on environmental protection. Among the properties he has acquired and donated include the Virgin Islands National Park, a resort in Puerto Rico, and Donderberg Mountain on the Hudson River. More recently, with his late wife, he established the Billings Farm and Museum in Vermont, donating their mansion, its art and furniture, and surrounding forest lands to the National Park Service. Environmental advisor to five Presidents, Rockefeller served as chairman of the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission under Eisenhower and Kennedy. He has provided seed money for companies like Apple Computers and Intel Corporation because of his belief in the social purposefulness of such technology. In 1991, President Bush presented him with the Congressional Gold Medal, the first time that medal was awarded to honor contributions to conservation and historic preservation. *You honored his brother David last year with the Medal.*

Approve ✓

Disapprove

Discuss

post - Most forcefully
to U.S.

1998 Medal of Freedom

Nominee	Approve	Disapprove	Discuss
President Ford	X		
Jimmy and Rosalynn Carter (2 medals; 1 citation)	✓		
Lloyd Bentsen	X		
Edgar Bronfman, Sr.	X		
Max Kampelman	✓	✓	
John Glenn		✓	
Marian Wright Edelman	✓	✓	
Daisy Bates (can't travel)		✓	
Shirley Chisholm		✓	
Betty Friedan	✓		
Bayard Rustin (posthumous)			
Constance Baker Motley		✓	
Oliver Hill	✓		
Edgar Wayburn	✓		
Evy Dubrow	✓		
Laurance Rockefeller	✓		

his
tribute
his
tribute

NO - Florence Mahony

ATS - Hispanic

Univision
310/338-0700
Henry Cisneros

Vetting
melanne

RADIV MOOY

THE VETTING GUY

OAS 197

Phillip Caplan

05/18/99 09:42:21 AM

Record Type: Record

To: Sean P. Maloney/WHO/EOP
cc: Daniel W. Burkhardt/WHO/EOP
Subject: MOF

We'll go over this, but I thought you might like to have it on paper.

I think next steps on the Medal of Freedom are:

1) Memo to the President getting him to sign off on final names. Still need to hear from VP on Bayard Rustin. Then ask POTUS about Rustin, Friedan and Belafonte. Also need to inform him, apologetically, that we screwed up on Laurance Rockefeller and should'nt give him Medal. I think the memo probably has the form of:

-MR PRESIDENT - you signed off verbally on these people (Max Kampelman, Jimmy and Roslynn Carter, Oliver Hill, Edgar Wayburn, Evy Dubrow, Gerald Ford (previous approval, Lloyd Bentsen (previous approval), Edgar Bronfman, Sr. (previous approval), Marian Wright Edelman).

-You have three names left to decide on...

-Include chart

(Need to remember to work with John and Melanne before finalizing memo.)

2) Nail down final date, hopefully early in July

3) Call event meeting with Social Office, establish number of guests, etc.

3) Call all winners, let them know of date, and that Social Office will be in touch

4) Issue press release

5) Work on citations (probably should show drafts to POTUS)

I'm sure there are more details, but this is the broad outline.

Bentsen - speak w/ B.A., his wife
or Ed Knight at Treasury or
Joe O'neil - both former C.O.S.
Public Strategies

April 20, 1999

TO: John Podesta
FR: Phil Caplan

Copy

I wanted to let you know that the President saw the draft Medal of Freedom memo. I had given it to Melanne for her final review (she co-signs with me) and, unbeknownst to me, she gave it to her boss who then went over it in detail with her husband.

He signed off on:

- Max Kampelman
- Jimmy and Roslynn Carter
- Oliver Hill
- Edgar Wayburn
- Evy Dubrow
- ~~-Laurence Rockefeller~~
- Gerald Ford (previous approval)
- Lloyd Bentsen (previous approval)
- Edgar Bronfman, Sr. (previous approval)

He wanted to discuss some other names. Melanne and I agreed that whoever had the earliest opportunity would bring it up with him. I had the opportunity yesterday (with Nancy's blessing) when we signed the military tax-relief bill.

He further approved:

- Marian Wright Edelman

and formally *disapproved*:

- John Glenn (maybe next year)
- Daisy Bates
- Shirley Chisholm
- Constance Baker Motley

He wanted to discuss further:

- Bayard Rustin (wanted me to ask the VP to see what he thought)
- Betty Friedan (wanted to think about it; wanted to see what you thought)

He also suggested Harry Belafonte. I told him that name had come up but Nash thought POTUS wouldn't want to do it. POTUS thought it would probably be a good idea, even though Belafonte had criticized him in the past. He also wanted me to search harder for a Hispanic name (Maria had been looking for a Cuban name but couldn't come up with anyone...I told POTUS I'd call Henry Cisneros for some ideas.)

So...list stands now at:

- 1) Max Kampelman
- 2) & 3) Jimmy and Roslynn Carter
- 4) Oliver Hill
- 5) Edgar Wayburn
- 6) Evy Dubrow
- ~~7) Laurence Rockefeller~~
- 8) Gerald Ford
- 9) Lloyd Bentsen
- 10) Edgar Bronfman, Sr.
- 11) Marian Wright Edelman

maybe:

- Bayard Rustin
- Betty Friedan
- Harry Belafonte
- Hispanic

2025 RELEASE UNDER E.O. 14176

4-7-99

April xx, 1999

*As seen
summary*

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: PHILLIP CAPLAN
MELANNE VERVEER
DAN BURKHARDT

SUBJECT: 1998 AWARD OF THE PRESIDENTIAL MEDAL OF FREEDOM

In addition to George Mitchell and Helmut Kohl (scheduled to be presented April 23), you have already selected three people for the 1998 Medal of Freedom "class": Gerald Ford, Lloyd Bentsen, and Edgar Bronfman, Sr.

We have set forth below a list of additional nominees. In keeping with the theme of your past selections, this year's nominees embody service to others.

The group of 14 additional nominees is based upon extensive consultations with your senior advisers. You should select approximately 7-9 additional recipients. In 1993-97, you selected 10, 9, 12, 10, and 15, respectively. We have attempted to group the nominees according to similarities in their achievements to help you balance and organize your selections. For ease of reference and tabulation, we have also attached a chart on which you may summarize your selections. It's likely that presentation of the medals will be scheduled for sometime in June.

Public Service

Max Kampelman, 78.

Lawyer, negotiator, diplomat, Kampelman came to Washington in 1948 to serve as legislative counsel to Hubert Humphrey and then went on to a distinguished legal career as a name partner in Fried, Frank, Harris, Shriver and Kampelman. He held major diplomatic posts under both Democratic and Republican administrations, but is perhaps best known for chairing the 1985 START talks. An early pacifist, he is credited with placing human rights at the center of East-West diplomacy. Outside of government, Kampelman has served many non-profit organizations, including Freedom House, where he was chairman from 1983 to 1985 and from 1989 to 1993. A lifelong Democrat, Reagan awarded Kampelman the Presidential Citizens Medal in 1989. He has been very ill lately, but has recently returned to work.

Approve ☒

Disapprove ☐

Discuss ☐

Jimmy Carter, 74, and Rosalynn Carter, 71 (two medals, 1 citation).

Thirty-ninth President of the United States, Carter is perhaps best remembered for his success in

brokering the Camp David accords. He also signed the Panama Canal Treaty and reestablished normal diplomatic relations with China. Rosalynn Carter expanded the role of the modern First Lady, attending Cabinet meetings and serving as President Carter's personal emissary to Latin American countries; she has been a persistent mental health advocate since the 1960's. In 1982, the Carters created the Carter Center, whose goals are peace, democracy, and improved health around the world, and which launched the Atlanta Project, a grassroots program to combat urban social ills in the U.S. The Carters are also well known for their work with Habitat for Humanity, which they support annually by helping to build homes for the needy.

Approve ☒

Disapprove ☐

Discuss ☐

American Heroes

John Glenn, 77.

John Glenn has given generously to his country through a distinguished career in the military, in space, and in government. While a Marine test pilot, he set a transcontinental speed record for the first flight to average supersonic speeds between Los Angeles and New York. One of the first seven astronauts in the U.S. space program, he successfully piloted the "Friendship 7" Mercury spacecraft in our country's first manned orbital mission, an achievement for which he received the Space Congressional Medal of Honor. Elected to the U.S. Senate in 1974, he led a distinguished career as an expert on a wide variety of issues. He recently returned to space, as our nation's oldest astronaut, aboard the space shuttle Discovery.

Approve ☐

Disapprove ☐

Discuss ☐

Children and Families

Marian Wright Edelman, 59.

You know her story well. Currently president of the Children's Defense Fund (CDF), Edelman began her career as an attorney with the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, organizing the Jackson, Mississippi, branch and serving as its director; she was the first black woman admitted to the Mississippi bar. After a decade of advocacy on behalf of poor people, she founded CDF in 1973, making it into one of the most prominent activist voices in the country in areas such as children's health, child care, youth employment, social services, child welfare, and adoption. In 1980, Edelman became the chair of the board of trustees of Spelman College, her alma mater -- the first black and second woman to hold that post. She also was the first black woman elected to the Yale University Corporation.

Approve ☒

Disapprove ☐

Discuss ☒

Civil Rights

Daisy Bates, 83 [too ill to travel].

Best known for her role as a mentor to the Little Rock Nine, Daisy Bates has spent much of her life working to ensure civil rights for African Americans and improved living conditions for the disadvantaged. With her husband L.C. Bates, she began the weekly newspaper the Arkansas *State Press*, which uncovered police brutality and legal inequities affecting blacks in the state. In 1957, serving as president of the Arkansas NAACP, she and the Little Rock Nine integrated Central High. Later that year, she was convicted for failing to provide NAACP membership information to Little Rock officials; the U.S. Supreme Court overturned her conviction in 1960. During the 1960's, Mrs. Bates worked on anti-poverty programs in the Johnson Administration. Later, she returned to Arkansas and, as a community activist, helped to bring a new water system, a sewer system, and paved streets to her hometown of Mitchellville?

Approve___

Disapprove___

Discuss___

Shirley Chisholm, 74.

