

- Norman Wright Edelman
- Oliver Hill (Robb -- talked to him personally)
- Max Kampelman (Tara Souershire)
- Robert Nathan (John Kenneth Galbraith, among others)
- George Hartzog (Susan Thomases)
- Eugene McCarthy (Rahm)
- Muhammad Ali (Rangel)
- Chung Creek Tru (Marsha Scott; Edosta → Citizens Medal)
- Judge Cruz Reynoso (Marsha Scott)
- Howard K. Smith - journalist - Left Shesol

PGTUS

Edgar Bronfman - Oral conversation 11/17/98

Archibald Cox

Harry Ashmore

Norman Wright Edelman

1/14/98 note

PHOTOCOPY
PRESERVATION

PGTUS
indicated in April
5th or 6th

Daniel W. Burkhardt

03/18/99 03:18:36 PM

Record Type: Record

To: Phillip Caplan/WHO/EOP

cc:

Subject: the carters

Phil ---

Here is a revised text to incorporate Mrs. Carter.

Jimmy Carter, 74, and Rosalynn Carter, 71.

Thirty-ninth President of the United States, Jimmy 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. Mrs. 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 mid-1960's. Denied a second term, 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 grass-roots program to combat urban social ills in the U.S. In 1994, President Carter convinced North Korea's leaders to freeze that country's nuclear program; and later that year, teaming with Colin Powell and Sam Nunn, he negotiated the peaceful entry of U.S. troops into Haiti. 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. President Carter has criticized your Africa policy, and he called for an investigation of the August 1998 U.S. bombing of a factory in the Sudan.

Phillip Caplan

02/24/99 06:41:38 PM

Record Type: Record

To: John Podesta/WHO/EOP

cc: Sara M. Latham/WHO/EOP, Karen Tramontano/WHO/EOP

Subject: Medal of Freedom

I need a little guidance from you.

We're pretty close to a decent MOF list that I need to go over with you in the next couple of days...my hope is to get a memo to him next week. But, first, there's a scheduling issue.

The ceremony will likely be scheduled for early April, once the First Lady gets back from her trip (I think that puts enough distance between the events of January and February, don't you?). Also, if you remember, POTUS approved a Medal for Helmut Kohl, which was intended to be awarded before the election (Nov 98) but Kohl would never agree to a date. Now Kohl is calling wanting to get this done. It seems there are a few ways to handle this:

- 1) combine Kohl with the larger event in early April -- we'd have sort of a statesman theme with Kohl, Ford, [Carter], Mitchell, Bentsen and the others. Kerrick thinks this is a little weird, but doable.
- 2) do a three (or maybe 2, w/o Carter) presidents event in early April. (I don't like this option, because it pushes the larger event later).
- 3) do the larger event in early April and do Kohl a little later (my preference).
- 4) do the Kohl event by itself, and push the larger event later.

Any thoughts? What's driving this is Kerrick wanting to get back to Kohl with some guidance.

podesta.com

Fax Cover Sheet

DATE: 2/10/99

TO: Phil Caplan

FROM: Tony Podesta

CODE:

'99 FEB 10 AM 11:10

PHONE:

430-2702

FAX:

430-2215

PHONE:

202-393-1010

FAX:

202-879-9339

RE:

Number of pages including cover sheet: 4

Message

Phil:
Please call me about this. I'll be
in the office after 12:30pm today.
Thanks

1001 G Street, NW

Suite 900 East

Washington, DC 20001

T 202.393.1010

F 202.393.5510

www.podesta.com

IF A PROBLEM OCCURS WITH THIS TRANSMISSION,
PLEASE CALL 202-393-1010

A most superior candidate for the Presidential Medal of Freedom:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Congress of the United States

Washington, DC 20515

February 23, 1999

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

Phil
fujr
'99 MAR 1 AM 10:22

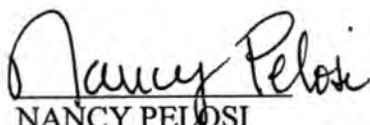
Dear Mr. President:

As you continue consideration of Dr. Edgar Wayburn's credentials for the Presidential Medal of Freedom, we thought you might like to see a recent article which highlights Dr. Wayburn's career and his tremendous contributions to the areas of environment and health. He is a deserving candidate who has devoted his 92 years to enriching our world -- a true "Natural Wonder."

If you have any questions about Dr. Wayburn or his qualifications for the Presidential Medal of Freedom, we would welcome the opportunity to discuss them with your office. We hope you will give him your positive consideration for this high honor.

Thank you very much for your attention to our request to recognize Dr. Wayburn's lifetime achievements.

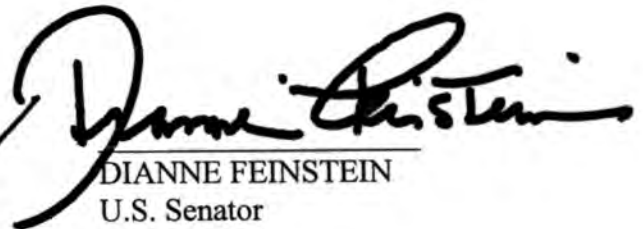
Sincerely,



NANCY PELOSI
Member of Congress



BARBARA BOXER
U.S. Senator



DIANNE FEINSTEIN
U.S. Senator

Enclosures (from original request)

1998 Medal of Freedom

	Nominee	Approve	Disapprove	Discuss
	President Ford	X		
1	[Jimmy Carter]			
	Lloyd Bentsen	X		
	George Mitchell	X		
	Edgar Bronfman, Sr.	X		
2	Max Kampelman			
3	John Glenn			
4	Marian Wright Edelman			
5	Daisy Bates (can't travel)			
6	Shirley Chisholm			
7	Betty Friedan			
8	Bayard Rustin (posthumous)			
9	Constance Baker Motley			
10	Oliver Hill			
11	Edgar Wayburn			
12	Evy Dubrow			
13	Laurance Rockefeller			

1998 Medal of Freedom

	Nominee	Approve	Disapprove	Discuss
WM	President Ford	X		
WM	[Jimmy Carter]			
WM	Max Kampelman			
WM	Lloyd Bentsen	X		
WM	George Mitchell	X		
WM	Edgar Bronfman, Sr.	X		
WM	John Glenn	✓		
2F	Marian Wright Edelman	✓		
2F	Daisy Bates (can't travel)	✓		
3F	Shirley Chisholm			
WF	Betty Friedan			
2F	Constance Baker Motley			
	Bayard Rustin (posthumous)	✓		
WM	Edgar Wayburn	✓		
WF	Evy Dubrow	✓		
WM	Laurance Rockefeller	✓		
	Oliver Hill			

7 WM
2 BF
1 WF

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

September 3, 1998

The Honorable Stuart E. Eizenstat
Under Secretary of State for Economic,
Business and Agricultural Affairs
Department of State
Washington, D.C. 20520

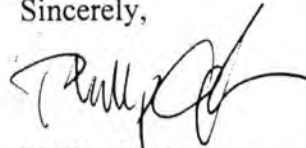
Dear Mr. ^{Stu}Ambassador:

Thank you for your letter recommending Robert Nathan for the Medal of Freedom. I apologize for the lateness of my response, but for some reason, I just received your letter recently.

In the next few weeks, I'll be putting together a list of recommendations for the President for the 1998 "class" of Medal of Freedom recipients. Mr. Nathan has done much to deserve special recognition and I will make sure your recommendation is given careful consideration.

Thank you again for writing.

Sincerely,



Phillip Caplan
Assistant to the President and
Staff Secretary

Dispatch r
return to
me

8/7/98

Phil -

Attached are copies of the basic
shells we use

- one for my sig
- one for P's sig.

D

8/6/98

Send to Burkhardt?

Yes ☒

No ☐

Dear
Can you get me
standard don't forget
you use so I can
send a reply. Thanks



'98 AUG 6 AM 8:59

United States Department of State

Under Secretary of State
for Economic,
Business, and Agricultural Affairs

Washington, D.C. 20520-7512

8-6-98

July 31, 1998

Dear Phil:

I would like to strongly recommend Robert Nathan for a Medal of Freedom for lifelong service to the United States.

Bob is one of the last surviving New Dealers. He helped develop in 1933 the capacity of the U.S. to estimate our Gross Domestic Product, which underscored the depth of the Depression.

He was a pioneer in working with Wilbur Cohen to develop our first unemployment insurance system and the old age pension system – what became Social Security. He was chief of the national income section of the Commerce Department beginning in December, 1934, leading to a more sophisticated measurement of GDP, so the economy could be better measured. He then developed what is now the standard practice of quarterly GDP estimates.

During World War II, he played a key role as Chairman of the Planning Committee of the War Production Board. His work on expanding the U.S. economy for wartime products was a significant factor in helping the U.S. win the war.

Robert Nathan also played a seminal role in helping launch the economy of the new State of Israel, beginning with his seminal study, at the insistence of Chaim Weizmann, of then - Palestine's economic potential.

In 1945, he joined the Truman Administration and became Deputy Director of War Mobilization and Reconversion. He played a major role in helping convert the U.S. economy to a peacetime economy.

His famous firm, Nathan Associates, has helped the economic development of over 100 countries, including most developing nations. He was also a founding member of the National Academy of Social Insurance.

Very truly yours,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Stuart E. Eizenstat".

Stuart E. Eizenstat
Ambassador

Mr. Phil Kaplan,
Staff Secretary,
The White House.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

PNON.MOF (BCSIG)

^D

^C

Dear ^C:

Thank you so much for your letter. I appreciate your nomination of ^C for the Presidential Medal of Freedom.

As I am sure you know, the Presidential Medal of Freedom is the highest civilian award given in the United States. I agree that ^C has done much to deserve special recognition, and I will give your recommendation careful consideration.

Sincerely,

BC/JAD/^C (Corres. #^C)
(pnon.mof)

Xeroxed copy of personally signed original to NH
through John Podesta

CLEAR THRU ~~JOHN PODESTA~~ PHIL CAPLAN

PRESIDENT TO SIGN

^D

^C

Dear ^C:

On behalf of President Clinton, thank you very much for recommending ^C for the Presidential Medal of Freedom.

As you may know, the Presidential Medal of Freedom is the highest civilian award given in the nation. Your nomination puts ^C in the distinguished company of others whose contributions have been brought to the attention of the President. You may be assured that your recommendation will be given careful consideration.

Sincerely,

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

DWB/DB/ech (Corres. #^C)
(#MOF.pf)
^C

cc: David Belsky, Room 58

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

99 JAN 29 PM 7:21

January 26, 1999

MEMORANDUM

TO: Phillip Caplan
Assistant to the President and Staff Secretary

FROM: Thurgood Marshall, Jr. *T.M.*
Assistant to the President and Cabinet Secretary

SUBJECT: Oliver Hill

I want to express my support and enthusiasm for Senator Chuck Robb's nomination of Oliver Hill for the Presidential Medal of Freedom.

As you can see from the attached information, Oliver Hill was a leader of the civil rights era. He is a veteran of the U.S. Army. He has spent his life fighting for the freedom and lives of others. Mr. Hill epitomizes the ideals that President Clinton has honored with his Medal of Freedom designees.

If I can provide any further help, please contact me at (202)456-2572.

CHARLES S. ROBB
VIRGINIA

WASHINGTON OFFICE:
Russell Senate Office Building
First and Constitution Avenue, NE, Room 154
Washington, DC 20510
(202) 224-4024
Email: senator@robb.senate.gov

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, DC 20510-4603

COMMITTEES:
ARMED SERVICES
FOREIGN RELATIONS
INTELLIGENCE
JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE
Vice Chairman
Democratic Policy Committee

OFFICE OF SENATOR CHARLES ROBB

FAX: 202/224-8689

FACSIMILE TRANSMITTAL

DATE:

2/29/98

TIME:

4:40 pm

TO:

Goody Marshall

FIRM:

Office of Cabinet Affairs

FAX:

456-6704

PHONE:

FROM:

Susan Albert

OF PAGES INCLUDING COVER:

13

COMMENTS:

Goody — Sen. Robb has asked the President to award the Presidential Medal of Freedom to Oliver Hill. If you feel you could put in a good word for Mr. Hill with Phil Caplan, the Staff Secretary (456-2702), we would really appreciate it. Hope you're doing well!

If you have any problems with the receipt of this transmission, please call the sender listed above immediately, 202/224-4024. Thank you.

Susan
224-8032

State Offices:

The Ironfronts, Suite 310
1011 East Main Street
Richmond, VA 23219
(804) 771-2221

Regional Offices:

Dominion Towers, Suite 107
999 Waterside Drive
Norfolk, VA 23510
(757) 661-3124

First Union Bank Building
Main Street
Clintwood, VA 24228
(540) 626-4104

Signal Bank Building
530 Main Street
Danville, VA 24041
(804) 791-0330

Crestar Bank Building
310 First Street SW, Suite 102
Roanoke, VA 24011
(540) 985-0119



CHARLES S. ROBB
VIRGINIA

WASHINGTON OFFICE:
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First and Constitution Avenue, NE, Room 154
Washington, DC 20510
(202) 224-4024
Email: senator@robb.senate.gov
http://www.senate.gov/~robb

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, DC 20510-4603

COMMITTEES:
ARMED SERVICES
FOREIGN RELATIONS
INTELLIGENCE
JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE
Vice Chairman
Democratic Policy Committee

December 22, 1998

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

Dear Mr. President:

In an October 9, 1998, letter to you, I asked that you award the Presidential Medal of Freedom to Oliver W. Hill, of Richmond, Virginia. I write again today to reiterate my strong support for Mr. Hill and to let you know how very deserving I believe he is of this high honor.

Oliver Hill is most often remembered for his courageous defense of the rights of African American students in *Davis v. County School Board of Prince Edward County*, which became one of the five cases decided in 1954 by the United States Supreme Court in *Brown v. The Board of Education*. By this time, Mr. Hill had already prevailed in *Alston v. School Board of City of Norfolk*, 112 F.2d 992 (4th Cir.1940), an important precedent setting case that granted equal pay for African American teachers.

Mr. Hill decided to go to law school to work to overturn *Plessy v. Ferguson*, which contained the "separate but equal" doctrine. At Howard University Law School, he trained to use the courts to tear down the barriers of his own time.

Oliver Hill was a civil rights warrior who helped create a civil rights era. During an extraordinary legal career, he participated in landmark cases in Virginia which challenged segregation and discrimination in many important areas. For most of the 1940's and 1950's -- he spent two years in the U.S. Army fighting a different enemy -- Mr. Hill served as the Chairman of the Legal Staff of the Virginia State Chapter of the NAACP.

He remembers the cross that was burned in his yard in Richmond, and the terrible telephone calls to his home. He recalls today that for years he took his telephone off the hook at night -- from about 1947, he says, until about 1961.

State Office:

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(804) 771-2221

Regional Offices:

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999 Waterside Drive
Norfolk, VA 23510
(757) 441-3124

First Union Bank Building
Main Street
Clintwood, VA 24228
(540) 826-4104

Sigmet Bank Building
530 Main Street
Danville, VA 24541
(804) 791-0330

Coastal Bank Building
310 First Street SW, Suite 102
Roanoke, VA 24011
(540) 385-0113





The President
December 22, 1998
Page 2

Oliver Hill is a living legend, a role model, an inspiration to so many. It is my privilege to ask that you award the Presidential Medal of Freedom to a man who spent a lifetime fighting for freedom in America.

Sincerely,

Charles S. Robb

CHARLES S. ROBB
VIRGINIA

WASHINGTON OFFICE:
Russell Senate Office Building
First and Constitution Avenue, NE, Room 154
Washington, DC 20510
(202) 224-4024
email: senator@robb.senate.gov
http://www.senate.gov/~robb

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, DC 20510-1603

COMMITTEES:
ARMED SERVICES
FOREIGN RELATIONS
INTELLIGENCE
JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE
Vice Chairman
Democratic Policy Committee

October 9, 1998

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

Dear Mr. President:

I write to request that you award Oliver W. Hill, of Richmond, Virginia, the Presidential Medal of Freedom.

Oliver Hill has dedicated his life to fighting discrimination and segregation in America and promoting equal opportunity and justice. He is most often remembered for his courageous defense of the rights of African American students in *Davis vs. County School Board of Prince Edward County*, which became one of the five cases decided in 1954 by the United States Supreme Court in *Brown vs. the Board of Education*.

Mr. Hill's first civil rights case -- which granted equal pay for African American teachers -- was won in Norfolk, Virginia in 1940. During the segregation period, his legal team filed more civil rights suits in the Commonwealth of Virginia than were filed in any other state in the South.

Mr. Hill and his law firm participated in landmark cases in many important areas, including voting rights, jury selection, access to public bus programs for school children, employment protections, eliminating segregation in housing, public facilities and on all common carriers, and establishing the right of individuals to assert their constitutional rights in court through an organization such as the NAACP, free from harassment by legislative investigatory committees.

Oliver Hill was the first African American elected to the Richmond City Council since Reconstruction. His election to the Council in 1948 by the city-at-large opened doors of opportunity for many African Americans to follow. This year, the Richmond City Council issued a resolution honoring the fiftieth anniversary of Mr. Hill's election.

In 1994, the City of Richmond presented Mr. Hill and the late Justice Lewis Powell, who were friends for more than four decades, with its first Distinguished Citizen Awards. The year before, the American Bar Association had given Mr. Hill its 1993 Pro Bono Publico Award for his commitment to providing free legal assistance to the poor and

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Sigmet Bank Building
535 Main Street
Denville, VA 24541
(804) 781-0330

Greater Bank Building
310 First Street SW, Suite 102
Roanoke, VA 24011
(540) 985-0103

The President
October 9, 1998
Page 2

disadvantaged. In 1996, the judges of the Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court and the Richmond City Council concurred in naming their new courthouse the Oliver Hill Courts Building.

Mr. Hill recently resigned as a partner in the law firm of Hill, Tucker and Marsh, having practiced law in Richmond since 1939. Mr. Hill left this law practice only twice: to serve his country in the armed forces during World War II and to work for five years in Washington, D.C. (1961 -196~~2~~⁶) for the Federal Housing Administration.

Mr. Hill received his law degree from Howard University in 1933, graduating second in his class. He was edged out of the top spot by his friend and fellow civil rights warrior, Justice Thurgood Marshall.

Today, Oliver Hill still works to bring people together. A distinguished leader in our nation's quest for true equality, he is an inspiration to so many of us who admire and respect his courage and who are grateful for the fights he waged and the battles he won.

It is my privilege to ask that you award Oliver W. Hill, a fellow Virginian, the Presidential Medal of Freedom.

Sincerely,



Charles S. Robb

Enclosures

BLACK HISTORY: VIRGINIA PROFILES

Oliver Hill

Oliver Hill's sharp legal mind helped shred the segregation-era doctrine of "separate but equal."

He is best known for his role in *Brown vs. the Board of Education*, the landmark Supreme Court decision striking down segregated schools.

Hill's team of lawyers filed more civil rights suits in Virginia than were filed in any other Southern state during the segregation era. At one point, the team had 75 cases pending. The Washington Post once estimated that Hill's team was responsible for winning more than \$50 million in higher pay, new buses and better schools for black teachers and students.

Threatening phone calls came to the Hill home so frequently in those days that Hill and his wife, Berensenia, did not allow their son to answer the telephone until he was young man. Hatemongers burned a cross in his front yard. Hill persevered.



- **Making Civil Rights Laws: Thurgood Marshall and the Supreme Court, 1936-1961**
by Mark V. Tushnet
- **They Closed Their Schools: Prince Edward County, Virginia, 1951-1964**
by Bob Smith

graduated from Dunbar High School. He went on to Howard University, where he received his undergraduate degree and graduated second in the Howard University Law School class of 1933 behind Thurgood Marshall.

Hill being sworn in as assistant to the commissioner for intergroup relations in 1961 by FHR commissioner Neal Ruddy as Hill's wife, Berensenia, assists.



Hill, Elnora Brown and Spotswood Robinson II, who argued in 1957 for admission of black students to white schools in Arlington.



Oliver W. Hill was born Oliver White in Richmond in 1907. His alcoholic father left when he was a baby. His mother remarried and Hill took his stepfather's last name.

The Hill family moved to Roanoke and then to Washington, where Hill

Oliver Hill

<http://www.gateway-va.com/pages/bhhistory/1991/hill.htm>

Marshall and Hill would remain good friends. Hill would become part of the NAACP Legal Defense Fund that, led by Marshall, would win the Brown case and dismantle segregation. Years later, Marshall would become the first black justice to sit on the U.S. Supreme Court.

Hill's early years as a lawyer were inauspicious. At one point he abandoned his practice and worked in Washington as a waiter. He later moved to Richmond, where he has practiced law since 1939.

He won his first civil rights case in 1940 in Norfolk, where the school system was ordered to provide equal pay for black teachers.

In April 1951, Hill and his partner, Spottswood Robinson III, received word that students at all-black R.R. Moton High School in Farmville had walked out of the leaky, poorly heated buildings that served as their school.

Hill was one of the trial lawyers in the resulting desegregation lawsuit, *Davis vs. County School Board of Prince Edward County*. It would become one of the five cases decided under *Brown vs. the Board of Education*.

Besides Robinson, who later became a federal judge, Hill's partners were Martin A. Martin, who died in the 1960s, and Samuel W. Tucker, who remained Hill's partner until he died in 1990.

Their practice was busy, but not lucrative.

"We got very few fees for any of this," Hill told *The Richmond News Leader* in 1992. "We were just interested in civil rights."

Hill's involvement in the community went beyond the courtroom. He ran for the Virginia House of Delegates in 1947, losing by fewer than 200 votes. The following year, he was elected to the Richmond City Council.

During those campaigns, about a third of the votes cast for Hill were from whites. And although he lost his re-election bid in 1950, he is credited with paving the way for future black politicians.

Hill remains a partner in the law firm of Hill, Tucker and Marsh. Richmond's new juvenile courts building, dedicated in August, was named in his honor.

SOURCES: Oliver Hill; *Dream Makers, Dream Breakers: The World of Justice Thurgood Marshall* by Carl T. Rowan; *Eyes on the Prize: America's Civil Rights Years, 1954-1965* by Juan Williams

WRITTEN BY MICHAEL PAUL WILLIAMS; DESIGNED BY MARTIN RHODES/TIMES-DISPATCH

The Times of Oliver Hill

1907

Hill born

1909

National Negro Committee (now NAACP) holds first conference in New York

1940

Hill wins first civil rights case

1948

Hill elected to Richmond City Council

1954

Supreme Court votes 9-0 to end segregated schools

1991

Thurgood Marshall retires from the Supreme Court

[Black History: Virginia Profiles](#) | [Past Black History Profiles](#)

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH

OLIVER W. HILL

Oliver W. Hill was born in Richmond, Virginia, May 1, 1907. He completed elementary school in Roanoke and high school in Washington, DC. He is a graduate of Howard University, having received the degrees of A.B. from the College of Liberal Arts and J.D. from the School of Law. He is married to the former Beresenia A. Walker, and they have one son, Oliver W. Hill, Jr., and a granddaughter, Jananda.

Mr. Hill is a partner in the law firm of Hill, Tucker and Marsh. He became a member of the Virginia Bar in 1934 and, except for time out in the service of the United States Government, has practiced law in Richmond, Virginia, since 1939. He served in the Armed Forces from June 1943 through November 1945; and from May 1961 to September 1966, was with the Federal Housing Administration, first as Assistant to the Federal Housing Commissioner and later, as Assistant to the Assistant Secretary for Mortgage Credit and Federal Housing Commissioner in the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

Since the mid-thirties, he has worked assiduously in activities having as their objectives the securing of all rights incident to first-class citizenship for Afro-Americans. He has been particularly interested in civil rights litigation on their behalf.

Some of the landmark cases in which he participated involved such diverse matters as equalization of salaries for public school personnel; the right to serve on grand and petit juries; inclusion in the program of free bus-transportation for public school children; equalization of public school facilities; protection of firemen and other railway workers in rights to employment and to fair and impartial representation by the statutory bargaining agent; the right of participation in primary elections; the elimination of segregation on common carriers in both intrastate and interstate travel; the use of public facilities in a nondiscriminatory and unsegregated fashion, including public schools and places of public assembly and recreation; the securing of housing of their choice; and the right, through an organization such as the NAACP, to assert their constitutional rights and seek redress of their grievances in courts and otherwise, free from harassment by legislative investigatory committees.

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- 1957-- Omega Psi Phi Fraternity Omega Man of the Year
Virginia State Conference of NAACP Branches Award
- 1959-- National Bar Association, Inc.,
Lawyer of the Year Award
- 1960-- Virginia State Association of Elks Award
- 1964-- NAACP Annual Convention Award
- 1976-- Virginia Teachers Association Service Award
Washington Bar Association Charles H. Houston
Medallion of Merit
First Annual NAACP Legal Defense and Educational
Fund - Frances Ellis Rivers Award
- 1977-- The Moles Public Service Award
- 1978-- Virginia Union University, American Black
Social Workers' Distinguished Service Award
- 1980-- Howard University Student Bar Association,
John Mercer Langston Outstanding Alumnus Award
NAACP William Ming Advocacy Award
- 1981-- Virginia State University, Distinguished
Service Award
Democratic Party of Virginia - William P.
Robinson Memorial Award
- 1982-- National Council of Christians and Jews
Brotherhood Citation
- 1984-- Richmond American Muslims Mission
Center Pioneer Award
- 1986-- NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund -
The Simple Justice Award

- 1987-- Virginia Commission on Women and Minorities in the Legal System Award, presented by Supreme Court Associate Justice Lewis F. Powell, Jr.
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- Apex Museum, Atlanta, Georgia - Tribute to Oliver W. Hill for his contribution to Brown v. Board of Education
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Den - 10/26
leg AFF responded

Do you know
where this stands?

Did we respond?

Phil 12/16

1/4/99

Phil -

Sorry this took so long to confirm -
leg AFF had trouble getting a copy
of their reply to Bobb.

As you can see, they answered
on 10/26. We don't send a
second reply under these
circumstances. Dan

CHARLES S. ROBB
VIRGINIA

HAMPTON ROADS OFFICE:
Dominion Towers, Suite 107
999 Waterside Drive
Norfolk, VA 23510
(757) 441-3124
Email: senator@robb.senate.gov
http://www.senate.gov/~robb

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, DC 20510-4503

COMMITTEES:
ARMED SERVICES
FOREIGN RELATIONS
INTELLIGENCE
JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE
Vice Chairman
Democratic Policy Committee

SENATOR CHARLES S. ROBB
HAMPTON ROADS REGIONAL OFFICE:
999 Waterside Drive, Suite 107 Dominion Tower
Norfolk, Virginia 23510
(757) 441 - 3124 (Telephone)
(757) 640 - 1502 (Fax Number)

FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION SHEET

DATE: 12-16-98

TO: Staff Secretary Phil C.