Shirley Chisholm was the first African American female member of Congress and the first female or African American candidate from a major political party to run for the Presidency. After a career in teaching and early childhood education, she won a New York State Assembly seat, and for four years she was the only woman in the Assembly. In 1968, Chisholm ran against and beat James Farmer for a newly-formed Brooklyn district congressional seat, which she held for fourteen years. The daughter of a domestic worker, Chisholm's proudest legislative accomplishment was the inclusion of domestic workers under the federal minimum wage law. She remained in the 1972 race for the Democratic presidential nomination until the convention and gained 150 votes on the first ballot. In 1984, Chisholm co-founded the National Political Congress of Black Women. You asked her to serve as Ambassador to Jamaica in 1993, but she declined the invitation, reportedly due to health reasons.

Approve___

Disapprove___

Discuss___

Betty Friedan, 77.

Beginning with her landmark book, *The Feminine Mystique*, Betty Friedan has charted an evolving course for women in American society. During the 1970's and 1980's, she redefined feminism, striving to expand its support base and stressing objectives meant to aid women in the workplace. Friedan emphasized that the women's movement should not alienate moderates through attacks on the family. Instead, the goals for the second phase of the movement should be issues like flexible work schedules, parental leave, and child care. During the 1990's, Friedan has shifted her focus to the human and intellectual development of older women. Friedan co-founded NOW (and was its first president) NARAL and the National Women's Political Caucus.

Approve___

Disapprove___

Discuss___

Bayard Rustin (posthumous, died in 1987).

Rustin was one of the foremost figures of the civil rights movement. A CORE organizer, he worked closely with A. Philip Randolph to secure the executive orders that ended hiring

discrimination in the defense industry and segregation in the armed forces. In the mid-1950's, Rustin helped create the SCLC and was a key adviser to Dr. King. Rustin's most notable accomplishment was his coordination of the 1963 March on Washington. Because of a brief communist affiliation and his open homosexuality (as well as an arrest in 1953 on a public morals charge: arrested for being "in the company" of two men in a parked car), Rustin stuck to behind-the-scenes organizing and strategizing. In the late 60's, his focus shifted from organizing acts of nonviolent civil disobedience to organizing political coalitions among blacks, Jews, and labor groups. *Rustin's selection would be welcomed not only by the civil rights community, but it would be seen as historic and symbolic by the gay community -- he would be the first openly gay person to receive the Medal.*

Approve _____

Disapprove _____

Discuss _____

Constance Baker Motley, 77.

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

Approve _____

Disapprove _____

Discuss _____

Oliver W. Hill, 91

One of our nation's great civil rights lawyers, Hill is best known for litigating one of the five school desegregation cases that the Supreme Court consolidated into *Brown v. Board of Education*. In 1940, he won his first civil rights case, which ordered the Norfolk school system to provide equal pay for black teachers; and he and his team of lawyers went on to file more civil rights suits in Virginia than were filed in any other southern state during the segregation era -- including cases involving voting rights, housing, juror selection, access to school buses, and employment protections. In 1948, he became the first black politician since Reconstruction elected to the Richmond City Council. Hill only recently retired from the Virginia law firm he co-founded and where he spend the majority of his professional life. *Sen. Robb has been pushing very hard for Mr. Hill.*

Environment

Edgar Wayburn, 92.

Edgar Wayburn is a five-time president and a member of board of directors of the Sierra Club for almost 40 years. A long-time California resident, he pushed for the expansion of that state's Mt. Tamalpais State Park and fought for the establishment of Point Reyes National Seashore and the

114-square-mile Golden Gate National Recreation Area. Known for his persistence and vision, Wayburn also helped to create Redwood National Park in California's Del Norte County and later worked for its expansion to 110,000 acres. His advocacy for the preservation of the Alaskan wilderness resulted in the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act of 1980, which protects 104 million acres. Recipient of the Albert Schweitzer Prize for Humanitarianism, Wayburn currently is honorary president of the Sierra Club and chairman of its International Committee and its Alaska Task Force. *The Vice President supports this recommendation.*

Approve ✓

Disapprove

Discuss

Labor

Evelyn "Evy" Dubrow, 81.

Evy Dubrow has tirelessly walked the halls of Congress for more than 40 years, lobbying Members in an effort to improve domestic labor conditions. Extremely popular on the Hill as a representative for the International Laborers Garment Workers' Union (ILGWU; and since 1995 for the Union of Needletrades, Industrial and Textile Employees (UNITE)), she began her career as a journalist. Evy has been influential in numerous causes, including broadening laws against discrimination and protecting American industry from unfair foreign competition. When President Johnson signed the Elementary and Secondary Education Act in 1965, he credited Dubrow with its passage. Active in the NAACP and the Urban League, she was a founding member of the National Consumer Federation. She also ...LCCR. She retired in 1997, but she remains a special assistant to UNITE's president.

Approve ✓

Disapprove

Discuss

Philanthropy

Laurance Rockefeller, 88.

From one of our nation's great philanthropic families, Laurance Rockefeller has focused his charitable efforts on environmental protection. Among the properties he has acquired and donated include the Virgin Islands National Park, a resort in Puerto Rico, and Donderberg Mountain on the Hudson River. More recently, with his late wife, he established the Billings Farm and Museum in Vermont, donating their mansion, its art and furniture, and surrounding forest lands to the National Park Service. Environmental advisor to five Presidents, Rockefeller served as chairman of the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission under Eisenhower and Kennedy. He has provided seed money for companies like Apple Computers and Intel Corporation because of his belief in the social purposefulness of such technology. In 1991, President Bush presented him with the Congressional Gold Medal, the first time that medal was awarded to honor contributions to conservation and historic preservation. *You honored his brother David last year with the Medal.*

Approve ✓

Disapprove

Discuss

②

1998 Medal of Freedom

Nominee	Approve	Disapprove	Discuss
President Ford	X		
Jimmy and Rosalynn Carter (2 medals; 1 citation)	✓		
Lloyd Bentsen	X		
Edgar Bronfman, Sr.	X		
Max Kampelman	✓		
John Glenn			
Marian Wright Edelman	✓		
Daisy Bates (can't travel)			
Shirley Chisholm			
Betty Friedan	✓		
Bayard Rustin (posthumous)			
Constance Baker Motley			
Oliver Hill	✓		
Edgar Wayburn	✓		
Evy Dubrow	✓		
Laurance Rockefeller	✓		

NO - Florence Mahony

THE PRESIDENT
11-22-97
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

November 10, 1997

MR. PRESIDENT:

Attached is the 1997 Medal of Freedom memo.

Erskine mentioned to me that you wanted Vernon Jordan to be considered. We have not included him for this year, but I told Erskine that I would remind you of your discussion.

We have sent a copy of this memo to the First Lady.

Phil Caplan

Phil

~~XXXXXXXXXX~~

See notes

11-22-97

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

November 10, 1997

'97 NOV 10 AM 11:02

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: TODD STERN
PHIL CAPLAN *Phil for all*
SEAN MALONEY
MELANNE VERVEER

SUBJECT: 1997 AWARD OF THE PRESIDENTIAL MEDAL OF FREEDOM

We have set forth below a list of nominees for this year's award of the Presidential Medal of Freedom. In keeping with the theme of your past selections, this year's nominees embody the American spirit of service to others.

The group of 18 nominees reflects extensive consultations with, among others, your senior advisers. You should select approximately 10 recipients, but certainly no more than 12. In 1993-96, you selected 10, 9, 12, and 10, respectively. We have tried to group some of the nominees according to similarities in their achievements to help you balance and organize your selections. For ease of reference and tabulation, we have also attached a chart on which you may summarize your selections.

Education/Service:

Albert Shanker (posthumous). Shanker first became known in the 1960s as the aggressive leader of New York City's teachers' union. During his long tenure as President of the AFT and a Vice-President of the AFL-CIO, Shanker worked to change radically how schools and teachers' unions do business. He became a staunch proponent of teacher certification and higher standards for students. He wrote a weekly *New York Times* column, and served on the boards of directors of the A. Philip Randolph Institute, the International Rescue Committee, and the Committee for the Free World. Upon his death you noted that, "Al spent his life in pursuit of one of the noblest of causes -- the improvement of our public schools. . . . He challenged teachers to provide every child with the very best education possible."

Approve ☒

Disapprove ☐

Discuss ☐

Robert Coles, 67. A leader in the call to citizen service, Dr. Robert Coles has had a distinguished and varied career. Early on, he advised President Kennedy on racial and education issues. As Professor of Social Ethics at Harvard, psychiatrist, recipient of a MacArthur Genius Award, and Pulitzer-Prize-winning author of more than 50 books, Coles has explored children's

11-22-97

relationships with their world, focusing much of his research on how children experience racism and spirituality. *The Washington Monthly* has observed that, "The revitalization of volunteerism and community service in the 1990s springs from roots that Cole's writings have watered during many dry years." (Some have criticized Dr. Coles' work as lacking in scientific precision and organization: his children's oral histories blend poetry and science, deliberately avoiding traditional psychiatric language in favor of a more sociological approach.)

Approve ☒

Disapprove ☐

Discuss ☐

David Kearns, 66. Kearns stepped down as Chairman of the Xerox Corporation to heed the call of public service. As Under Secretary of Education during the Bush Administration, he strove to improve the nation's schools by supporting parental choice, improved teacher and student standards, appropriations for educational research, and full funding for Head Start. He was selected by President Bush to supervise the immediate federal response to the 1992 Los Angeles Riots. Kearns now pursues educational reform as a member of the faculty at the Harvard Graduate School of Education, having previously served as Chairman and CEO of the New American Schools Development Corporation, a privately funded group that serves to create new kinds of schools as models of reform.

Approve ☐

Disapprove ☐

Discuss ☐

Military:

Admiral William James Crowe, Jr., 72. (supported by NSC/Sandy Berger)

Four times the recipient of the Defense Distinguished Service Medal, Admiral Crowe recently completed fifty distinguished years of government service. A gifted military leader, he served as commander of the Middle East Force in the Persian Gulf, head of Navy Plans and Policy, Commander in Chief of the United States Pacific Command, and Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. He served this Administration as Chairman of the Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board (1993-94) and as Ambassador to the Court of St. James.