FROM: ☒ RICH WILLIAMS, DIRECTOR OF COMMUNITY RELATIONS
☐ BOBBIE SPEAR, REGIONAL REPRESENTATIVE
☐ LU SAWYER, MILITARY CASEWORKER
☐ ROB GRAY, STAFF ASSISTANT
☐ INTERN, _____

SUBJECT: Medal of Freedom for Oliver Hill

Number of pages, including cover sheet: 9

Additional Comments: See Attached. Thanks.

Washington Office:
Russell Senate Office Building
First and Constitution Avenue, NE
Room 154
Washington, DC 20510
(202) 224-4024

State Office:
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1011 East Main Street
Richmond, VA 23219
(804) 771-3221

Regional Offices:
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Chesapeake, VA 23026
(540) 936-4104

Signet Bank Building
530 Main Street
Orrville, VA 24541
(804) 791-4230

Carter Bank Building
310 First Street SW, Suite 107
Roanoke, VA 24011
(540) 955-0103



CHARLES S. ROBB
VIRGINIA

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United States Senate

WASHINGTON, DC 20510-4603

COMMITTEES:
ARMED SERVICES
FOREIGN RELATIONS
INTELLIGENCE
JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE
Vice Chairman
Democratic Policy Committee

October 9, 1998

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

Dear Mr. President:

I write to request that you award Oliver W. Hill, of Richmond, Virginia, the Presidential Medal of Freedom.

Oliver Hill has dedicated his life to fighting discrimination and segregation in America and promoting equal opportunity and justice. He is most often remembered for his courageous defense of the rights of African American students in *Davis vs. County School Board of Prince Edward County*, which became one of the five cases decided in 1954 by the United States Supreme Court in *Brown vs. the Board of Education*.

Mr. Hill's first civil rights case -- which granted equal pay for African American teachers -- was won in Norfolk, Virginia in 1940. During the segregation period, his legal team filed more civil rights suits in the Commonwealth of Virginia than were filed in any other state in the South.

Mr. Hill and his law firm participated in landmark cases in many important areas, including voting rights, jury selection, access to public bus programs for school children, employment protections, eliminating segregation in housing, public facilities and on all common carriers, and establishing the right of individuals to assert their constitutional rights in court through an organization such as the NAACP, free from harassment by legislative investigatory committees.

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The President
October 9, 1998
Page 2

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Mr. Hill recently resigned as a partner in the law firm of Hill, Tucker and Marsh, having practiced law in Richmond since 1939. Mr. Hill left this law practice only twice: to serve his country in the armed forces during World War II and to work for five years in Washington, D.C. (1961 -1963) for the Federal Housing Administration.

Mr. Hill received his law degree from Howard University in 1933, graduating second in his class. He was edged out of the top spot by his friend and fellow civil rights warrior, Justice Thurgood Marshall.

Today, Oliver Hill still works to bring people together. A distinguished leader in our nation's quest for true equality, he is an inspiration to so many of us who admire and respect his courage and who are grateful for the fights he waged and the battles he won.

It is my privilege to ask that you award Oliver W. Hill, a fellow Virginian, the Presidential Medal of Freedom.

Sincerely,



Charles S. Robb

Enclosures

Council honors Oliver Hill for being 'an amazing hero'

BY GORDON HICKEY
TIMES-DISPATCH STAFF WRITER

Fifty years ago this month, Oliver Hill took his seat as the first black member of the Richmond City Council in this century.

Last night, the council stood and applauded him after it passed a resolution honoring that landmark election and Hill's many accomplishments.

Hill, 91, was characteristically witty in accepting the proclamation. He said his law partner, Sen. Henry L. Marsh III, had brought him to the meeting.

TRIBUTE

WHAT: "A Look at the Life and Work of Oliver Hill," a video.

WHERE: Cable Channel 37 in Richmond.

WHEN: Tomorrow, Friday and Saturday at 10 a.m. and 8 p.m.

"Henry told me I was getting a little award from some group."

He said he was surprised that "some group" turned out to be the council because, "I hadn't done anything recently."

He added, though, that he would continue to do what he has always done — work for a colorblind society.

Hill was elected at-large in 1948. He was the first black chosen for the council since 1896. He was defeated for re-election in 1950.

Marsh read off a list of just some of Hill's accomplishments. He was on the legal team, along with Thurgood Marshall, that brought the famous Brown vs. Board of Education suit before the U.S. Supreme Court in 1954.

That case struck down segregated schools that had previously been considered "separate but equal."

He fought Massive Resistance to school integration in Virginia. He served as the undersecretary of housing in the Kennedy administration.

Marsh said he was proud to have Hill as his mentor. "He continues to serve and to achieve."

Councilman Timothy M. Kaine brought his son Nat to the meeting. "I really wanted him to see us give Mr. Hill this award."

Kaine said that when he attended

the University of Missouri he read a book about the Brown vs. Board of Education case and there he found out about "a fascinating character called Oliver Hill."

Kaine called it "a sweet coincidence" that he married a woman from Virginia, moved to Richmond and now sits on the same council on which Hill once served.

"It ennobles this body that a person like Oliver Hill sat on it," Kaine said. "He is an amazing hero."

The city's government cable television station, Channel 37, is showing "A Look at the Life and Work of Oliver Hill," a video tribute produced by the Old Dominion Bar Association, the oldest black state bar association in the country.

Council sets meeting on manager choice

The City Council will hold a public hearing tonight concerning Richmond's next city manager.

The meeting will be at 6 p.m. in the council chamber on the second floor of City Hall, 900 E. Broad St. People who want to speak can sign up in advance by calling the city clerk's office at 780-7955.

The council is expected to hire a new city manager in July.



Hill

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH

OLIVER W. HILL

Oliver W. Hill was born in Richmond, Virginia, May 1, 1907. He completed elementary school in Roanoke and high school in Washington, DC. He is a graduate of Howard University, having received the degrees of A.B. from the College of Liberal Arts and J.D. from the School of Law. He is married to the former Beresenia A. Walker, and they have one son, Oliver W. Hill, Jr., and a granddaughter, Jananda.

Mr. Hill is a partner in the law firm of Hill, Tucker and Marsh. He became a member of the Virginia Bar in 1934 and, except for time out in the service of the United States Government, has practiced law in Richmond, Virginia, since 1939. He served in the Armed Forces from June 1943 through November 1945; and from May 1961 to September 1966, was with the Federal Housing Administration, first as Assistant to the Federal Housing Commissioner and later, as Assistant to the Assistant Secretary for Mortgage Credit and Federal Housing Commissioner in the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

Since the mid-thirties, he has worked assiduously in activities having as their objectives the securing of all rights incident to first-class citizenship for Afro-Americans. He has been particularly interested in civil rights litigation on their behalf.

Some of the landmark cases in which he participated involved such diverse matters as equalization of salaries for public school personnel; the right to serve on grand and petit juries; inclusion in the program of free bus transportation for public school children; equalization of public school facilities; protection of firemen and other railway workers in rights to employment and to fair and impartial representation by the statutory bargaining agent; the right of participation in primary elections; the elimination of segregation on common carriers in both intrastate and interstate travel; the use of public facilities in a nondiscriminatory and unsegregated fashion, including public schools and places of public assembly and recreation; the securing of housing of their choice; and the right, through an organization such as the NAACP, to assert their constitutional rights and seek redress of their grievances in courts and otherwise, free from harassment by legislative investigatory committees.

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ID# 284305

THE WHITE HOUSE
CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET

INCOMING

DATE RECEIVED: NOVEMBER 09, 1998

NAME OF CORRESPONDENT: THE HONORABLE CHARLES ROBB

SUBJECT: REQUESTS THE PRESIDENTIAL MEDAL OF FREEDOM
BE AWARDED TO OLIVER W. HILL

COPY
from ORM
MA 026
P Y

ROUTE TO: OFFICE/AGENCY (STAFF NAME)		ACTION ACT CODE	DATE YY/MM/DD	TYPE RESP	DISPOSITION C COMPLETED D YY/MM/DD
LARRY STEIN	REFERRAL NOTE: _____	ORG	98/10/26	JM	A 98/10/26
DAN BURKHART	REFERRAL NOTE: _____	RSA	98/10/26		C 98/10/26
	REFERRAL NOTE: _____		/ /		/ /
	REFERRAL NOTE: _____		/ /		/ /
	REFERRAL NOTE: _____		/ /		/ /
	REFERRAL NOTE: _____		/ /		/ /

COMMENTS: ENCLOSURES

ADDITIONAL CORRESPONDENTS: MEDIA:L INDIVIDUAL CODES: 1210 _____
MAIL USER CODES: (A) D VA (B) _____ (C) _____

*ACTION CODES: *DISPOSITION *OUTGOING *
* * *CORRESPONDENCE: *
*A-APPROPRIATE ACTION *A-ANSWERED *TYPE RESP=INITIALS *
*C-COMMENT/RECOM *B-NON-SPEC-REFERRAL * OF SIGNER *
*D-DRAFT RESPONSE *C-COMPLETED * CODE = A *
*F-FURNISH FACT SHEET *S-SUSPENDED *COMPLETED = DATE OF *
I-INFO COPY/NO ACT NEC * OUTGOING *
*R-DIRECT REPLY W/COPY * * *
*S-FOR-SIGNATURE * * *
*X-INTERIM REPLY * * *

REFER QUESTIONS AND ROUTING UPDATES TO CENTRAL REFERENCE
(ROOM 75, OEOB) EXT-2590
KEEP THIS WORKSHEET ATTACHED TO THE ORIGINAL INCOMING
LETTER AT ALL TIMES AND SEND COMPLETED RECORD TO RECORDS
MANAGEMENT.

CHARLES S. ROBB
VIRGINIA

WASHINGTON OFFICE:
Russell Senate Office Building
First and Constitution Avenue, NE, Room 154
Washington, DC 20510
(202) 224-4024
Email: senator@robb.senate.gov
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United States Senate

WASHINGTON, DC 20510-4603

COMMITTEES:
ARMED SERVICES
FOREIGN RELATIONS
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JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE
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October 9, 1998

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The President
October 9, 1998
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C O P Y
from ORM

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Charles S. Robb

Enclosures

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

October 26, 1998

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from ORM

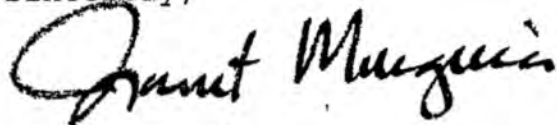
Dear Senator Robb:

Thank you for your letter nominating Mr. Oliver W. Hill for the Presidential Medal of Freedom. I have forwarded your letter to the Office of the Staff Secretary and requested that Mr. Hill be included on the list of potential recipients. You can be assured that this nomination will receive consideration.

I am happy to assist you with this matter. Please do not hesitate to contact my office if you have any questions.

Best wishes.

Sincerely,



Janet Murguia
Deputy Assistant to the President
and Deputy Director for
Legislative Affairs

The Honorable Charles S. Robb
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

October 26, 1998



MEMORANDUM FOR DAN BURKHARDT
PRESIDENTIAL CORRESPONDENCE

FROM: JANET MURGUIA *JM*
LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS

SUBJECT: PRESIDENTIAL MEDAL OF FREEDOM

Attached is a copy of a letter sent to the President from Sen. Charles S. Robb (D-VA). I would appreciate your consideration of this recommendation for Mr. Oliver W. Hill to receive the Presidential Medal of Freedom.

Thank you very much for your assistance in this matter. If you have any questions, please feel free to call Eli Joseph at 456-7500.

Enclosure

MEMORANDUM
OF CALL

Previous editions usable

TO:

Phil

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Emil Mihne

OF (Organization)

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Mohammed Ali -
he will send a fax

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PLEASE RESPOND TO
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DATE: Feb. 5

FROM: Emile Milne

TO: Phil Kaplan

FAX NO:

CONFIRMATION NUMBER:

NUMBER OF PAGES (INCLUDING COVER):

SUBJECT/MESSAGE: Muhammad Ali

Phil,

Hope this helps with your
deliberations on Presidential Medal
of Freedom.

Thank,
Emile

225-4365

Frosted Flakes are grrreat, but Wheaties are Greatest

By TOM KEEGAN
and CATHY BURKE

Three-time heavyweight champion Muhammad Ali finally made it onto a box of Wheaties yesterday, nearly 30 years after he rocked the sports world with his power, politics — and wit.

"They picked a pretty picture," said the 57-year-old former boxer, who suffers from Parkinson's disease.

"I didn't pick it out. They picked it. I was 212 then. I'm 250 now."

Ali — who dubbed himself "The Greatest" and described his boxing style as "Float like a butterfly, sting like a bee" — will now grace the 75th anniversary special-edition box of "The Breakfast of Champions."

"It took too long," said Jim Murphy, marketing manager for General Mills, the maker of Wheaties. "It's a big oversight on our part."

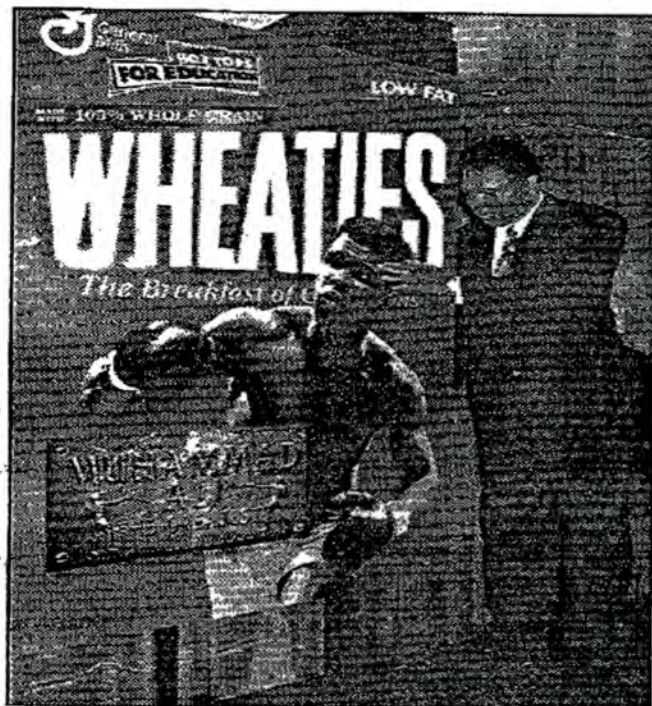
"Vietnam," Ali said in answer to why he wasn't picked 30 years ago to be on a Wheaties box.

Murphy said selecting Ali for the Wheaties cover was acknowledging the fighter "is possibly the most recognized sports figure of our time."

Born in 1942, Cassius Clay, as he was known then, won a light heavyweight gold medal at the 1960 Rome Olympic Games.

In 1964, he challenged Sonny Liston for the world heavyweight title, winning in the sixth round.

Clay then announced he had accepted the teach-



AMAZING GRACE: Muhammad Ali admires his picture on replica of a Wheaties box. NY Post W.A. Funches Jr

ings of Islam and changed his name to Muhammad Ali.

Following a 3½-year exile from the ring after refusing to serve in the military during the Vietnam War because of religious convictions, Ali returned in 1970. He recorded victories over Jerry Quarry and Oscar Bonavena to set up a showdown with champion Joe Frazier.

In what is still referred

to as "the fight of the century," Frazier dropped Ali in the 15th round at Madison Square Garden in March 1971.

But Ali regained the crown three years later by stopping George Foreman in the eighth round.

Leon Spinks toppled champ in early 1978 — but Ali beat him in a rematch six months later to become the first heavyweight to win the crown three times.

Ali could win fight for regulation

THE champ's words don't float like a butterfly anymore.

Rather, they crawl like a tortoise, slowly leaving his tongue, then dying softly in mid-air. But once you digest what he has just said, you realize Muhammad Ali's words still sting like a bee.

The Greatest was back at the Garden yesterday, one-month shy of 28 years since the greatest event in Garden history, his first bout with Joe Frazier.

The event this time was long overdue.

Wheaties, the Breakfast of Champions, held a news conference to announce the champ finally graces the cover of its cereal box. Victimized by Parkinson's disease, Ali stood and posed in front of an oversized replica of the Wheaties box. His right arm



shook a lot. His words shook the room.

What, Ali was asked, has changed in the country that makes it OK for him to be on the box now when it wasn't OK back in his prime?

"Vietnam," Ali said. "People are admitting we were wrong, and we shouldn't have been there."

After a pause, Ali asked, "Does that answer your question?"

He received an affirmative response, then made the room laugh by telling his questioner, "You're not as dumb as you look."

first looks, too. His words still carry weight. He can still make a difference, especially with wife Lonnie at his side, amplifying his thoughts. Her name and her mind command a great deal of respect. They form a team that can still make a difference.

The back of the cereal box reminds us of the establishment of the Muhammad Ali Parkinson's Research Center in Phoenix, proof positive the Alis have enough sock to carry a cause.

Listening to Ali speak, it's impossible not to find yourself wishing you could flip a switch that makes his words race the way they did when he was the most endearing sports personality of the century.

It's difficult to find yourself wondering how much of his current condi-

NY Post Feb. 5, 1999

SPORTS SPECIAL FEBRUARY 5, 1999



With arbitration approaching, Alfonzo are talking about a deal that would keep the infielder at Shea.

New York Post: Charles Wenzelberg

played shortstop or third base, he might have stuck around longer.

Corey, who will probably start the season in Double-A Binghamton, is hardly a hot young prospect, spending most of last year dominating Single-A, but at the age of 24. He was 12-6 with a 2.44 ERA with six complete games and two shutouts at Burlington of the Appalachian League. But at Double-A Chattanooga, he was 0-4 with an 8.20 ERA.

Ali's next bout should be fight to regulate boxing

KEEGAN from Page 4

tion was caused by extending his career too long.

It's also tough not to find yourself wishing he would take up one more cause, devote his energy, his powerful words, his name to a fight he could advance in a way nobody else could.

You wish he would campaign with all his might for federal legislation to make boxing a safer sport practiced by younger athletes.

To do so, of course, would be to admit that he believes taking too many shots to the head contributed to the Parkinson's, a tougher belief to stomach than to tell himself it merely was the luck of the draw that made the disease invade his body.

He's made difficult decisions all his life, such as a standing on his convictions against the Vietnam War, which led to a 3½-year absence from the ring during his prime.

Imagine the impact Ali would have if he did a TV commercial lobbying for federal boxing legislation that would tighten the requirements for stepping into the ring.

Ali could make traves-

ties such as the late Jerry Quarry being allowed to fight at the age of 47 embarrassing chapters of boxing's past, never to be repeated.

For now, we must settle for shots of his self-described "pretty" face staring at us from the front and back of a cereal box. Better than nothing.

It's a long time coming, but I think it's the right time," Lonnie said of the honor. "In the '60s, he might have been a bit too controversial for the front of this cereal box."

Wheaties regrets not having honored The Greatest sooner, but there is no going back in time. Ali can't change how many fights he fought, either. He can't reverse the damage that's been done.

But wouldn't it be something if he chose to fight one more fight, to take on one more opponent — the abuses of boxing safety?

Even with his much-slower delivery at the age of 57, I wouldn't bet against Ali in that fight. Any other one man, yes. Not Ali. His face is a little puffy now, but his mass appeal is unscathed by time and disease.

He still captivates an audience.

He's still The Greatest.

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DATE:

Feb. 2

FROM:

Earl

TO:

Larry Stein

FAX NO:

CONFIRMATION NUMBER:

NUMBER OF PAGES (INCLUDING COVER):

54

SUBJECT/MESSAGE:

Medal of Freedom

225-4365

Phil -

Could you please

Call Larry on this

62230.

Thanks -
Mindy

FEB 2 PM 12:46

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January 21, 1999

The Honorable William Jefferson Clinton
The White House
Attn: Presidential Medal of Freedom Award
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, DC 20500

Dear President Clinton:

I am writing to nominate Muhammad Ali and Willie Mays for the Presidential Medal of Freedom Award. The meritorious contributions of these two outstanding Americans are well documented and it is my hope that you might bestow this most prestigious honor to Messrs. Ali and Mays while they are still alive.

A precedent has already been set for honoring outstanding athletes with the Presidential Medal of Freedom. Past recipients include Joe DiMaggio (President Ford, 1977), Jesse Owens (President Ford, 1977), Jackie Robinson (President Reagan, 1984), Ted Williams (President Bush, 1991) and Arthur Ashe in 1993. The accomplishments of Muhammad Ali and Willie Mays meet or exceed those of past Presidential Medal of Honor recipients.

Muhammad Ali (Cassius Marcellus Clay) was born in Louisville, Kentucky in 1942. Thirty-five years ago, he became the second youngest Heavyweight Champion of the world. Ali is considered the fastest boxing champion of all time and most Americans endearingly call him "The Greatest." In 1978, Mr. Ali became the only man to win the heavyweight crown three times. He ended his professional boxing career with 56 wins, 37 by knockout and only five defeats.

In addition to his accomplishments in the field of boxing, Mr. Ali is a world-renowned humanitarian, philanthropist and human rights activist. He is an advocate for Parkinson's Research, a disease he was stricken with in 1982. Also, he spends time seeking aid for refugees and speaking out against youth violence.

Willie Mays (William Howard Mays, Jr.) was born in Westfield, Alabama on May 6, 1931. He is considered by many to be the most gifted baseball player of all time. He was a trailblazer who helped to open the window of opportunity for African-Americans in major league baseball. In the 1950s he was recruited from the Negro National Baseball League to begin a career with the Giants that spanned 22 years, first in New York and then in San Francisco. He was voted an All-Star 11 times, was a .302 lifetime hitter, and his 660 career home runs rank third all-time. During his career, Mr. Mays won the Rookie of the Year Award, four National League home-run crowns, one batting title, and two National League's Most Valuable player awards. He appeared in 24 All-Star Games and four World Series.

Currently, Mr. Mays is a special assistant to the President and general manager of the San Francisco Giants. He makes appearances at a variety of civic and charitable events throughout the San Francisco Bay area, including the annual Giants Community Fund Golf Classic, the San Francisco Food Bank and the Whitney Young Child Development Center. This year marks the 20th anniversary of his induction into the Baseball Hall of Fame.

It would be a great tribute to these outstanding individuals and to all Americans that during our celebration of African American History Month you announce the selection of Messrs. Ali and Mays for the Presidential Medal of Freedom Award.

Sincerely,


CHARLES B. RANGEL
Member of Congress

CBR/rgb

cc: Al Maldon
Ben Johnson
Larry Stein

1998 Medal of Freedom

Nominee	Approve	Disapprove	Discuss
President Ford	X		
[Jimmy and Roslyn Carter]			
Lloyd Bentsen	X		
George Mitchell	X		
Edgar Bronfman, Sr.	X		
John Glenn			
Marian Wright Edelman			
Daisy Bates (can't travel)			
Shirley Chisholm			
Betty Friedan			
Constance Baker Motley			
Bayard Rustin (posthumous)			
Edgar Wayburn			
Evy Dubrow			
Laurance Rockefeller			
Hispanic			

Kaplan

Oliver Hill

To: Phil Kaplan 202/456-2215
From: Susan P. Thomas 212/327-4327
Tel: 212/628-1086

Thanks for discussing the enclosed with me. As I mentioned, I will be happy to discuss my support for George Hartzog with anyone either directly or in writing. Please keep me informed.

Sincerely,
S.





The George Wright Society

Dedicated to the Protection, Preservation and Management
of Cultural and Natural Parks and Reserves
Through Research and Education

10 June 1996

The President of The United States of America
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Through: Mr. James Dorskind
Special Assistant to The President

Dear Mr. President:

It is my honor to submit to you the Nomination of Mr. George B. Hartzog, Jr., former Director of the National Park Service, to receive The Medal of Freedom—or other appropriate Presidential award.

Mr. Hartzog's exemplary career in the National Park Service, and his activities since, are noted in the enclosed Nomination and Letters of Support.

Respectfully submitted with my appreciation for your consideration.

Sincerely,

Robert M. Linn
Executive Director

Executive Office

PO Box 65 • Hancock, Michigan 49930-0065 • USA • 906-487-9722 • fax 906-487-9405
e-mail: gws@mail.portup.com

A Nomination of
George B. Hartzog, Jr.
To Receive

The Medal of Freedom or Other Appropriate Presidential Award

He grew up poor on a dirt farm in the lowcountry of South Carolina during the Great Depression. His grandfather had tilled the same land and here he learned to "plow a mule" at an early age.

In a one room schoolhouse the teacher's son, George, and his cousin constituted the first grade. "Poverty," he has said, "clung to us like a sweat-soaked shirt," but his parents held up to him the challenge to "be somebody."

Forced to drop out of high school to help support his family, he pumped gas in the daytime and worked as a night clerk in a hotel. With support from a family friend he was able to return and graduate; and entered Wofford College through the generosity of a group of local businessmen. The money ran out at the end of the first semester and he returned home. Shorthand and typing learned in high school enabled him to serve as a secretary in a law firm. At that time it was possible in South Carolina to "read law" rather than attend law school. Passing the bar examination, on his third try, he joined the law firm in 1942.

He served as an officer in the Military Police during World War II, and after his discharge sought employment in Washington. The National Park Service was intrigued by his résumé, gave him an interview, and offered him a job as an attorney.

Soon after entering on duty he was asked to write a law enforcement manual, which involved meeting with chief rangers from many of the national parks. At twenty-six he was far younger than any of them. They were, he said, "individualistic, tough, self-reliant men bound to a common code of service above self. Their camaraderie was spontaneous and catching." By the end of the assignment, "I had found my career."

After two years he was promoted to assistant chief of the concessions division. Meanwhile he'd enrolled in the night program at American University, earning his bachelor's degree. He lacked only one course for a masters' degree in business administration when, in 1955, he took advantage of an opportunity to get field experience.

Regarded as a "comer," with a courtly Southern charm that didn't quite conceal an urgency to get on with the job, he served as assistant superintendent at Rocky Mountain and Great Smoky Mountains national parks. Those who studied such moves, which is to say most of the work force, surmised it was part of Hartzog's career plan, and that he would return to Washington to a higher position, maybe the highest.

More senior Park Service administrators declined the opportunity to supervise construction of the Gateway Arch in St. Louis. He accepted the devilishly complicated task, one that required the cooperation of more than thirty federal, state, municipal, and private entities.

Secretary of the Interior Stewart Udall met Hartzog for the first time in St. Louis when he came to inspect a proposed national park in the Ozark country of Missouri. Hartzog, the nearest superintendent to the proposal, had been given responsibility for developing local support. "Indelible Impressions of a man named George Hartzog were embedded in my mind," Udall said later of their Ozark trip. "He shrewdly analyzed the controversies around the project, he offered insights about Ozark folkways—and he even ventured to tell me how I should 'play my cards' to disarm the anti-biases of the 'hillbillies' who lived along these rivers."