Approve ☒

Disapprove ☐

Discuss ☐

Elmo Russell ("Bud") Zumwalt, Jr., 76. A distinguished Naval veteran, Admiral Zumwalt served as Commander of United States Naval Forces in Vietnam and later as Chief of Naval Operations. During Vietnam, he was responsible for ordering the spraying of Agent Orange, but he is most renowned for his actions years after the war. Zumwalt lost his son to cancers that both he and his son believed were due to the young officer's exposure to the chemical defoliant (Zumwalt's grandson has a severe learning disability likely caused by his father's exposure). Zumwalt now devotes much of his time to securing compensation for veterans whose health problems can be linked to their service in Vietnam. He is also widely respected for his progressive policies as CNO. Zumwalt issued tough directives to end discrimination,

11-22-97

particularly against blacks and women, and his actions were credited with helping to reverse negative trends in Navy enlistment.

Approve ☒

Disapprove ☐

Discuss ☐

Civil Rights:

Arnold H. Aronson, 86. A civil rights leader for over fifty years, Arnie Aronson co-founded and led the path-breaking Leadership Conference on Civil Rights. As Secretary of the LCCR, Aronson coordinated lobbying campaigns to pass the landmark civil rights legislation of the 1950s and 1960s, and joined Martin Luther King, Jr. as one of the ten leaders of the 1963 March on Washington. A longtime President of the Leadership Conference Education Fund and Program Director for the National Jewish Community Relations Council, he symbolizes positive cooperation between the African American and Jewish communities and among the other communities that make up the LCCR. (Aronson is seriously ill with cancer, but lucid. He has been recommended for the Medal by Vernon Jordan, Sen. Kennedy, and the LCCR.)

Approve ☒

Disapprove ☐

Discuss ☐

James Farmer, 87. One of our most influential civil rights leaders, Farmer has dedicated his life to solving race and labor problems. In 1942, he formed the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE), which became a catalyst in the civil rights movement of the sixties. As the director of CORE, Farmer introduced nonviolent resistance against segregation and discrimination through such activities as sit-ins, standing lines, and the famous Freedom Rides. As Assistant Secretary for Administration in HEW President Nixon, he implemented affirmative action programs and helped strengthen Head Start. (Farmer is now quite ill, but lucid; he is blind and has lost both legs to amputation. Rep. John Lewis, along with other members of Congress and the public, support Farmer's nomination.)

Approve ☒

Disapprove ☐

Discuss ☐

(It you are inclined to do so, it would be perfectly appropriate to give the award to both Aronson and Farmer.)

Mario G. Obledo, 65. Mario Obledo has been instrumental in helping Hispanic citizens achieve civil rights. As co-founder of the Mexican-American Legal Defense and Education Fund (MALDEF) and the National Hispanic Bar Association, he has become a powerful leader in the Hispanic community. Mr. Obledo served as Chairman of the National Rainbow Coalition from 1988 to 1993, where he fought at the national level for greater racial equality. A distinguished civil servant, he is a veteran of the Korean War and has served as Secretary of Health and Welfare of the State of California and as an Assistant Attorney General of the State of Texas.

Approve ☒

Disapprove ☐

Discuss ☐

11-22-97

Arts and Letters/History:

Toni Morrison, 66. One of the leading authors of the day, Toni Morrison has been a powerful voice for the African-American community. An acclaimed fiction writer, Ms. Morrison is the recipient of the 1993 Nobel Prize in Literature, as well as the 1977 National Book Critic's Circle Award for her novel *Song of Solomon*, which was the first Book of the Month Club Full Selection by a black author since 1940. She now serves as a visiting lecturer at Yale University and a Senior Editor at Random House Publishing Corporation.

Approve___ Disapprove___ Discuss___

Daniel J. Boorstin, 82. Daniel Boorstin has served the United States and the world educational and literary community with distinction for the past 50 years. In his varying roles as Librarian of Congress, Director of the National Museum of American History, Senior Historian of the Smithsonian Institution, professor of history, award winning author, renowned lecturer and public servant, Dr. Boorstin has led a remarkable life of dedicated service and achievement. He has been recognized numerous times for his contributions to literature and history and is one of the few to win each of the Pulitzer, Parkman and Bancroft Prizes. Dr. Boorstin has also served the U.S. government in many capacities, from DOJ attorney to member of a NASA task force.

Approve___ Disapprove___ Discuss___

C. Vann Woodward, 78. One of the preeminent historians of the American South, Professor Woodward has long provided a learned view into the culture and problems of post Civil War America and the origins and inequities of segregation and racism. A longtime advocate of civil rights and the study of black history, this legendary Yale history professor has won both the Pulitzer and Bancroft Prizes. He has long lent his knowledge of history to political activists and was an important consultant to NAACP lawyers as they prepared for the *Brown v. Board* case.

Approve___ Disapprove___ Discuss___

Business:

Sol Linowitz, 83. Linowitz, along with David Rockefeller, is a founder and a former chair of the International Executive Service Corps. This organization, a volunteer program that sends American executives to provide managerial and technical expertise to developing countries, has launched more than 10,000 service projects. In addition to a successful career as an international lawyer and as CEO of Xerox International, Linowitz has held numerous diplomatic posts and has dedicated much of his life to international development. He served as United States representative to the OAS and the Inter-American Committee for the Alliance for Progress, as well as co-negotiator of the Panama Canal treaties and President Carter's Ambassador-at-Large for Middle East negotiations.

Approve ☒ Disapprove___ Discuss___

11-22-97

David Rockefeller, 82. Co-founder with Sol Linowitz of the International Executive Service Corps, David Rockefeller, the former longtime chairman of Chase Manhattan Bank, has worked tirelessly to better the lives of Americans and people around the globe, promoting both humanitarian efforts and world peace. A renowned philanthropist he has personally and through the various Rockefeller Foundations funded a multitude of projects in fields such as the arts, literacy, food distribution, international family planning efforts, Latin American studies, and clinical treatment of Alzheimer's disease. He was also a co-founder of the Dartmouth Conference and the Trilateral Commission, both of which have opened new pathways of communication for world leaders, helping them transcend conventional boundaries in the quest for solutions to our common problems.

Approve ☒Disapprove ☐Discuss ☐

(The International Executive Service Corps is recommending that both Rockefeller and Linowitz, as IESC co-founders, receive the Medal. Sen. Lieberman among others has seconded that call. But you should not feel obligated to choose both, or either of them.)

Miscellaneous:

Elliot L. Richardson, 77. Elliot Richardson is the only person to serve in four different U.S. cabinet positions. During the administrations of Presidents Nixon and Ford, he served as Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare; Secretary of Defense; Attorney General; and Secretary of Commerce. In addition, he has held the positions of Undersecretary of State and Ambassador to the Court of St. James. Sometimes referred to as "the man for all positions," Mr. Richardson served with distinction through some of the most difficult times in American Government, resigning as Attorney General rather than fire Archibald Cox on President Nixon's orders. A decorated World War II veteran, Mr. Richardson is the recipient of the Bronze Star and two Purple Hearts.

Approve ☒Disapprove ☐Discuss ☐

Brooke Astor, 95. A New York City philanthropist and author, Brooke Astor has been primarily responsible for allocating funds from the Vincent Astor Foundation since her husband's death 38 years ago. Ms. Astor is a much-respected member of New York society with an interest in funding innovative projects, ranging from outdoor living spaces in public housing projects to the revitalization of the New York Public Library, for which she has served as a trustee since 1959. She is known for her personal visits to the Foundation's many projects and her assistance in obtaining funding for charitable organizations from other New York philanthropists.

Approve ☐Disapprove ☐Discuss ☐

Frances Hesselbein, 79. Frances Hesselbein is one of the foremost experts on not-for-profit corporations and management in the workplace. As the leader of the Girl Scouts of America from 1976 to 1990, she took a faltering organization and transformed it. By 1990 her policies

had produced a record membership of 3 million and had tripled minority participation. She is now President and CEO of the Peter F. Drucker Foundation for Non-Profit Management, which helps non-profit organizations become more effective.

Approve___ Disapprove___ Discuss___

Margaret "Mardy" Murie, 93.

Mardy Murie is perhaps the last link between the conservationist of the 1930's and today's worldwide environmental movement. A lifetime activist, and the widow of renowned naturalist Olaus Murie, Ms. Murie is the recipient of numerous environmentalist awards including the prestigious Audubon Medal (1980) and the Sierra Club's John Muir Award (1981). She has remained a staunch environmentalist for the past 70 years, gaining appointment to the governing council of the Wilderness Society, founding the Teton Science School, and contributing to the passage of the Alaskan Lands Act of 1974.

Approve___ Disapprove___ Discuss___

Carl Sagan (posthumous).

An eminent author and astronomer, Sagan did more to popularize modern science and make it accessible to the general public than perhaps any other individual of this century. He was a key contributor to the Mariner, Viking, and Voyager space missions and through his research greatly increased our understanding of planetary atmospheres and surfaces. Among his many notable achievements are 12 books, over 600 scientific papers and magazine articles, and the 1980 Emmy award winning PBS series 'Cosmos,' which was viewed by over 400 million people in 60 countries. His lifetime commitment to scientific research, nuclear disarmament, and education garnered him numerous accolades, including the 1978 Pulitzer Prize, the National Academy of Science's Public Welfare Medal and two NASA Medals for Distinguished Public Service.

Approve___ Disapprove___ Discuss___

ANNUAL

1997 Medal of Freedom

THE PRESIDENT HAS TEST
11-22-97

Nominee	Approve	Disapprove	Discuss
Al Shanker	J		
Robert Coles	j		
David Kearns			
Adm Crowe			
Adm Zumwalt	✓		
Arnie Aronson	✓		
James Farmer	✓		
Mario Obledo	✓		
Toni Morrison			
Daniel Boorstin			
C. Vann Woodward			
Sol Linowitz	✓		
David Rockefeller	✓		
Elliot Richardson	✓		
Brooke Astor			
Frances Hesselbein			
Margaret "Mardy" Murie			
Carl Sagan			

① Ask VP
② Would like to see more women
③ Is there any
Honorific
Award?
NEC Award?

③ Is there any
Honorific
Award?
NEC Award?

12-22-97

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON
December 18, 1997

cap. d
Caplan
COS
Stern
Verver

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: PHIL CAPLAN *Phil*

SUBJECT: Medal of Freedom follow-up

*Do 14 - Wood Sagan
He Murie -
Do Murie before
Leave -*

You have selected 9 names for this year's Medal of Freedom: Al Shanker, Robert Coles, Admiral Zumwalt, Arnie Aronson, James Farmer, Mario Obledo, Elliot Richardson, Sol Linowitz and David Rockefeller.

You had several questions regarding the environmental candidates, an Asian-American candidate, additional names of women, and Gene Autry (original memo attached). For ease of reference a new chart is attached. The ceremony is tentatively scheduled for January 15 -- MLK's actual birthday. **No invitations have been issued or awardees contacted pending your review of this memo, but we would like to do so before Christmas -- therefore it would be helpful if you looked at this before you depart for Bosnia.**

1) You asked for the Vice President's opinion on the environmental candidates. He prefers Mardy Murie for this year; maybe Sagan next year.

Margaret "Mardy" Murie, 93.

Mardy Murie is perhaps the last link between the conservationists of the 1930's and today's worldwide environmental movement. A lifetime activist, and the widow of renowned naturalist Olaus Murie, Ms. Murie is the recipient of numerous environmentalist awards including the prestigious Audubon Medal (1980) and the Sierra Club's John Muir Award (1981). She has remained a staunch environmentalist for the past 70 years, gaining appointment to the governing council of the Wilderness Society, founding the Teton Science School, and contributing to the passage of the Alaskan Lands Act of 1974.

Approve ☒ Disapprove ☐ Discuss ☐

Carl Sagan (posthumous).

An eminent author and astronomer, Sagan did more to popularize modern science and make it accessible to the general public than perhaps any other individual of this century. He was a key contributor to the Mariner, Viking, and Voyager space missions and through his research greatly increased our understanding of planetary atmospheres and surfaces. Among his many notable achievements are 12 books, over 600 scientific papers and magazine articles, and the 1980 Emmy award winning PBS series "Cosmos." His lifetime commitment to scientific research, nuclear disarmament, and education garnered him numerous accolades, including the 1978 Pulitzer Prize and two NASA Medals for Distinguished Public Service.

Approve ☒ Disapprove ☐ Discuss ☐

Next

2) You asked for an Asian American candidate. Working with OPL, we have identified:

Fred Korematsu, 78. Fred Korematsu's legal challenges to civilian exclusion orders during WWII serve as the underpinning of the redress movement for Japanese Americans. In 1942, he was arrested and convicted for violating the government's exclusion orders, sentenced to five year's probation and sent to an internment camp. Korematsu appealed his conviction to the Supreme Court, where it was upheld in 1944 (*Korematsu v. U.S.*) Forty years later in 1983, Korematsu brought a petition in federal district court for *coram nobis*, which allows a person convicted of a crime to challenge his conviction after his sentence has been served. The court overturned his conviction. It found the government's exclusion and detention actions during the war were legally unsupportable and that the government's defense of the actions was based on fraud and misconduct. The court's opinion served as the foundation for the 1988 Civil Liberties Act, which authorized an apology and reparations for those interned.

Approve ☒

Disapprove ☐

Discuss ☐

3) You asked for additional women candidates. Several WH staff felt that it was not the right timing for Marian Wright Edelman, but we have identified:

Wilma Mankiller, 52. Rising out of poverty and overcoming great personal tragedy, including a near-fatal car accident and suffering from myasthenia gravis, Wilma Mankiller was appointed the principal chief of the Cherokee Nation of Oklahoma in 1985. In 1987, she became the first elected female leader of a major Indian tribe and was re-elected twice. Known for being an effective leader of the Cherokee's business interests, she has also emphasized reducing Cherokee infant mortality and improving Indian health care and educational systems. An effective advocate and champion of women's rights, she was named Woman of the Year by *Ms. Magazine* in 1987, and installed in the National Women's Hall of Fame. *Ann Lewis notes that the women's community will find this award very compelling. Mankiller is very ill with cancer, but can probably travel.*

Approve ☒

Disapprove ☐

Discuss ☐

Previous women candidates:

Brooke Astor, 95. A New York City philanthropist and author, Brooke Astor has been primarily responsible for allocating funds from the Vincent Astor Foundation since her husband's death 38 years ago. Ms. Astor is a much-respected member of New York society with an interest in funding innovative projects, ranging from outdoor living spaces in public housing projects to the revitalization of the New York Public Library, for which she has served as a trustee since 1959. She is known for her personal visits to the Foundation's many projects and her assistance in obtaining funding for charitable organizations from other New York philanthropists. *The First Lady's office supports this recommendation.*

Approve ☒

Disapprove ☐

Discuss ☐

Frances Hesselbein, 79. Frances Hesselbein is one of the foremost experts on not-for-profit corporations and management in the workplace. As the leader of the Girl Scouts of America from 1976 to 1990, she took a faltering organization and transformed it. By 1990 her policies had produced a record membership of 3 million and had tripled minority participation. She is now President and CEO of the Peter F. Drucker Foundation for Non-Profit Management, which helps non-profit organizations become more effective.

Approve ☒

Disapprove ☐

Discuss ☐

4) *Question about Gene Autry.* [You sent down a package of material about Gene Autry that E.A. Gregory, Chairman of "United Shows of America" of Nashville, sent to Tony Rodham in September. The Vice President had also been contacted by Mr. Gregory around the same time.] You sent Autry a very nice "Certificate of Appreciation" on his 90th birthday in September. Given the make-up of your list this year, I would recommend that we consider Autry for next year.

He's ill
I recommend
award him the Citizen Award
Send to him w/ a video
fr. him

1997 Medal of Freedom

Nominee	Approve	Disapprove	Discuss
Al Shanker	✓		
Robert Coles	✓		
Adm Zumwalt	✓		
Arnie Aronson	✓		
James Farmer	✓		
Mario Obledo	✓		
Elliot Richardson	✓		
Sol Linowitz	✓		
David Rockefeller	✓		
Margaret "Mardy" Murie	✓		
Carl Sagan			
Fred Korematsu	✓		
Wilma Mankiller	✓		
Brooke Astor	✓		
Frances Hesselbein	✓		



Carolyn T. Wu

07/27/99 10:57:36 AM

Record Type: Record

To: Sean P. Maloney/WHO/EOP@EOP

cc:

Subject: Re: evy dubrow 

Evy Dubrow

her number is (202) 347-7417

(202) 547-4399

Stephanie
703 927 6151
Intercontinental
Hotel

July 22, 1999

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: SEAN MALONEY
MELANNE VERVEER
DAN BURKHARDT

SUBJECT: Final Medal of Freedom Decisions

The Medal of Freedom ceremony is set to occur in less than three weeks. You have indicated your desire to award the Medal to the following individuals:

- Jimmy & Rosalynn Carter (perhaps in a separate ceremony)
- Gerald Ford - en w/ skip
- Lloyd Bentsen
- Max Kampelman - en w/ Sunday
- Oliver Hill - Achler office
- Edgar Wayburn
- Evy Dubrow
- Edgar Bronfman, Sr.
- Marian Wright Edelman

Rev. Jesse Jackson

Past Maher

804 321 - 2613

Oliver Hill

later

You have been considering several others:

- Bayard Rustin
- Betty Friedan
- Harry Belafonte

Steve Ricchetti has suggested that we also place ~~Admiral William Crowe~~ back on the remaining list. (You declined to award him the Medal last year; your advisers did not opt to include him in earlier memos to you this year; Sandy continues to support his selection). Short descriptions of each of these four are presented below. You should feel free to select all, some or none. At your suggestion, Maria has also been looking into possible Hispanic candidates, and she will update you separately on this issue.

Betty Friedan, 78.

Beginning with her landmark book, *The Feminine Mystique*, Betty Friedan has charted an evolving course for women in American society. During the 1970's and 1980's, she redefined feminism, striving to expand its support base and stressing objectives meant to aid women in the workplace. Friedan emphasized that the women's movement should not alienate moderates through attacks on the family. Instead, the goals for the second phase of the movement should

be issues like flexible work schedules, parental leave, and childcare. During the 1990's, Friedan has shifted her focus to the human and intellectual development of older women. Friedan co-founded NOW (and was its first president), NARAL and the National Women's Political Caucus.

Approve ____ Disapprove ____ Discuss ____

Bayard Rustin (posthumous, died in 1987).

Rustin was one of the foremost figures of the civil rights movement. A CORE organizer, he worked closely with A. Philip Randolph to secure the executive orders that ended hiring discrimination in the defense industry and segregation in the armed forces. In the mid-1950's, Rustin helped create the SCLC and was a key adviser to Dr. King. Rustin's most notable accomplishment was his coordination of the 1963 March on Washington. Because of a brief communist affiliation and his open homosexuality (as well as an arrest in 1953 on a public morals charge), Rustin was consigned to behind-the-scenes organizing and strategizing. In the late 60's, his focus shifted from organizing acts of nonviolent civil disobedience to organizing political coalitions among blacks, Jews, and labor groups. *Rustin's selection would be welcomed not only by the African American and civil rights communities, but it would be seen as historic and symbolic by the gay and lesbian community -- he would be the first openly gay person to receive the Medal.*

Approve ____ Disapprove ____ Discuss ____

Harry Belafonte, 72.

First known to the world through music and movies, Belafonte has brokered his fame to focus attention on civil rights, human rights, and world hunger. Called "a powerful tactical weapon in the civil rights movement" by Martin Luther King, Jr., Belafonte helped to coalesce the cultural community behind that movement, as demonstrated by the significant participation of the arts community in events like the 1963 Freedom March on Washington and the marches in Selma and Montgomery, Alabama. In 1985, he launched the USA for Africa project to address the effects of war, drought, and famine in Africa; and through that organization, he brought artists together to record "We are the World," raising millions for emergency relief. Later, he helped initiate Hands Across America in an effort to relieve hunger in our own country. Through the Belafonte Foundation, he has assisted many African students seeking an education in the U.S. In 1987, he was appointed UNICEF Goodwill Ambassador, only the second American to receive that honor. In 1989, he received the Kennedy Center Honors award for lifetime achievement. You awarded him the National Medal of the Arts in 1994. Early in your first term, Belafonte was critical of your Haitian refugee policy. In 1993, a Buffalo, New York, newspaper quoted him as saying you "lost [your] moral insight and became purely political" once in office. He also was quoted asking, "How can you lead this country if you're morally weak, like Clinton is?" (*New York Times* Biographical Service, 9/93)

Approve ____ Disapprove ____ Discuss ____

Admiral William James Crowe, Jr., 74.