Offered a much higher paying job by the business leadership of the City of St. Louis to guide development of the downtown, and told by the director he would have to climb every rung of the bureaucratic ladder to get ahead in the Park Service, Hartzog reluctantly resigned. "I asked him if he would come back and if he thought being director was enough of a future," Udall asked him a year later when the director retired. "He said, 'Mr. Secretary, I surely do.'" There was "a twinge of anguish among the old guard," Udall said, "But I wanted a new dynamism."

The author of the standard book on the Park Service, who worked with Hartzog, has described the experience. "George took charge of an agency as well liked as any in government, admired for its high morale, its accomplishments, and its idealism. Under him it became less predictable and more inventive. Never one to follow standard operating procedures, he threw out all the manuals prescribing uniform approaches to problem solving (including the one he had written eighteen years earlier). Quite familiar with the rules of good management, he knew instinctively they didn't apply to him. He had a low threshold for underachievers, and if you didn't come early and stay late he assumed you didn't like your job."

Udall and Hartzog formed a stunningly successful partnership. Udall became the national voice of the conservation movement, articulate and inspiring. Recognizing that Hartzog "enjoyed entering political thickets, and he had the self confidence and skill to be his own lobbyist," Udall gave him the awesome task of presenting and defending the Park Service legislative program in the Congress.

Other directors have been canny politicians. Hartzog was uncanny, for he knew the ways of Washington and was a consummate negotiator. Writer Wallace Stegner, who served as chairman of the Secretary of the Interior's National Park Advisory Board, put it this way: "George Hartzog proved himself one of the toughest, savviest, and most effective bureau chiefs who ever operated in that political alligator-hole."

Udall and Hartzog recognized the need for other than the traditional kinds of parks: national lakeshores in the Great Lakes region; Wolf Trap Farm Park, the first national park for the performing arts; Gateway and Golden Gate national recreation areas in New York and San Francisco; the first of the urban parks; Appalachian Trail, the first of the national scenic trails; and the one they had visited together (and gone skinny-dipping in), Ozark National Scenic Riverway.

During the nine years Hartzog served as director, from the beginning of 1964 through 1972 sixty-nine new parks were established, as many as were added to the National Park System in the first sixty years after Yellowstone. A park system known chiefly for its Western landscapes had been transformed into one more diverse and more accessible, making the national parklands a part of the lives of Americans who may never see Yellowstone or Yosemite. His fingerprints were on every one of the bills

passed by Congress.

When the 1971 Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act was introduced, Hartzog persuaded Alan Bible, Chairman of the Senate Subcommittee on National Parks, to visit Alaska with him and view the areas worthy of national park designation. Bible was overwhelmed and asked Hartzog to draft language for insertion in the bill. The famous Section 17(d)(2), the "Bible amendment," provided that eighty million acres of national interest lands should be set aside. Ultimately, in the 1980 Alaska National Interest Lands and Conservation Act, this provision was used to more than double the acreage of the National Park System.

As Director he refreshed the outlook of a tradition-loving organization with a constant stream of fresh ideas. Equally important, he devised strategies to make them work. In its first year his "Summer In The Parks" program introduced 300,000 Washington inner city youngsters to out-of-doors opportunities. The success of this program encouraged numerous other cities to adopt like schemes to make better use of their parks.

Offering an opportunity for citizens to participate, the Volunteers in Parks proposal, enacted by Congress, provided incidental expenses for a thousand VIPs the first year. In 1995 they numbered more than 70,000, or two hundred helpers for every park in the system. In a time of tight budgets, the VIPs have become essential.

He led the effort to obtain Congressional approval of the National Park Foundation and served as the first Secretary. This organization has raised many millions of dollars, purchasing parklands and supporting individual park needs.

He was the Administration's point man during Congressional consideration of the Historic Preservation Act of 1966, legislation that has had a profound effect in preserving this nation's physical heritage. Matching grants to the states and to the National Trust have restored fine old structures in once-derelict districts of a great many towns and cities. The Park Service administers the National Register of Historic Places, which encourages preservation of sites of state and local significance.

Hartzog's reputation as a virtuoso bureaucrat resulted in a *New Yorker* profile by John McPhee that showed the massive machinery of the federal government will yield to the pressure of a powerful personality. Ansel Adams called Hartzog "the finest and most *imaginative* director of the National Park Service since Stephen Mather," the legendary founder of the Service.

But this kind of public attention and his strong support in Congress, along with a petty incident involving Richard Nixon, earned him a place on the President's list of enemies. He was dismissed by Nixon immediately after the 1972 election, the first Director to be fired in the history of the Park Service.

In an editorial regretting his departure, the *Washington Post* said, "It's difficult to think of anyone with livelier ideas about parks, and more skill in dealing with the Congress."

Since 1973 he has been a member-at-large of the Board of Directors of the White House Historical Association, currently President and Chairman of its Executive Committee. The Association carries out historical research and educational activities and contributes to the public areas and furnishings of the White House through the sale of publications and the White House Christmas ornament.

In 1990 The White House Endowment Fund was chartered as a wholly-owned not-for-profit subsidiary Corporation by the Association to raise a permanent endowment of \$25,000,000, the income from which will provide an assured source of funding for the Public Rooms and the Collection. From its organization, Hartzog has served as a Director and Treasurer of the Endowment.

His book, *Battling for the National Parks*, an engrossing and straight-from-the-shoulder narrative of his Park Service career, and a warning against political meddling and slashed budgets, was praised by critics. "An eloquent voice for protecting the integrity of the parks from privilege and private interest," said the *Post* reviewer. "It shows how an astute public servant with a mission to preserve the special places that parks provide helped bring about a bigger and better system with increasingly equal access for everyone."

A further measure of the lasting impact of his career is an organization still infused with his spirit and drive. His name continues to command respect among employees who take pride in the prodigious achievements of the Park Service during the Hartzog years.

It could be said of George Hartzog, as it was of another master builder, "if you would seek his monuments, look about you."

George B. Hartzog, Jr., 1643 Chain Bridge Road, McLean, Virginia 22101

Born: March 17, 1920, Smoaks, South Carolina
Married: Helen Carlson, Arlington, Massachusetts (1947)
Children: George, Nancy and Edward

Army of the United States: September 16, 1940 - May 23, 1941
March 18, 1943 - March 10, 1946

Attorney-At-Law. Read law in private law office, Walterboro, S.C. (1939-1942) while working as secretary and law clerk. Admitted to practice before Supreme Court of South Carolina, December 1942; Supreme Court of the United States, October 1949; Supreme Court of Missouri, January 1963; United States District Court for the District of Columbia, September 1970; Supreme Court of Virginia, July 1974.

B.S. Degree (1953), The American University, Washington, D.C.

Honorary Degrees: LL.D. Washington University, St. Louis, Missouri (June 1971); LL.D. Wofford College, Spartanburg, South Carolina (May 1972); L.H.D. Lincoln College, Lincoln, Illinois (May 1972); LL.D. University of Arizona, Tucson, Arizona (May 1972); L.H.D. Clemson University, Clemson, South Carolina (December 1985).

Employment: Department of the Interior with the Bureau of Land Management (March 1946) and the National Park Service (October 1946-January 1973) as Attorney and Administrator. Principal management assignments: Assistant Superintendent, Rocky Mountain National Park (1955-57), Great Smoky Mountains National Park (1957-1959); Superintendent, Jefferson National Expansion Memorial (January 1959-July 1962); Associate Director, National Park Service (February 1963-January 1964); Director (January 1964-January 1973. Executive Director, Downtown St. Louis, Inc. (July 1962-February 1963). Adjunct Professor of Public Administration, Washington Public Affairs Center of the University of Southern California (1973-1975). In private practice of law since 1973.

Career Recognitions Include: Distinguished Service Award, Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C. (December 1962); Appreciation Plaque, Downtown St. Louis, Inc., for OUTSTANDING CONTRIBUTIONS TO DOWNTOWN ST. LOUIS (1963); Alumni Recognition Award, The American University, Washington, D.C. (May 1966); The Cornelius Amory Pugsley Gold Medal for OUTSTANDING LEADERSHIP IN PARK ADMINISTRATION (1967); Distinguished Service Award, National Recreation and Park Association (1969); Citation by Board of Directors, National Park Foundation (1972) for leadership in organizing the Foundation and serving as its first Secretary; Special Award by the Secretary of the Interior's Advisory Board on the National Park System (1972) stating "THERE WILL NEVER COME AN END TO THE GOOD HE HAS DONE" as Director of the National Park Service; the Distinguished Service Award of the Civil War Round Table (1973); The George B. Hartzog, Jr. Fund for Excellence in Park Management and Distinguished Lecture Series, established by friends in 1979 at Clemson University, South Carolina; The Order of the Palmetto, the highest civilian award of the State of South Carolina (1984); the National Park

April 1996

Service on May 11, 1985, dedicated the Visitor Center beneath the Gateway Arch at the Jefferson National Expansion Memorial, St. Louis, Missouri, as The George B. Hartzog, Jr. Visitor Center citing Hartzog as "ONE OF THE GREAT BUILDERS OF THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM"; PROCLAMATION of the Mayor of the City of St. Louis proclaiming "the week of May 11-17-1985, as George B. Hartzog, Jr., Visitor Center Week." The Henry M. Jackson Award for DISTINGUISHED PUBLIC SERVICE (1990); The Horace Marden Albright Award for OUTSTANDING LEADERSHIP IN SCENIC PRESERVATION (1991).

Profile by John McPhee, THE NEW YORKER, September 11, 1971.

WHO'S WHO in America (40th Edition).

WHO'S WHO in the World (4th Edition).

Profiled in EXEMPLARY PUBLIC ADMINISTRATORS: Character and Leadership in Government (Cooper/Wright, Editors) The Josey-Bass Administrative Series (1992).

Current Affiliations:

Member,	The Cosmos Club
Member,	District of Columbia, Virginia and Federal Bar Associations
Member,	The Washington National Monument Society
Trustee,	U.S. Capitol Historical Society
	The Marjorie Merriweather Post Foundation, U/A Dated July 20, 1956
	Camden Military Academy, Camden, South Carolina
Director,	White House Historical Association (Also President)
	The White House Endowment Fund (Also Treasurer)
	World Resources Company

Former Affiliations:

Chairman,	Committee for the Preservation of the White House
Trustee,	Kennedy Center, Washington, D.C., also Member of Building Committee and Executive Committee
Trustee,	Wolf Trap Foundation for the Performing Arts
Chairman,	Wolf Trap Associates
Trustee,	National Trust for Historic Preservation
Trustee,	National Recreation and Park Association
Secretary,	National Park Foundation
Secretary,	National Park Centennial Commission
Secretary,	President's Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
Co-Chairman,	Second World Conference on National Parks
Member,	District of Columbia Zoning Commission
Member,	National Capital Planning Commission
Director,	The Archeological Conservancy
Director,	Yosemite National Institutes
Trustee,	American Museum of Immigration
Trustee,	A Christian Ministry in the National Parks

The George Wright Society advises that the Nomination was accompanied by Letters of Endorsement from:

Lady Bird Johnson

Laurance S. Rockefeller

Gerald T. Halpin, CEO, West Group, McLean, Virginia

Dwight A. Holder, Businessman/Public Service Leader, Pickens, South Carolina

Walter T. Cox, President Emeritus, Clemson University

Benton H. Box, CEO, The University Center, Greenville, South Carolina

Lanning P. Risher, Headmaster Emeritus, Camden Military Academy, Camden, South Carolina

Hugh S. Sidey, TIME MAGAZINE

Charles Guggenheim, Motion Picture Producer

Gaylord Nelson, Counselor, The Wilderness Society, former Governor/US Senator, Wisconsin

Frank A. Bracken, former Deputy Secretary, Department of Interior

William J. VanNess, President, The Henry M. Jackson Foundation

Mrs. Earle M. Craig, Jr., past Chairman, The White House Endowment Fund

Robert L. Breeden, Chairman, the White House Historical Association

David J. Flood, President, Yosemite National Institute

Leonard L. Silverstein, General Counsel, the White House Historical Association

Howard J. Feldman, Partner, VanNess Feldman

Gerald A. Malia, Counsel, Kirlin, Campbell & Keating

Henry A. Dudley, Jr., Executive Vice President, Riggs Bank

Robert A. Maynard, CEO, Aspen Skiing Corporation

Charles S. Houston, M.D., Founding Director, Yosemite National Institute

Grenville Garside, former Assistant to Secretary Udall, Counsel/Staff Director to Senator Jackson, partner (retired) VanNess Feldman

Frank P. Sherwood, Professor Emeritus, Florida State University (former Director, Federal Executive Institute)

Supporting Material

Secretary Udall's Introduction to my book

Sherwood's Profile in Exemplary Public Administrators, Character and Leadership in Government

John McPhee's Profile in THE NEW YORKER

Moore / Flotus opinions
9/98

Beutgen -

Bates - yes

Bernstein - yes

Brantman - yes

Rockefeller - lame

Kohl

Carter + Ford

Robert Bernstein, 75.