Four times the recipient of the Defense Distinguished Service Medal, Admiral Crowe completed fifty distinguished years of government service in 1997. A gifted military leader, he served as commander of the Middle East Force in the Persian Gulf, head of Navy Plans and Policy, Commander in Chief of the United States Pacific Command, and Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. He served this Administration as Chairman of the Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board (1993-94) and as Ambassador to the Court of St. James.

Approve ____

Disapprove ____

Discuss ____

Nancy Marlow

07/27/99 06:00:15

PM

Record Type: Record

To: Sean P. Maloney/WHO/EOP@EOP

cc:

Subject: Wayburn contact/Senator Boxer

George asked me to pass on Ed Wayburn's home number to you - 415/386-4241. George will be calling him tonight.

On that note - I just received a call from Suzanne Ross in Barbara Boxer's office - Boxer is a bit concerned that they weren't notified. Apparently, Sen. Boxer nominated Dr. Wayburn as well (or so she thinks). Dr. Wayburn called Boxer last night to let her know that he was receiving this award - Suzanne is looking for details/explanation. I'd be glad to call her back with any relevant information if you'd like or you/your office can get in touch with her at 224-8106. Please let me know if I can help.



The President of the United States of America

Awards this

Presidential Medal of Freedom

to
Mother M. Teresa, MC.

Most of us talk about kindness and compassion, but Mother Teresa, "the saint of the gutters," lives it. As a teenager she went to India to teach young girls. In time Mother Teresa began to work among the poor and dying of Calcutta. Her Order of the Missionaries of Charity has spread throughout the world, serving the poorest of the poor. Mother Teresa is a heroine of our times; and to the many honors she has received, including the Nobel Peace Prize, we add, with deep affection and endless respect, this Presidential Medal of Freedom.

*The White House
Washington, D. C.*

Ronald Reagan



The President of the United States of America

Awards this

Presidential Medal of Freedom

to

LUIS A. FERRÉ

Luis A. Ferré has led the people of Puerto Rico as a dedicated public servant, visionary industrialist, and patron of the arts. Over the course of his life, Luis Ferré has been involved in the family business, newspaper publishing, and university development. He also built and donated Ponce's Museum of Art and free public library. Later, the people of Puerto Rico elected him, the founder and head of the New Progressive Party, their Governor. Luis Ferré equates business success with social responsibility and describes himself as "revolutionary in my ideas, liberal in my objectives, and conservative in my methods." The United States honors one of our pioneers of freedom.

By Bush

*The White House
Washington, D. C., November 18, 1991*

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON
August 1, 1999

cc: Laura S.
Sean Maloney

'99 AUG 2 PM5:26

Dear :

I would like to extend my sincere congratulations to you on receiving *the Presidential Medal of Freedom*. The President and Mrs. Clinton look forward to seeing you at the White House for the ceremony and reception on Wednesday, August 11.

The ceremony will begin at 3:00 p.m. and will be held in the East Room of the White House. We would like to extend an invitation to your spouse or significant other plus 10 family members or friends whom you would like to attend the ceremony. Your guests will be sent invitations from The White House directing them to arrive to the East Visitor Entrance no later than 2:30 p.m.

Prior to the start of the ceremony, The President and Mrs. Clinton will conduct a small meet and greet with you and the members of your immediate family. Therefore, we ask that you and your immediate family members arrive no later than 2:30 p.m. at the North Portico of the White House, via the Southwest Gate by car. There will be parking for you on the North grounds. Attached is a map of the White House with specific directions to the Southwest Gate.

We would be grateful if you would fax the following information to our office by noon tomorrow:

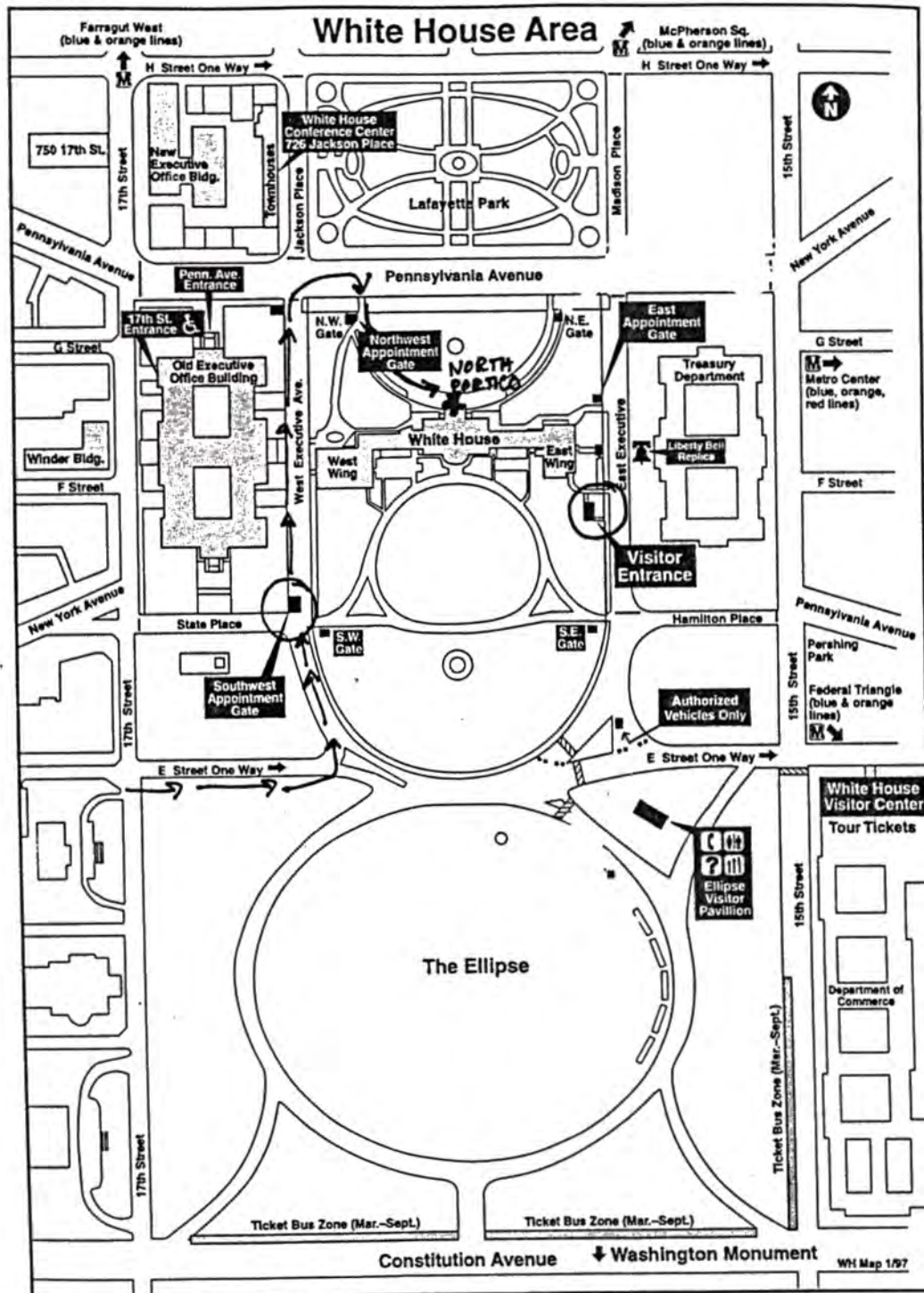
- ❖ *A list of your 10 guests (in addition to you and your spouse or significant other) to be invited to the ceremony. Please remember to include names, addresses and phone numbers.*
- ❖ *A list of your immediate family members to be included in the small meet and greet.*

The White House Press Office will issue a press release on August 3 announcing you as a recipient of the *Presidential Medal of Freedom*. If you have any inquiries regarding press issues, please call the President's Press Office at (202) 456-2100.

Kim Widdess, Deputy Social Secretary, will call you to answer any questions you might have. She can be reached at (202) 456-6330 and the fax number is (202) 456-6771. Again, my congratulations to you on receiving the *Presidential Medal of Freedom*. We all look forward to seeing you next week.

Sincerely,

Capricia Penavic Marshall
Social Secretary



DIRECTIONS TO THE NORTH PORTICO ENTRANCE

- Enter the White House Complex via 'E' Street, going East.
- Make a Left at the first guard's entrance – there will be a large white vehicle there.
- Inform the officers that you are here for the Medal of Freedom ceremony, and they will inspect your car prior to entry.
- You will be directed North onto West Executive Avenue, all the way through to Pennsylvania Avenue.
- You will make a right onto Pennsylvania Avenue and turn into the North Grounds of the White House and proceed to the North Portico.
- Your car may remain on the North Grounds during the ceremony.

THE CARTER CENTER
ONE COPENHILL
ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30307
Phone: 404/331-3900
Fax: 404/331-0283

The Carter Center

'99 AUG 3 AM 10:37

Fax

To: Sean Maloney From: Nancy Konigsmark
Fax: Date: August 3, 99
Phone: Pages: 2
Re: CC:

☐ Urgent ☐ For Review ☐ Please Comment ☐ Please Reply ☐ Please Recycle

•Comments:

Sean, attached is draft invitation
for your review - Steven has
approved timer. We need to
mail today.

Nancy
404-658-9903

• 20.8 78101

The Carter Center
requests the honor of your presence when
President William Jefferson Clinton
presents the Presidential Medal of Freedom
to former President and First Lady Jimmy and Rosalynn Carter.

Monday, August 9, 1999
The Carter Center
Ivan Allen III Pavilion

Reception 5:00 p.m.
with President and Mrs. Carter

Ceremony 6:30 p.m.
with President Clinton

RSVP by August 6 (404) 420-3411
Valet Parking

Business Attire

THE WHITE HOUSE

Assistant to the President and
Staff Secretary

8/2

Kim -

PER YOUR REQUEST -

HERE'S SOME INFO

MY INTERN PUT

TOGETHER.

-Sean

August 2, 1999

TO: KIM WIDDESS

FROM: SEAN MALONEY

SUBJECT: Description of Recipients of the Presidential Medal of Freedom

Next week, the President will award the Medal of Freedom to the following individuals:

Jimmy and Rosalynn Carter

Gerald R. Ford

Lloyd M. Bentsen

Edgar M. Bronfman, Sr.

Max Kampelman, 78.

Lawyer, negotiator, diplomat, Kampelman came to Washington in 1948 to serve as legislative counsel to Hubert Humphrey and then went on to a distinguished legal career as a name partner in Fried, Frank, Harris, Shriver and Kampelman. He held major diplomatic posts under both Democratic and Republican administrations, but is perhaps best known for chairing the 1985 START talks. An early pacifist, he is credited with placing human rights at the center of East-West diplomacy. Outside of government, Kampelman has served many non-profit organizations, including Freedom House, where he was chairman from 1983 to 1985 and from 1989 to 1993. A lifelong Democrat, Reagan awarded Kampelman the Presidential Citizens Medal in 1989. He has been very ill lately, but has recently returned to work.

Oliver W. Hill, 91

One of our nation's great civil rights lawyers, Hill is best known for litigating one of the five school desegregation cases that the Supreme Court consolidated into *Brown v. Board of Education*. In 1940, he won his first civil rights case, which ordered the Norfolk school system to provide equal pay for black teachers; and he and his team of lawyers went on to file more civil rights suits in Virginia than were filed in any other southern state during the segregation era -- including cases involving voting rights, housing, juror selection, access to school buses, and employment protections. In 1948, he became the first black politician since Reconstruction elected to the Richmond City Council. Hill only recently retired from the Virginia law firm he co-founded and where he spend the majority of his professional life. *Sen. Robb has been pushing very hard for Mr. Hill.*

Edgar Wayburn, 92.

Edgar Wayburn is a five-time president and a member of board of directors of the Sierra Club for almost 40 years. A long-time California resident, he pushed for the expansion of that state's Mt. Tamalpais State Park and fought for the establishment of Point Reyes National Seashore and the 114-square-mile Golden Gate National Recreation Area. Known for his persistence and vision, Wayburn also helped to create Redwood National Park in California's Del Norte County and later worked for its expansion to 110,000 acres. His advocacy for the preservation of the Alaskan wilderness resulted in the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act of 1980, which protects 104 million acres. Recipient of the Albert Schweitzer Prize for Humanitarianism, Wayburn currently is honorary president of the Sierra Club and chairman of its International Committee and its Alaska Task Force. *The Vice President supports this recommendation.*

Evelyn "Evy" Dubrow, 81.

Evy Dubrow has tirelessly walked the halls of Congress for more than 40 years, lobbying Members in an effort to improve domestic labor conditions. Extremely popular on the Hill as a representative for the International Laborers Garment Workers' Union (ILGWU; and since 1995 for the Union of Needletrades, Industrial and Textile Employees (UNITE)), she began her career as a journalist. Evy has been influential in numerous causes, including broadening laws against discrimination and protecting American industry from unfair foreign competition. When President Johnson signed the Elementary and Secondary Education Act in 1965, he credited Dubrow with its passage. Active in the NAACP and the Urban League, she was a founding member of the National Consumer Federation. She also ...LCCR. She retired in 1997, but she remains a special assistant to UNITE's president.

Sister M. Isolina Ferré, M.S.B.T.

Please see attachment for description.

MEMORANDUM

TO: SEAN MALONEY
FROM: MARIA ECHAVESTE
DATE: JULY 22, 1999
RE: MEDAL OF FREEDOM RECOMMENDATION

Sister Isolina Ferré is the founder and custodian of four community service centers in Puerto Rico named Centro Sor Isolina Ferré. Their mission – and the focus of this octagenarian nun's life's work – is to help disadvantaged people take control of their own lives.

Although Sister Isolina was raised in one of Puerto Rico's most affluent families, she chose a life of service. In 1935, at the age of 21, she entered the religious order of the Missionary Servants of the Blessed Trinity, and subsequently worked in a number of urban and rural communities. Her efforts with youth gangs in Brooklyn, New York brought her international attention. Among the honors bestowed to her was the "Key to the City" from the Mayor of New York City.

In New York, Sister Isolina learned that young people join gangs because they sought a social bonding that was missing in their lives. Over time she developed a holistic approach, focusing on increasing self-reliance in young people. Twenty-eight years ago, when most people her age would have thoughts of retirement, Sister Isolina returned to Puerto Rico to open her mission in a waterfront neighborhood called Playa del Ponce, near the docks – streets teeming with high unemployment and crime.

In the 1980's, the program expanded to San Juan thanks in part to a grant from the U.S. Department of Justice, totaling \$165,000. In the first two years of expansion, the crime-ridden neighborhood saw its crime rate drop 23%. When federal funds were cut to \$37,000 the following year, the crime rate in the neighborhood dropped just 3%. Today, Sister Isolina's centers operates clinics, feeding programs, pre-schools, special education programs, vocational classes, adult education programs, and community workshops.

The centers produce a line of local handicrafts, prints, souvenirs, and greeting cards sold in gift shops all over the island under the brand name Arte Senias t'Bieba. The four centers operate on an annual budget of about \$1.3 million.

In 1987 Sister Isolina met with President Reagan and Vice President Bush at The White House when she received the National Puerto Rican Coalition's (NPRC) Life Achievement Award. The memoirs of Sister Isolina, "In a Quest of Vision" was published by Paulist Press in 1997.

SEAN MALONEY

NEED

BURBS

ON WINNERS

TO SOCIALLY

OFFICE

MEDALS OF FREEDOM FOR AUGUST 11, 1999

Lloyd M. Bentsen (name to Rick) ✓

Edgar M. Bronfman (name to Rick) ✓

Jimmy and Rosalynn Carter

• Evy Dubrow

• Sister M. Isolina Ferré, M.S.B.T. ✓

(Rick, note accent over Ferré)

Gerald R. Ford

• Oliver White Hill (name to Rick) ✓

• Max M. Kampelman

• Edgar Wayburn

April xx, 1999

H: ✓
MOFFOTUS

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: PHILLIP CAPLAN
MELANNE VERVEER
DAN BURKHARDT

SUBJECT: 1998 AWARD OF THE PRESIDENTIAL MEDAL OF FREEDOM

In addition to George Mitchell and Helmut Kohl (scheduled to be presented April 23), you have already selected three people for the 1998 Medal of Freedom "class": Gerald Ford, Lloyd Bentsen, and Edgar Bronfman, Sr.

We have set forth below a list of additional nominees. In keeping with the theme of your past selections, this year's nominees embody service to others.

The group of 14 additional nominees is based upon extensive consultations with your senior advisers. You should select approximately 7-9 additional recipients. In 1993-97, you selected 10, 9, 12, 10, and 15, respectively. We have attempted to group the nominees according to similarities in their achievements to help you balance and organize your selections. For ease of reference and tabulation, we have also attached a chart on which you may summarize your selections. It's likely that presentation of the medals will be scheduled for sometime in June.

Public Service

✓ **Max Kampelman, 78.**

* Lawyer, negotiator, diplomat, Kampelman came to Washington in 1948 to serve as legislative counsel to Hubert Humphrey and then went on to a distinguished legal career as a name partner in Fried, Frank, Harris, Shriver and Kampelman. He held major diplomatic posts under both Democratic and Republican administrations, but is perhaps best known for chairing the 1985 START talks. An early pacifist, he is credited with placing human rights at the center of East-West diplomacy. Outside of government, Kampelman has served many non-profit organizations, including Freedom House, where he was chairman from 1983 to 1985 and from 1989 to 1993. A lifelong Democrat, Reagan awarded Kampelman the Presidential Citizens Medal in 1989. He has been very ill lately, but has recently returned to work.

Approve___

Disapprove___

Discuss___

✓ **Jimmy Carter, 74, and Rosalynn Carter, 71 (two medals, 1 citation).**

Thirty-ninth President of the United States, Carter is perhaps best remembered for his success in

brokering the Camp David accords. He also signed the Panama Canal Treaty and reestablished normal diplomatic relations with China. Rosalynn Carter expanded the role of the modern First Lady, attending Cabinet meetings and serving as President Carter's personal emissary to Latin American countries; she has been a persistent mental health advocate since the 1960's. In 1982, the Carters created the Carter Center, whose goals are peace, democracy, and improved health around the world, and which launched the Atlanta Project, a grassroots program to combat urban social ills in the U.S. The Carters are also well known for their work with Habitat for Humanity, which they support annually by helping to build homes for the needy.

Approve____

Disapprove____

Discuss____

American Heroes

John Glenn, 77.

John Glenn has given generously to his country through a distinguished career in the military, in space, and in government. While a Marine test pilot, he set a transcontinental speed record for the first flight to average supersonic speeds between Los Angeles and New York. One of the first seven astronauts in the U.S. space program, he successfully piloted the "Friendship 7" Mercury spacecraft in our country's first manned orbital mission, an achievement for which he received the Space Congressional Medal of Honor. Elected to the U.S. Senate in 1974, he led a distinguished career as an expert on a wide variety of issues. He recently returned to space, as our nation's oldest astronaut, aboard the space shuttle Discovery.

Approve____

Disapprove____

Discuss____

Children and Families

Marian Wright Edelman, 59.

You know her story well. Currently president of the Children's Defense Fund (CDF), Edelman began her career as an attorney with the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, organizing the Jackson, Mississippi, branch and serving as its director; she was the first black woman admitted to the Mississippi bar. After a decade of advocacy on behalf of poor people, she founded CDF in 1973, making it into one of the most prominent activist voices in the country in areas such as children's health, child care, youth employment, social services, child welfare, and adoption. In 1980, Edelman became the chair of the board of trustees of Spelman College, her alma mater -- the first black and second woman to hold that post. She also was the first black woman elected to the Yale University Corporation.