As book publisher and human rights activist, Bob Bernstein has given exposure to the works of dissidents and monitored and revealed human rights violations around the world. President of Random House from 1966 to 1991 (as well as Chief Executive Officer from 1967 and Chairman of the Board from 1975), Bernstein used his position to publish the works of Eastern Bloc dissidents like Andrei Sakharov and Vaclav Havel. Joining John Wiley & Sons in 1991 as Publisher-at-large and advisor, he published the works of Chinese dissidents such as Wei Jingsheng and Harry Wu. In 1975, he founded the Fund for Free Expression, a group of publishers, editors, and writers. Through the Fund, he established the Helsinki Watch Committee to monitor compliance with the human rights provisions of the Helsinki Final Act of 1975; the Americas Watch Committee to monitor and encourage the observance of human rights in the Western Hemisphere; and the Asia Watch Committee. These committees later were folded into Human Rights Watch, which also monitors human rights abuses in Africa and the Middle East. Earlier this year, Bernstein left Wiley, but he continues his human rights activities.

Approve___

Disapprove___

Discuss___

Labor

Dolores Huerta, 68.

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

In 1996, farm workers protested against Huerta and the UFW, saying Huerta and other union leaders were hurting the strawberry industry through lies and boycotts. In 1997, two female employees of the UFW sued the union, claiming they were harassed and fired when they refused to provide sexual favors to farm workers as an incentive to join the union. Huerta denied these allegations as part of a strawberry industry campaign.

Approve___

Disapprove___

Discuss___

Bill Clinton

PCappan / C. McLaughlin

Letter for Medal of Freedom
next year →

possible: Archibald Cox
Marion Goldman
Harry Arthurson

NOT - PRESIDENT HAS BEEN
1-14-98

captured
Captain
Verveer
COS

POTUS wants MOF

for Edgar Bronfman

dr. - told me in

OK

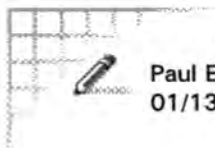
11/17/98

President of the United States

Potential Presidential Medal of Freedom Nominees - 1998 (7/9/98)

<u>Name</u>	<u>Recommender/Page</u>	<u>Area of Contribution</u>
Daisy Bates	6	Civil rights
? Roy P. Benavidez	7	Military
Walter Bergman	8	Civil rights
Robert Bernstein	8	Publisher/human rights activist
Edgar Bronfman	POTUS interest	Nazi gold
B. Nathaniel Butler	12 - Podesta in '96	author on African American issues
Chrissie Collins	16	Health care/Medic Alert
Adm. William Crowe	past NSC recommendation	Military/diplomatic
Gen. Raymond G. Davis	26	Military/Korean War Vets Memorial
Mr. and Mrs. Aaron Diamond	28	Philanthropy/AIDS
Samuel Evans	30	
John Kenneth Galbraith	36	Economics
Sen. John Glenn	previous interest per Dorskind	
Katharine Graham	Mathews rec. in '96	Publishing
LaDonna Harris	previous consideration	Native American rights/women's rights/environmentalism
Alice Harary	41	Rescue of Syrian Jews
Dolores Huerta		Labor/civil rights
Jesse Jackson	46	Civil rights
Kenneth Jernigan	47	Leader of organized blind movement

David Kearns	previous consideration	Bush undersecretary of ed.
Joan Kroc	52	Philanthropy
Florence Mahoney	58	Role in creating NIH/health care
Paul Newman	66	Philanthropy
Paul O'Dwyer	67	Labor/civil rights/human rights
Edward Piszek	70	Philanthropy/human rights
Warren Rudman	previous consideration	
Arthur Schlesinger	POTUS interest	Historian
Fred L. Shuttlesworth	79	Civil rights
George Soros	81	Philanthropy
Dr. Benjamin Spock	81	Parenting
Gloria Steinem	82	Women's rights
Armando Valladares (rec'd Cit. Medal in '89)	86	Human rights
Edgar Wayburn	91	Environmentalism



Paul E. Begala
01/13/98 12:47:14 PM

Record Type: Record

To: Phillip Caplan/WHO/EOP

cc:

Subject: Re: Medal of Freedom

Something to think about. Might actually put some pressure on Leno and Letterman to be a little less crude and a little more classy.

I'd also like to put Charlie Peters' name in the hopper. Founder of Washington Monthly, crusading journalist, mentor to many of the best journalists of our time.



Paul E. Begala
01/13/98 12:32:24 PM

Record Type: Record

To: Phillip Caplan/WHO/EOP

cc:

Subject: Medal of Freedom

I have an off-the-wall idea for a PMOF: Johnny Carson. He represents wholesome humor and all-American success. Whattaya think?

Phil Caplan



THE
NEW REPUBLIC

1220 19th St. NW
Washington, DC 20036
202-331-7494
Fax 202-331-9275

38 MAY 18 AM 11:48

LEON WIESELTIER

15 May

5-18-98

Dear *Send to Burkhardt?*

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Yes

no

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my files*

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the President would object to honoring
Gene, but I just want you to know that
in this matter we don't have all the time in
the world.

End of prodding. Don't worry about getting
back to me about this. But ny offer to give you
lunch before we're too much older still
stands.

Best --

Leon

Phil Caplan



THE
NEW REPUBLIC

1220 19th St. NW
Washington, DC 20036
202-331-7494
Fax 202-331-9275

58 MAY 18 AM 11:48

LEON WIESELTIER

15 May

Dear Rahm,

A while ago, maybe a couple of months or so, Joe Lieberman nominated Gene McCarthy for the Medal of Freedom, at the instigation of some of Gene's friends. Gene has just come out of five months in hospital & in physical therapy. He is very frail. (Except mentally. -- I just saw him for lunch.) Perhaps the idea of presenting Gene with the medal was considered and rejected; but if it had not been considered or rejected, then I write to see if the pace of the process can be accelerated. I can't imagine that the President would object to honoring Gene, but I just want you to know that in this matter we don't have all the time in the world.

End of prodding. Don't worry about getting back to me about this. But ny offer to give you lunch before we're too much older still stands.

Best --

Leon

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 11, 1997

MEMORANDUM FOR LIST

FROM: TODD STERN *TS*

SUBJECT: Presidential Medal of Freedom

Every year around this time my office puts together a list of possible recipients of the Medal of Freedom, which we then submit to the President for his review. We generally submit a list of around 15 names with a view toward ending up with 10 awardees. The awards are made in an East Room ceremony, which has occurred in August or September the past three years, although there is nothing magic about that time; the awards could be made somewhat earlier or later.

This is the highest civilian award the President can bestow and the winners should be people of great distinction. And, of course, who the President chooses says something about his concerns, values, etc. I have attached lists of the Medal winners for the past four years.

If you have any creative ideas for possible awardees, please let me know. I will be getting a brainstorming session together in the near future. Thanks.

To: Don Baer
Sandy Berger
Rahm Emanuel
Jack Gibbons
Elena Kagan
Ron Klain
Ann Lewis
Mike McCurry
Katie McGinty
Sylvia Mathews
John Podesta
Vicki Radd
Bruce Reed
Chuck Ruff
Doug Sosnik
Gene Sperling
Jim Steinberg
Melanne Verveer
Michael Waldman

cc: Jim Dorskind

*Todd -
Jake Serment had
a couple of "unofficial"
suggestions:*

*Muhammad Ali
Carl Sagan (posthumously)*

Journalist:

*Crutike
- Halberstam
Katherine Graham
Charlie Peters*

*PS /
yky*

PRESIDENTIAL MEDALS OF FREEDOM

BERNARDIN, Joseph Cardinal	9/9/96
Cardinal of Chicago Archdiocese.	
BRADY, James Scott	9/9/96
Outspoken leader in the fight for responsible gun control, including the "Brady Bill."	
FULLER, Millard D.	9/9/96
Founder and president of Habitat for Humanity.	
HAMBURG, David Alan	9/9/96
President of the Carnegie Foundation.	
JOHNSON, John H.	9/9/96
Founded Ebony and Jet, and built one of the most influential African-American publishing companies.	
LANG, Eugene M.	9/9/96
Creator of "I Have a Dream" Foundation.	
NOWAK-JEZIORANSKI, Jan	9/9/96
The former National Director of the Polish-American Congress and former director of Radio Free Europe's Polish Service.	
PANTOJA, Antonia	9/9/96
Founder of ASPIRA, an organization that promotes education, leadership training, and community service for Latino youth.	
PARKS, Rosa L.	9/9/96
Helped launch the modern civil rights movement when she refused to give up her seat on a bus in 1955. Rosa Parks is also the founder of the Rosa and Raymond Parks Institute for Self Development, located in Detroit.	
SAGAN, Ginetta	9/9/96
Founder of the first West Coast chapter of Amnesty International USA and has organized 75 chapters around the United States.	
UDALL, Morris K.	9/9/96
Represented Arizona for thirty years in the House of Representatives.	

PRESIDENTIAL MEDALS OF FREEDOM
1995

CHARREN, Peggy	9/29/95
Founder of Action for Children's Television	
COLEMAN, William T., Jr.	9/29/95
Public Servant, former Sec. of Transportation, Chairman of the Board, NAACP Legal Defense & Educational Fund, lifetime of service for equal opportunity for all citizens	
COONEY, Joan Ganz	9/29/95
Creator of Children's Television Workshop, creator of <u>Sesame Street</u>	
FRANKLIN, John Hope	9/29/95
Historian, has chronicled the history of African Americans in the South	
HIGGINBOTHAM, A. Leon, Jr.	9/29/95
Judge, academic, civil rights attorney	
JOHNSON, Frank, M. Jr.	9/29/95
District Court, Appeals Court Judge, dismantled segregation, protected the rights of mentally ill and imprisoned	
KOOP, C. Everett	9/29/95
Physician, former Surgeon General of the U.S.	
NELSON, Gaylord	9/29/95
Public Servant, former Wisconsin State Legislator, Governor & United States Senator, advocate for the environment, creator of Earth Day	
REUTHER, Walter P. (POSTHUMOUSLY)	9/29/95
Labor activist, United Auto Workers President for 25 years	
ROUSE, James W.	9/29/95
Urban Planner, designer of Columbia, Maryland, Boston's Faneuil Hall, Baltimore's Inner Harbor	
VELASQUEZ, Willie (POSTHUMOUSLY)	9/29/95
Founder of Southwest Voter Registration Education Project	
WASSERMAN, Lew R.	9/29/95
Philanthropist, advocate for the blind and visually impaired	

PRESIDENTIAL MEDALS OF FREEDOM
1994

BLOCK, Herbert	8/8/94
Political Cartoonist	
CHAVEZ, Cesar E. (POSTHUMOUSLY)	8/8/94
Union Leader, United Farm Workers of America	
FLEMMING, Arthur	8/8/94
Public Servant, former Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, Chairman of the Commission on Civil Rights	
GRANT, James	8/8/94
Executive Director of UNICEF	
HEIGHT, Dorothy Irene	8/8/94
Civil Rights, Womens Rights Advocate	
JORDAN, Barbara	8/8/94
Public Servant, Educator, former Member of the U.S. House of Representatives	
KIRKLAND, Joseph Lane	8/8/94
Labor Leader, President AFL-CIO	
MICHEL, Robert H.	8/8/94
Public Servant, Member of the U.S. House of Representatives from Illinois, Republican Leader	
SHRIVER, Robert Sargent	8/8/94
Public Servant, former Director of the Peace Corps	

PRESIDENTIAL MEDALS OF FREEDOM
1993

ASHE, Arthur, Jr. (POSTHUMOUSLY) Athlete, former Professional Tennis Player, Philanthropist, Author	6/20/93
BRENNAN, William J., Jr. Public Servant, former Associate Justice of the Supreme Court	11/30/93
DOUGLAS, Marjory Stoneman Conservationist, led early crusade to preserve and restore the Florida Everglades	11/30/93
FULBRIGHT, J. William Public Servant, former U.S. Senator and Member, U.S. House of Representatives from Arkansas, longtime Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, founder of the Fulbright Foreign Scholarship Program	5/5/93
MARSHALL, Thurgood (POSTHUMOUSLY) Public Servant, Attorney, former Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, Solicitor General of the United States, United States Circuit Judge, first African American to sit on the Supreme Court	11/30/93
POWELL, General Colin L. U.S.A. (With Distinction) Military Officer, Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff, former Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs, Deputy Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs	9/30/93
RAUH, Joseph L. Jr. (POSTHUMOUSLY) Lawyer, Civil Rights and Labor activist, former Counsel, United Auto Workers, General Counsel, Leadership Conference on Civil Rights	11/30/93
RAYE, Martha Entertainer, Humanitarian	11/2/93
THURMOND, Strom Public Servant, U.S. Senator from South Carolina, former Governor, State judge, and teacher	1/12/93
WISDOM, John Minor Public Servant, former United States Circuit Judge	11/30/93

1998 - Medal of Freedom

President Carter

President Ford

George Mitchell

Lloyd Bentsen

Carl Sagan (posthumously)

Daisy Bates - civil rights, mentoring/organizing the Little Rock Nine

Walter Bergman - civil rights work, Freedom Rider

Robert Moses - civil rights, SNCC, Freedom Rider, voting rights

Robert Bernstein - human rights, founded Human Rights Watch, one-time head of Random House

Edgar Bronfman, Sr. - President of the World Jewish Congress since 1980, anti-semitism, leader of Holocaust assets recovery movement

David Brower - former head of Sierra Club and founder and current co-director of the Earth Island Institute, Brower successfully fought to keep dams out of the Grand Canyon and played a key role in establishing a national wilderness system.

Chrissie Collins - created Medic Alert (large letter writing campaign)

Senator John Glenn (post Shuttle flight?)