Approve____

Disapprove____

Discuss____

Civil Rights

Daisy Bates, 83 [too ill to travel].

Best known for her role as a mentor to the Little Rock Nine, Daisy Bates has spent much of her life working to ensure civil rights for African Americans and improved living conditions for the disadvantaged. With her husband L.C. Bates, she began the weekly newspaper the *Arkansas State Press*, which uncovered police brutality and legal inequities affecting blacks in the state. In 1957, serving as president of the Arkansas NAACP, she and the Little Rock Nine integrated Central High. Later that year, she was convicted for failing to provide NAACP membership information to Little Rock officials; the U.S. Supreme Court overturned her conviction in 1960. During the 1960's, Mrs. Bates worked on anti-poverty programs in the Johnson Administration. Later, she returned to Arkansas and, as a community activist, helped to bring a new water system, a sewer system, and paved streets to her hometown of Mitchellville?

Approve___

Disapprove___

Discuss___

Shirley Chisholm, 74.

Shirley Chisholm was the first African American female member of Congress and the first female or African American candidate from a major political party to run for the Presidency. After a career in teaching and early childhood education, she won a New York State Assembly seat, and for four years she was the only woman in the Assembly. In 1968, Chisholm ran against and beat James Farmer for a newly-formed Brooklyn district congressional seat, which she held for fourteen years. The daughter of a domestic worker, Chisholm's proudest legislative accomplishment was the inclusion of domestic workers under the federal minimum wage law. She remained in the 1972 race for the Democratic presidential nomination until the convention and gained 150 votes on the first ballot. In 1984, Chisholm co-founded the National Political Congress of Black Women. You asked her to serve as Ambassador to Jamaica in 1993, but she declined the invitation, reportedly due to health reasons.

Approve___

Disapprove___

Discuss___

Betty Friedan, 77.

Beginning with her landmark book, *The Feminine Mystique*, Betty Friedan has charted an evolving course for women in American society. During the 1970's and 1980's, she redefined feminism, striving to expand its support base and stressing objectives meant to aid women in the workplace. Friedan emphasized that the women's movement should not alienate moderates through attacks on the family. Instead, the goals for the second phase of the movement should be issues like flexible work schedules, parental leave, and child care. During the 1990's, Friedan has shifted her focus to the human and intellectual development of older women. Friedan co-founded NOW (and was its first president) NARAL and the National Women's Political Caucus.

Approve___

Disapprove___

Discuss___

Bayard Rustin (posthumous, died in 1987).

Rustin was one of the foremost figures of the civil rights movement. A CORE organizer, he worked closely with A. Philip Randolph to secure the executive orders that ended hiring

discrimination in the defense industry and segregation in the armed forces. In the mid-1950's, Rustin helped create the SCLC and was a key adviser to Dr. King. Rustin's most notable accomplishment was his coordination of the 1963 March on Washington. Because of a brief communist affiliation and his open homosexuality (as well as an arrest in 1953 on a public morals charge: arrested for being "in the company" of two men in a parked car), Rustin stuck to behind-the-scenes organizing and strategizing. In the late 60's, his focus shifted from organizing acts of nonviolent civil disobedience to organizing political coalitions among blacks, Jews, and labor groups. *Rustin's selection would be welcomed not only by the civil rights community, but it would be seen as historic and symbolic by the gay community -- he would be the first openly gay person to receive the Medal.*

Approve___

Disapprove___

Discuss___

Constance Baker Motley, 77.

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

Approve___

Disapprove___

Discuss___

Oliver W. Hill, 91

✓ One of our nation's great civil rights lawyers, Hill is best known for litigating one of the five school desegregation cases that the Supreme Court consolidated into *Brown v. Board of Education*. In 1940, he won his first civil rights case, which ordered the Norfolk school system to provide equal pay for black teachers; and he and his team of lawyers went on to file more civil rights suits in Virginia than were filed in any other southern state during the segregation era -- including cases involving voting rights, housing, juror selection, access to school buses, and employment protections. In 1948, he became the first black politician since Reconstruction elected to the Richmond City Council. Hill only recently retired from the Virginia law firm he co-founded and where he spend the majority of his professional life. *Sen. Robb has been pushing very hard for Mr. Hill.*

Environment

Edgar Wayburn, 92.

Edgar Wayburn is a five-time president and a member of board of directors of the Sierra Club for almost 40 years. A long-time California resident, he pushed for the expansion of that state's Mt. Tamalpais State Park and fought for the establishment of Point Reyes National Seashore and the

114-square-mile Golden Gate National Recreation Area. Known for his persistence and vision, Wayburn also helped to create Redwood National Park in California's Del Norte County and later worked for its expansion to 110,000 acres. His advocacy for the preservation of the Alaskan wilderness resulted in the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act of 1980, which protects 104 million acres. Recipient of the Albert Schweitzer Prize for Humanitarianism, Wayburn currently is honorary president of the Sierra Club and chairman of its International Committee and its Alaska Task Force. *The Vice President supports this recommendation.*

Approve ____

Disapprove ____

Discuss ____

Labor

Evelyn "Evy" Dubrow, 81.

Evy Dubrow has tirelessly walked the halls of Congress for more than 40 years, lobbying Members in an effort to improve domestic labor conditions. Extremely popular on the Hill as a representative for the International Laborers Garment Workers' Union (ILGWU; and since 1995 for the Union of Needletrades, Industrial and Textile Employees (UNITE)), she began her career as a journalist. Evy has been influential in numerous causes, including broadening laws against discrimination and protecting American industry from unfair foreign competition. When President Johnson signed the Elementary and Secondary Education Act in 1965, he credited Dubrow with its passage. Active in the NAACP and the Urban League, she was a founding member of the National Consumer Federation. She also ...LCCR. She retired in 1997, but she remains a special assistant to UNITE's president.

Approve ____

Disapprove ____

Discuss ____

Philanthropy

Laurance Rockefeller, 88.

From one of our nation's great philanthropic families, Laurance Rockefeller has focused his charitable efforts on environmental protection. Among the properties he has acquired and donated include the Virgin Islands National Park, a resort in Puerto Rico, and Donderberg Mountain on the Hudson River. More recently, with his late wife, he established the Billings Farm and Museum in Vermont, donating their mansion, its art and furniture, and surrounding forest lands to the National Park Service. Environmental advisor to five Presidents, Rockefeller served as chairman of the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission under Eisenhower and Kennedy. He has provided seed money for companies like Apple Computers and Intel Corporation because of his belief in the social purposefulness of such technology. In 1991, President Bush presented him with the Congressional Gold Medal, the first time that medal was awarded to honor contributions to conservation and historic preservation. *You honored his brother David last year with the Medal.*

Approve ____

Disapprove ____

Discuss ____

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
THE WHITE HOUSE 7-27-99
WASHINGTON

July 27, 1999

MR. PRESIDENT:

The attached memo from Maria is in response to your request for a possible additional candidate to receive the Medal of Freedom in this year's ceremony.

Sister Isolina Ferré is an 85-year-old Puerto Rican nun who has spent most of her life working with the poor in the Navy Yard section of Brooklyn and in her native Puerto Rico. She has received numerous awards for her work, including at least 10 honorary degrees, the Rockefeller Foundation Public Service Award, and the National Puerto Rican Coalition's Life Achievement Award. I have attached some additional information on her. Melanne Verveer has cleared on it.

Approve ☒

Disapprove ☐

Discuss ☐

Sean Maloney

copied
Verveer
Echarste
Burkhardt
Saunders

PHOTOCOPY
HANDWRITING

99 JUL 22 PM3:05

MEMORANDUM

TO: SEAN MALONEY
FROM: MARIA ECHAVESTE
DATE: JULY 22, 1999
RE: MEDAL OF FREEDOM RECOMMENDATION

Sister Isolina Ferré is the founder and custodian of four community service centers in Puerto Rico named Centro Sor Isolina Ferré. Their mission – and the focus of this octagenarian nun's life's work – is to help disadvantaged people take control of their own lives.

Although Sister Isolina was raised in one of Puerto Rico's most affluent families, she chose a life of service. In 1935, at the age of 21, she entered the religious order of the Missionary Servants of the Blessed Trinity, and subsequently worked in a number of urban and rural communities. Her efforts with youth gangs in Brooklyn, New York brought her international attention. Among the honors bestowed to her was the "Key to the City" from the Mayor of New York City.

In New York, Sister Isolina learned that young people join gangs because they sought a social bonding that was missing in their lives. Over time she developed a holistic approach, focusing on increasing self-reliance in young people. Twenty-eight years ago, when most people her age would have thoughts of retirement, Sister Isolina returned to Puerto Rico to open her mission in a waterfront neighborhood called Playa del Ponce, near the docks – streets teeming with high unemployment and crime.

In the 1980's, the program expanded to San Juan thanks in part to a grant from the U.S. Department of Justice, totaling \$165,000. In the first two years of expansion, the crime-ridden neighborhood saw its crime rate drop 23%. When federal funds were cut to \$37,000 the following year, the crime rate in the neighborhood dropped just 3%. Today, Sister Isolina's centers operates clinics, feeding programs, pre-schools, special education programs, vocational classes, adult education programs, and community workshops.

The centers produce a line of local handicrafts, prints, souvenirs, and greeting cards sold in gift shops all over the island under the brand name Arte Senias t'Bieba. The four centers operate on an annual budget of about \$1.3 million.

In 1987 Sister Isolina met with President Reagan and Vice President Bush at The White House when she received the National Puerto Rican Coalition's (NPRC) Life Achievement Award. The memoirs of Sister Isolina, "In a Quest of Vision" was published by Paulist Press in 1997.

Tapping Hidden Strengths

by M. Isolina Ferré

Sister M. Isolina Ferré is the founder of the Centros Sor Isolina Ferré in Ponce Playa, Puerto Rico. A member of the Missionary Servants of the Most Blessed Trinity, she has had an active career working among the poor in the US and Puerto Rico. She has a MA in sociology from Fordham University, has received 10 honorary degrees, and the Rockefeller Foundation Public Service Award for community revitalization.

The Ponce Playa Project has succeeded in limiting crime and violence through the revitalization of the Ponce Playa community. The project is based on the principle that a community made aware of - and empowered to tap - its own resources will come alive.

The residents have created an environment conducive to achievement rather than delinquency or violence. Crime rates have fallen from 19 to 10 percent since 1969. And juvenile delinquency has decreased by 47 percent in the areas where centers are established. The centers currently operate 40 programs aimed at providing education, counseling and services for children, adolescents, young adults, families, single mothers, runaways, school drop outs and the unemployed. In 1993, direct services were provided to 12,000 participants, and indirect services helped 40,000.

In this reading, Sister Isolina introduces two of the center's programs. For more information, write: P.O. Box 213, Ponce, Puerto Rico, 00734-3213.

In 1968, I returned to Ponce Playa, the port section of the beach of Ponce - the second largest city in Puerto Rico - from the turbulent streets of the Navy Yard section of Brooklyn. Ponce Playa was an isolated area where 16,000 people lived, neglected by government and private agencies and with delinquency rates more than twice that of the city of Ponce. Here, with a handful of fellow religious, a few university professors, and a number of dedicated citizens, we faced the task of helping the people of Ponce Playa help themselves to achieve a new life.

We wanted to bring the community to an awareness of its hidden strengths, to give expression to those strengths, to develop among the people of the community the competency to protect themselves and their children.

We began with the concept that community could advocate for itself. We selected young people to act as advocates for youths who had come to the attention of the police or the courts.

The first reaction of the police to the Ponce Playa Project was suspicion and distrust. They saw us diverting youths from the juvenile justice system after they had arrested them.

Slowly, however, they came to know our advocates - young people from Ponce Playa who knew the streets and served as big brothers or sisters to juveniles sent to us from court - and the advocates came to know the police. Now a very good relationship prevails. The police, when they apprehend a youth from Ponce Playa, will often call the advocate first rather than bring the youth to court.

The photography program is another example of this realization of community strength. Some friends at Kodak had sent us some simple cameras and other friends volunteered to teach photography to the children. This became very popular among the youths and developed into one of our best-known programs, the Young Photographers of Ponce Playa. The works of the Young Photographers have been exhibited in many prominent places in Puerto Rico and in an exhibition at the New York Metropolitan Museum of Art in 1976.

The main point of this program, however, was not just to teach young people how to take pictures. Our objective was to help them develop an awareness of themselves, their friends and neighbors, their entire environment. We wanted their photographs to be an instrument to help them gain a new perception of their lives. It resulted in a deeper sensitivity (*conscientización*) about who they were and what their community was. Everything we did was directed toward this kind of community consciousness.

The project shows that public policy must give the people in poor communities a sense of their own dignity and importance, assist them as they take advantage of their own resources to create a meaningful life for themselves and their children, and give them access to satisfying employment that enables them to support their families and communities with a sense of pride and dignity. In that environment there is no room for violence to take root; rather, peace and self-fulfillment thrive.

PROGRAMS

Message



The mission of the Missionary Servants of the Most Blessed Trinity and the mission of the Centros Sor Isolina Ferré, Inc. have the same common goal: The full development of every human being.

On one hand, the Missionary Servants have the mission of working in the development of leaders and to service abandoned causes; on the other hand, the Centers look for the full development of each person – making every man a better man and every woman a better woman. This is possible through a series of programs and services, alternatives and opportunities created for our community, our youth, and our families. "A community grows when it revitalizes, re-educates and rediscovers itself" (Sister Isolina Ferré, MSBT).

We have a great responsibility with our brothers and sisters. Following the exhortation from Pope Paul VI, we must fight misery, injustice, and promote the spiritual and human progress to all men, thus the common well being of the community.

We cannot persist on our indifference towards the ones who are still suffering from misery, ignorance; who are victims of uncertainty. Only by having confidence and faith in oneself can an individual create and make grow a commitment to self achievement.

(Continue)

SERVICES

ACTION

In essence, the Sor Isolina Ferré Centers and the Missionary Servants of the Most Blessed Trinity wish to promote the full development of every man and every woman.

"The Glory of God is man and woman fully alive".
(St. Irineers)

May God bless you.

Sister Rosita M. Bauzá, MSBT
Executive Director
Playa, Ponce

INNOVATIVE PROGRAM

The Summer Mini University

Through this summer program our participants have the opportunity to learn how to think - thinking and to question - questioning. Through education, recreation and "a minute with God" they brush with nature; the environment, our history and our culture. Every summer a different theme of interest and actuality is developed. Ex: This year's theme "Ponce's 300 Years of History" (1992) was of great impact for the 350 participating children from the Ponce Area.



A community regains life when it re-educates, revitalizes and rediscovers itself.

INTERVENTION

EDUCATION

WHERE TO

Today we can say that we are developing youth with artistic talents who have turn an alternative into a profession, a workshop into an occupation and a course into a business.

Today we prepare ourselves for year 2000 – with technology – thus a new dream becomes reality, "Trinity College". Now our youth have a chance in a specialized field, they can acquire a certificate in Business Administration, Typist and related skills, and a variety of computer skills.

These courses will provide the participants with a post secondary, non-university degree that will help them improve their job market possibilities.



The Sister Isolina Ferré Centers offer programs and services to Ponce and adjacent towns at the following extensions.

- Playa de Ponce – Sector Tabaiba, Urb. San Thomas, Residencial Lirios del Sur, Ave. Padre Noel y Ave. Hostos.
- Bo. El Tuque de Ponce – Sector Brisas del Caribe y Sector Calizas (Vista Mar).
- Río Piedras (Area Metropolitana) – Bo. Caimito, Sector Los Romero.
- Guayama – Sector Puerto de Jobos.

CENTROS SOR ISOLINA FERRE, INC.
Parcelas Amalia Marín – Calle C Final
Apartado 213 Playa Station
Ponce, Puerto Rico 00734-3213
Tels. (809) 843-1910 Fax. (809) 844-7665
Tel. Caimito (809) 731-5700
Tel. Guayama: (809) 866-2823

FAMILY



FOUNDED IN 1969



Sister M. Isolina Ferré, M.S.B.T.
Chief Executive Officer

SERVICE IS OUR WAY OF COMMUNICATION

COMMITMENT

OUR CENTER (PONCE)

Centro Sor Isolina Ferré is a multiple services project founded in 1969 by Sister Isolina Ferré, the Missionary Servants of the Most Blessed Trinity and a group of Community Leaders from La Playa in Ponce.

Its main goals are the prevention of juvenile delinquency, the strengthening of the family and fostering the revitalization of the community through the solution of its own problems.

The community of La Playa is located in the water front sector of the city of Ponce, in the southern cost of the Island.

OUR MISSION

The commitment to the community we serve is to promote the development of the human being by carrying out the revitalization and restoration of the community, making it an active participant in its auto-development process. This is our mission.

Our Center is an ecumenical and community action entity, fomenting a culture of commitment towards ourselves and our fellowmen, facilitating an authentic living together.

It is an awakening of faith and good will, imperative factors in making justice and peace work.

It is a set of programs and projects designed to create a community in unity and peace, which works free of social or religious discrimination, in looking for a spiritual situation based on reciprocal confidence among brothers and sisters.

It is a dynamic and evolutionary organism which changes according to the experiences of its reality, but always keeping unchanged its goal: **The full development of every human being.**

COMMUNITY

MISSION

EDUCATION

"Education is the extension of mankind into the whole world. It is a process involving all human and environmental factors, having as its goal the development of individual's physical, intellectual and perceptive capacities to deal with the different aspects of his or her world."

The Center has established educational programs for youth and adults so that these may obtain their intermediate school certifications, helping them to continue post secondary studies, get jobs and to improve their self esteem.



ALTERNATIVES TO THE FORMAL EDUCATION

The alternatives have been created to help the participants to acquire those skills that will develop in them a sense of self-dignity and self-respect as children of God. These are:

Photography	Calligraphy	Theater	Dance
Modelling	Pottery	Lamination	
Post Cards	Cosmetology	Ballet	

Vocational and Technical Courses:

Health Aid	Electronics
Industrial Sewing	Upholstery



YOUTH

SOLIDARITY

SPECIAL EDUCATION

The Helping Hands Project (Manos que Ayudan)

This Project has been created to serve those children with limitations where the participants and their immediate families receive therapy, developing in them a sense of hope and dignity.



ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Our aim is to use those learned skills acquired by the participants in our various programs to reduce unemployment and market those articles produced in our pottery, silkscreening, postcards, posters and T-shirts workshops.



DEVELOPMENT

JUSTICE

ADVOCATES AND RELATED SERVICES

The advocates are community leaders, skilled in providing help and serving as a bridge between the troubled youth and the institutions. These are assisted by a team of social workers and counselors who serve as a liaison between the family and the community.

The educational clubs, recreational groups, sports events, workshops and seminars serve as a tool for advocacy work and motivation with the youth. The result is the creation of juvenile peer counseling groups to help in the strategies to deal with juvenile delinquency and other social problems.

Other prevention and rehabilitation services include: "Carifio", (Tender Care) project, which provides direct services to pregnant teenagers and their partners; "Casa Abierta" (The Open House) project, provides services to runaways and their families; "Buen Camino" (The Good Path), project providing services to the children of convicted parents.



INTERVENTION IN THE COMMUNITY

The educational process of our Center starts with its goal: To achieve the revitalization of the community. In order to achieve this goal we have a community development program which includes the training of leaders in the organization of the community. This community development program model can be replicated in any community lacking essential services. It also provides for interagency liaison for a more effective team action within the communities.

LEADERSHIP

8-4-99

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

August 4, 1999

MR. PRESIDENT:

We don't usually trouble you with Medal of Freedom citations, but I thought you might like to see the Citation that will be read at the Carters' ceremony on Monday in Atlanta.

If you approve, we'll get it to the calligrapher today.

Approve ☒

Disapprove ☐

Sean Maloney 

PHOTOCOPY
HANDWRITING