LaDonna Harris - Native American's and women's rights

Dolores Huerta - Co-founder, with Cesar Chavez, of the United Farm Workers of America

Kenneth Jernigan - principal leader of the National Federation of the Blind for more than 35 years. During his tenure, the organization has expanded from 7 states to 50 states and has worked to ensure equal rights for blind Americans.

Mahoney

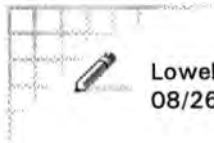
Other:

Florence Mahoney - helped to create the National Institutes of Health, aging research, women's health issues and reproductive rights

Mr. and Mrs. Aaron Diamond - philanthropy, AIDS research institutes

Edward Piszek -

for his philanthropy and work to benefit Poland and other Eastern European countries. Piszek established the Copernicus Society of America to promote Polish culture and heritage. In the early 1980's, he led the Food for Poland drive to battle a severe food shortage in that country. In the early 1990's, he worked to establish the Peace Corps Partners in Teaching English to teach English in Central and Eastern Europe



Lowell A. Weiss
08/26/98 10:24:26 AM

Record Type: Record

To: Phillip Caplan/WHO/EOP

cc:

Subject: medal of freedom ideas

Phil-

Here are some possibilities:

- * Bob Moses, SNCC
- * Dolores Huerta, co-founder of UFW
- * David Brower, Sierra Club, Earth Island Institute

lw

1998 Medal of Freedom

1) Gerald Ford

2) Lloyd Bentsen

3) George Mitchell

[Jimmy Carter]

4) Edgar Bronfman, Jr

5) Lawrence Rockfeller

6) Robert Bernstein

Suggestions:

7) John Glenn

Daisy Bates - Little Rock 9

Constance Baker Motley - judge

Evy Dubrow - labor

Gloria Yerkovich - founded missing children organization (56)

Dolores Huerta - UFCW

Betty Friedan

Ruth Colvin - Literacy Volunteers of America

Shirley Chisholm

Harry Belafonte

Robert Moses

(No environmentlist)

(No Asian American)

(No military)

1998 Medal of Freedom

1) Gerald Ford

2) Lloyd Bentsen

3) George Mitchell

[Jimmy Carter]

4) Edgar Bronfman, Jr

5) Lawrence Rockfeller

6) Robert Bernstein

Suggestions:

7) John Glenn

Daisy Bates - Little Rock 9

Constance Baker Motley - judge

Evy Dubrow - labor

Gloria Yerkovich - founded missing children organization (56)

Dolores Huerta - UFCW

Betty Friedan

Ruth Colvin - Literacy Volunteers of America

Shirley Chisholm

Harry Belafonte

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON
July 10, 1998

AUG 16 1998
→ Phil —
if not too late
1) CHRISTOPHER
2) KAMPELMAN
3) Geo Mitchell
98 AUG 17 PM 12:35

MEMORANDUM FOR DISTRIBUTION

FROM: PHIL CAPLAN *Phil*
SUBJECT: PRESIDENTIAL MEDAL OF FREEDOM

98 AUG 17 PM 12:35
Sandy

My office has begun the process of compiling a list of possible recipients of the Medal of Freedom, which we then submit to the President for his review. The awards are traditionally made in an East Room ceremony; we're aiming for sometime in the fall.

This is the highest civilian award the President can bestow, and the winners should be people of high distinction. During this Administration, the theme that has tended to unify the recipients is service to others; and we have looked to many fields for people who embody this ideal -- business, entertainment and the arts, law, academia, government, the military, sports, non-profits, philanthropy, labor, science, medicine, journalism, and religion. I have attached lists of the medal winners for the past six years.

If you have any creative ideas for awardees -- diverse candidates in particular-- please let me know. I will pull together a brainstorming meeting in the near future. Thanks.

TO: Erskine Bowles
Sandy Berger
John Podesta
Maria Echaveste
Rahm Emanuel
Paul Begala
Ann Lewis
Ron Klain
Melanne Vermeer
Gene Sperling
Bruce Reed
Katie McGinty
Neal Lane
Elena Kagan
Sally Katzen
Mike McCurry
Doug Sosnik
Sylvia Mathews
Jim Steinberg

Ginny Apuzzo
Todd Stern
Chuck Ruff
Cheryl Mills
Michael Waldman
Sid Blumenthal
Jake Siewert
Joe Lockhardt
Barry Toiv
Tony Blinken

cc: Dan Burkhardt
Sean Maloney

Prepared by Executive Clerk

PRESIDENTIAL MEDAL OF FREEDOM
PRESENTED BY
President Clinton

- - -

FARMER, James	
civil rights leader, formed Congress of Racial Equality	
FULBRIGHT, J. William	05/05/93
Public Servant, former U.S. Senator and Member, U.S. House of Representatives from Arkansas, longtime Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, founder of the Fulbright Foreign Scholarship Program	
ASHE, Arthur, Jr. (POSTHUMOUSLY)	06/20/93
Athlete, former Professional Tennis Player, Philanthropist, Author	
POWELL, General Colin L., USA (WITH DISTINCTION)	09/30/93
Military Officer, Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff during Operations Desert Shield/Desert Storm, Persian Gulf, former Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs, Deputy Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs	
RAYE, Martha	11/15/93
Entertainer, Humanitarian	
BRENNAN, William J., Jr.	11/30/93
Public Servant, former Associate Justice of the Supreme Court	
DOUGLAS, Marjory Stoneman	11/30/93
Conservationist, led early crusade to preserve and restore the Florida Everglades	
MARSHALL, Thurgood (POSTHUMOUSLY)	11/30/93
Public Servant, Attorney, former Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, Solicitor General of the United States, United States Circuit Judge for the Second Circuit, first African American to sit on the Supreme Court	
RAUH, Joseph L., Jr. (POSTHUMOUSLY)	11/30/93
Lawyer, Civil Rights and labor activist; former Counsel, United Auto Workers; General Counsel, Leadership Conference on Civil Rights	
WISDOM, John Minor	11/30/93
Public Servant, former United States Circuit Judge for the Fifth Circuit	
BLOCK, Herbert	08/08/94
Political Cartoonist	
CHAVEZ, Cesar E. (POSTHUMOUSLY)	08/08/94
Union Leader, United Farm Workers of America	
FLEMMING, Arthur	08/08/94
Public Servant, former Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, Chairman of the Commission on Civil Rights	
GRANT, James	08/08/94
Executive Director of UNICEF	
HEIGHT, Dorothy Irene	08/08/94
Civil Rights, Women's Rights Advocate	
JORDAN, Barbara	08/08/94
Public Servant, Educator, former Member of the U.S. House of Representatives from Texas	
KIRKLAND, Joseph Lane	08/08/94
Labor Leader, President AFL-CIO	
MICHEL, Robert H.	08/08/94
Public Servant, Member of the U.S. House of Representatives from Illinois, Republican Leader	

SHRIVER, Robert Sargent Public Servant, former Director of the Peace Corps	08/08/94
CHARREN, Peggy Founder of Action for Children's Television	09/29/95
COLEMAN, William Thaddeus, Jr. Public Servant, former Secretary of Transportation, Chairman of the Board of the NAACP Legal Defense & Educational Fund	09/29/95
COONEY, Joan Ganz Creator of Children's Television Workshop, creator of SESAME STREET	09/29/95
FRANKLIN, John Hope Historian, chronicled the history of African Americans in the South	09/29/95
HIGGINBOTHAM, A. Leon, Jr. Public Servant, former U.S. Circuit Judge for the 3rd Circuit, U.S. District Judge for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, Academic, Civil Rights attorney	09/29/95
JOHNSON, Frank M., Jr. Public Servant, former U.S. Circuit Judge for the 5th Circuit, U.S. District Judge for the Middle District of Alabama, helped to dismantle segregation, protected the rights of the mentally ill and imprisoned	09/29/95
KOOP, C. Everett Public Servant, Physican, former Surgeon General of the Public Health Service	09/29/95
NELSON, Gaylord A. Public Servant, former U. S. Senator, Governor, and State Legislator from Wisconsin, advocate for the environment, creator of Earth Day	09/29/95
REUTHER, Walter P. (POSTHUMOUSLY) Labor activist, former President, United Auto Workers	09/29/95
ROUSE, James W. Urban planner, designer of Columbia, Maryland, Boston's Faneuil Hall, Baltimore's Inner Harbor	09/29/95
VELASQUEZ, William C. (POSTHUMOUSLY) Founder of Southwest Voter Registration Education Project	09/29/95
WASSERMAN, Lew R. Philanthropist, advocate for the blind and visually impaired	09/29/95
BERNARDIN, Joseph Cardinal Archbishop of Chicago Diocese, champion of racial equality and arms control	09/09/96
BRADY, James Scott Public Servant, former Assistant to the President and Press Secretary, wounded in assasination attempt on President Ronald Reagan, gun control advocate	09/09/96
FULLER, Millard D. Founder and President of Habitat for Humanity, nonprofit provider of low cost housing	09/09/96
HAMBURG, David Alan Physician, Scientist, Educator, child development specialist, former President of Carnegie Foundation	09/09/96
JOHNSON, John H. Founder and CEO of Johnson Publishing, founder of EBONY and JET magazines	09/09/96

LANG, Eugene M. Philanthropist, founder of "I Have a Dream Foundation", provided financial assistance for education to underprivileged youth	09/09/96
NOWAK-JEZIORANSKI, Jan Member of the Polish underground during WWII, former director of Radio Free Europe's Polish Service, former National Director of Polish-American Congress	09/09/96
PANTOJA, Antonia Educator, Philanthropist, advocate for community restoration and development, founder of ASPIRA	09/09/96
SAGAN, Ginetta Human Rights advocate, founder of the U. S. West Coast Chapter of Amnesty International	09/09/96
UDALL, Morris Public Servant, former Member of the U.S. House of Representatives from Arizona, environmental advocate	09/09/96
PARKS, Rosa L. Civil Rights pioneer	09/14/96
PERRY, William J. Public Servant, Secretary of Defense	01/14/97
DOLE, Robert J. Public Servant, Soldier, Statesman, former U.S. Senator from Kansas, longest serving Republican Leader	01/17/97
Shalikashvili, General John M., USA	09/30/97
ARONSON, Arnold civil rights leader, co-founder of Leadership Conference on Civil Rights	01/15/98
ASTOR, Brooke Russell philanthropist	01/15/98
COLES, Robert Harvard psychiatrist who explores children's relationship with their world	01/15/98
DART, Jr., Justin Considered the father of Americans with Disabilities Act.	01/15/98
HESELBEIN, Frances non-profit organization expert,	01/15/98
KOREMATSU, Fred T. Challenged WWII civilian exclusion orders and became a civil rights leader	01/15/98
LINOWITZ, Sol founder of International Executive Service Corps.	01/15/98
MANKILLER, Wilma P. First chief of an Indian tribe and worked to better the lives of other Cherokee Indians.	01/15/98
MURIE, Margaret E. Environmental activist who was instrumental in the passage of landmark environmental legislation.	01/15/98
OBLEDO, Mario G. Co-founder of the Mexican-American Legal Defense and Education Fund.	01/15/98
RICHARDSON, Elliot L. Served in four different U.S. cabinet positions	01/15/98
ROCKEFELLER, David Co-founder of International Executive Service Corps.	01/15/98
SHANKER, Albert Worked to change radically how schools and teachers' unions do business.	01/15/98
ZUMWALT, Jr., Admiral Elmo R. Naval veteran who issued directives to end discrimination in the Navy.	01/15/98

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Phil -

Here are three more
possibilities for the Medal
of Freedom — in order.

Sasha
X62109

After the release of *The Great Indian Novel* in 1991, Tharoor became highly sought-after. His book was included in several university English literature courses, and he was pressed to give readings in several different countries.

However, his job as a U.N. diplomat continues to be his first priority. He relegates writing to nights and weekends, when demands of the job are not pressing. Shortly after completing *Show Business*, he admitted ruefully to the *New York Times Book Review* that he had started work on a third novel. Unfortunately, crisis in the former Yugoslavia put a brake on those efforts.

Though his work is international, Tharoor writes from a strongly Indian perspective, returning to India frequently for inspiration. And, in addition to fiction, he occasionally writes commentaries for the opinion pages of both U.S. and Indian newspapers, usually on Indian political issues. In late 1992, for instance, he spoke out against communal violence in an essay for the *New York Times* after a Muslim mosque in Ayodhya was destroyed by Hindu fundamentalists.

In the essay, he explains that he and his wife have taught their eight-year-old twin sons not to identify themselves as "Hindu," "Calcuttan," or "Malayali" but as Indian. A true India, he asserts, is more a "smorgasbord" of different cultures, rather than the "melting pot" concept used in America. He calls on Indians to quiet discord by learning to respect all differences.

"The raging battle is for India's soul," he concludes in the essay. "For my sons, the only possible idea of India is the one their parents grew up with, that of a nation greater than the sum of its parts. That is the only India that will allow themselves to continue to call themselves Indian."

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—Sketch by Himanee Gupta

Chang-Lin Tien

(1935–)

Educator

The fall of 1990 was a tumultuous one for University of California students in Berkeley. A fraternity house fire killed three students; a gunman held thirty people hostage at a popular hotel pub, killing one and injuring seven others before being shot himself by police. Not the best welcome for a new chancellor perhaps, but Chang-Lin Tien took it in stride. Tien, the first Asian American to head a major U.S. university, arrived on campus July 2, 1990, with a pledge to transform Berkeley from a huge, uncaring institution into a warm, personal university that cares deeply about its students, particularly its undergraduates. Tien draws his inner strength from Buddhism, the philosophy of Confucius, and an unwaveringly optimistic belief that "all obstacles or challenges are opportunities." It didn't take him long to turn the challenges of fall 1990 into opportunities.

Rather than holing up in his office, Tien spent an entire day at the fire-ravaged fraternity house, comforting students and talking to parents. When the hostage crisis erupted a few weeks later, he stayed in the police command center and was among the first to embrace students after their release. Later, he wrote letters to all the students' parents, reassuring them that the campus was safe. When the pub reopened, he went to its welcoming party.

Tien's appointment was hailed—and criticized—as a response to the growing diversity of the university's student population. An influx of students of color had produced a racially mixed and increasingly fractious student body. Whites, who in the 1980s had accounted for two-thirds of all undergraduates, now made up less than 40 percent of all undergraduates and were outnumbered by Asians in the freshman class for the first time in Berkeley's history. In an effort to maintain a racially and ethnically diverse student body, administrators had imposed admissions quotas on white and Asian applicants. From the beginning, many predicted Tien, who came in with a credo of "Excellence Through Diversity," would face his biggest challenge in unifying the polarized student body.

Frequent Moves

An appreciation for diversity was something Tien understood well. Born July 24, 1935, in Wuhan, China, Chang-Lin Tien was the son of a wealthy government banking official. During World War II his family fled to Shanghai to escape the invading Japanese. After the war, the family fled again to Taiwan following the Communist revolution in 1949. His life changed drastically after each



Chang-Lin Tien

move. In Shanghai, Tien recalls having chauffeur-driven cars, maids, butlers, and servants. In Taiwan, he and his parents lived in cramped conditions. Though his father re-established himself in the government and Tien's sweetheart (later his wife), Liu Di-Hwa, was the daughter of a top army general, Tien's family fell into poverty when his father died in 1952.

Living as a refugee in Taiwan, Tien learned the value of education. He did well academically and graduated from National Taiwan University in 1955, with a degree in mechanical engineering. Though only 5-foot-6, he achieved a bit of notoriety shortly after graduation playing basketball for a military academy. Later, he realized his height was an impediment, and he decided to pursue a career in academia. He borrowed \$4,000 from relatives and came to the United States to attend the University of Louisville and ultimately Princeton, where he earned his Ph.D. in mechanical engineering.

He took a teaching position at Berkeley in 1959, and began working in what became his field of specialization, thermal radiation. As a teacher and researcher, Tien collected numerous awards, fellowships, and honorary positions. He had never planned to go into administration, but he found that he enjoyed the work. Over the years, he held several administrative positions, serving as chairman of the university's thermal systems division and later of the department of mechanical engineering. In 1983, Tien joined the campus's central administrative staff as vice-

chancellor of research, but resigned the job in 1985 because he wanted to return to research and teaching. When the University of California at Irvine offered him the position of vice-chancellor in 1988, he initially expressed reluctance; he had received an endowed chair at Berkeley and was quite happy. However, he was in what he described as a "mid-life kind of situation" and a visit to the Irvine campus helped him decide to take the job. He stayed for two years, until he was offered the position of chancellor at Berkeley. He returned to Berkeley with his wife and four children, all of whom graduated from the University of California.

New Land, New Problems

Tien's firm commitment to diversity can be traced to the experiences he had as a newly arrived immigrant in a new land. When he came to the United States in the late 1950s, the country was considered the land of hope and prosperity. He quickly learned it also was a land of racial discrimination. On a bus to Louisville, he noticed washroom signs at bus stop stations marked "Colored" and "White." Barely able to speak English, he felt confused. Which washroom should he use? he wondered. He was told to use the "White" washroom, but later he learned that American prejudice didn't stop at that point. A college professor insisted upon calling him "Chinaman." When Tien learned it was a derogatory term, he asked the professor to call him by his name, Chang-Lin Tien. "The professor came right back and said, 'How can I remember all those strange names, Ching, Chong, Tong, Cong,'" recalled Tien in an interview with *Asia Inc.* in 1993. "I got so mad, I said, 'If you can't call me by my name, don't call me.'" The professor didn't call him by any name for the next nine months.

The memories linger. Tien wants no student to suffer the indignities he did, and he talks of eliminating racism by selecting nearly half of each incoming freshman class at Berkeley on the basis of diversity rather than academic merit. However, Tien's idea of diversity extends beyond ethnicity. It includes people of different political and sexual persuasions, for example. At times, this open-mindedness has drawn criticism from some conservative Californians who have dubbed the Berkeley campus "Beserkley."

Not the type to shut himself inside an office, Tien frequently strolls around campus, greeting students and working the crowds, some say, like a seasoned politician. He stops, chats, and moves on after admonishing students to say hello to their parents. Tien considers this interaction essential to making Berkeley more student-friendly. "When I first became chancellor and started walking around, nobody said anything to me," Tien said in an interview with *World Monitor* magazine. "They'd never seen a chancellor."

But some question whether this sunny mode of operation offers up too much style and not enough substance. When the administration made harsh cuts in Berkeley education programs and raised undergraduate fees, angry students often lobbed hard-ball questions at Tien and got, they complained, evasive responses at best.

Dedication to Quality

Tien, however, is showing that despite his optimistic demeanor, he can talk tough and straight. He recently threatened to resign when chancellors at other University of California campuses supported a faculty retirement program that he feared would drain Berkeley of its best teachers. Since then, he's worked to protect the quality of education at Berkeley in other ways.

Shortly after his appointment as chancellor, the Tang Foundation in San Francisco welcomed Tien back to Berkeley with a \$1 million grant, which has since been increased to more than \$4 million. Tien also travels frequently to Asia to organize alumni and build relationships with Asian governments and corporations, which has resulted in numerous additional grants to the university. Still, Berkeley, which lost \$32 million in state support in the early 1990s, faces deeper budget cuts. While working to offset this loss by cutting administrative costs and raising student fees, Tien warns that further cuts could hurt the fine programs Berkeley is noted for. "When you tear apart a great university program, you cannot rebuild it overnight," he was widely quoted as saying in 1993. Although his words won him praise, the strength of his legacy rests, in the long run, on maintaining Berkeley's sterling reputation amid an era of diminished resources.

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—Sketch by Himanee Gupta.

Samuel C.C. Ting

(1936–)

Nuclear physicist

When he returned to the United States in 1956, Samuel Chao Chung Ting had a hundred dollars in his pocket, very little knowledge of English, and the determination to study. Twenty years later, in 1976, he shared the Nobel Prize for physics with Burton Richter for discovering the existence of a new particle called j/ψ .

Nuclear physicist Samuel Chao Chung Ting was born on January 27, 1936, in Ann Arbor, Michigan. He was the eldest of the three children of Kuan Hai Ting, an engineering professor, and Tsun Ying Wang, a psychology professor. Two months after his birth, the family decided to return to mainland China, which was where Ting spent his childhood years. His teenage years were spent in Taiwan, where his father taught at the National Taiwan University.

In 1956 Ting returned to the United States to study at the University of Michigan. Even though he had only \$100 with him, his determination and quest for knowledge helped him get support in the way of scholarships and grants. He got his bachelor's in mathematics and physics in 1959, a master's in physics in 1960, and a Ph.D. in physics in 1962, all within a remarkably short period of time. In 1960 Ting married Kay Louise Kuhne, an architect. They have two daughters.

Particle Acceleration

In 1963 Ting joined CERN (the European Organization for Nuclear Research) in Geneva, Switzerland, where he worked closely with the Italian physicist Giuseppe Cocconi on a type of particle accelerator, the proton synchrotron. After two years at CERN, he then went to Columbia University in New York where he became involved in an experiment conducted at Harvard University's electron accelerator. The results of the experiment involving "pair

invaded Canton, initiating an eighteen-month siege, Lee worked as a radio operator and translator of Japanese transmissions. She also worked in hospitals and helped care for and settle war orphans, one of whom she adopted as her daughter and brought back with her to the United States in 1938. Lee's husband is not mentioned in biographical material after her return to the United States. It is unclear if he returned with her or remained in China.

Fulfilling a Dream

Again with her mother's encouragement, Lee returned to school hoping to become a writer and teacher. She received a bachelor's degree in social work from the Carnegie Institute of Technology in 1942, a master's from the University of Chicago in 1943, and, four years later, a Ph.D. While her studies and her daughter, Elaine, kept her busy, Lee found time to write two children's plays. One, *Little Lee Bo-Bo: Detective for Chinatown*, was produced in 1945 at Chicago's Goodman Theatre. Also in 1945, Lee made a move that would affect the rest of her career: She joined the sociology department at Roosevelt University, a new college in Chicago that, even amid the ethnic and racial tensions immediately following World War II, encouraged diversity among its students and faculty.

Lee's graduate dissertation studied the growth and decline of Chinese American communities in the Rocky Mountain region. In 1949, with a grant from the Social Science Research Council, she expanded her research to new Chinese immigrant families in San Francisco. *The Chinese in the United States of America* developed out of this research and proved controversial. Lee was ostracized by some in the Chinese community for her belief that parochial attitudes on the part of many Chinese people prevented them from fully participating in American society. Nevertheless, Lee's study proved to be a valuable foundation for future studies. The hostility did not derail Lee's other efforts. During the 1950s and 1960s, she studied a wide variety of racial and urban problems. Another major work, *The City: Urbanism and Urbanization in Major World Regions*, was published in 1955.

Meanwhile, Lee's career at Roosevelt University progressed impressively. Eleven years after joining the faculty, she became department chairperson. Three years later, in 1959, she was promoted to full professor. Lee discussed her leadership position in the *Chicago Sun-Times*: "I was a woman, I was in a man's field, and I was Chinese. That meant three strikes against me," she said. "The fact that I was able to overcome these barriers is a tremendous encouragement to others, particularly women who belong to minority groups."

In 1951, Lee married Glenn Ginn, a Chinese American lawyer from Phoenix, Arizona. She took a leave of absence from Roosevelt in 1961 to teach at Phoenix College, where she stayed through 1963. There, she continued to teach her belief that racial hatred and separatism must be overcome for true democratic equality.

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—Sketch by Mary Anne Klasen

Sammy Lee

(1920–)

Olympic diver, physician

When Dr. Sammy Lee, Olympic gold medalist and ear specialist, was in junior high school, he attended a party given by a classmate. When the hostess' parents realized that Lee, then student body president, was not white, he was asked to leave. Returning home in tears, Lee asked his father why he was not born white. "My father wisely told me how lucky I was to be an American and that if I did not act and perform by showing the fine qualities of my Korean heritage, I would never become a good American," Lee recalled in an interview with Terry Hong.

Some ten years later, Lee proved to the world that he was an exemplary citizen of the United States. Even after graduating medical school with a specialization in diseases of the ear, Lee became in 1948 the first American-born Asian to win an Olympic gold medal in platform diving. Four years later, he became the first male diver to win consecutive gold medals. Lee's talents and accomplishments are many—during his illustrious life, he has been and continues to be student, teacher, leader, champion, doctor, lecturer, American representative to the world, husband, father, and more recently, tennis and golf player. While he is full of sparkling humor and bursting with charismatic energy, underneath Lee's playful exterior radiates a deeply rooted pride in his Korean ancestry. He has always strongly believed that "immigrants are the lifeblood of America." He emphasized, "We need fresh blood to make the American dream a reality."

The American Dream come True

Born on August 1, 1920 in Fresno, California, to immigrant parents, Lee was raised on the ideal that in America—the land of freedom and choice for all, regardless of



Sammy Lee

race, color or creed—he could be anything he wanted. Lee explained, “My parents used acts of discrimination to their advantage. They told me that prejudiced people were like the pupil of an eye. The more light you try to shine in them, the more it contracts. Born in America, you have all the rights and privileges. It’s in the law. And if you allow these pickpockets, these bigots, to pick from your pocket full of dreams, then you won’t have any dreams. Life without dreams is like a bird without wings. You can’t fly. And so it was. We [Lee and his two sisters] all fulfilled our dreams.”

In 1932, Lee was twelve years old when the Olympic games were held in Los Angeles, where the Lee family had settled. When the young boy learned for the first time what the Olympic games were, he precociously announced to his father that he would someday be an Olympic champion. When his father asked in which sport, Lee answered, “I don’t know yet, but I’ll find one.”

That summer, Lee recalled, “I noticed that I was doing things off the diving board that my honky brothers couldn’t do.” Under the tutelage of Hart Crum, a well-respected local black athlete and “one of [Lee’s] heroes,” Lee took to the board. “Hart double-bounced me and I did my first forward one-and-a-half somersault. I was so excited that I ran all the way home and breathlessly told my dad that I’d found the sport I was going to be an Olympic champion in.” Still in high school, Lee’s diving career had begun.

However, the local Brookside pool where Lee practiced was only open to non-whites on Mondays, referred to as International Days. By declaration of the health department, the pool was then drained, cleaned, and disinfected for white swimmers by Tuesday morning. Forty years after Lee swam there, Brookside pool’s ex-director approached Lee after a speaking engagement. He revealed to Lee that Brookside pool was too large to be drained in one night, and that the water level was lowered just enough to convince passersby that, indeed, the water was being changed. Later, in the darkness, the pool was refilled to its capacity level. Lee chuckled, “We were swimming in the same water after all.”

With Crum’s patient teaching, Lee earned the attention of ex-Olympic coach Jim Ryan. Day after day, month after month, year after year, Lee listened to Ryan’s curses and demands and met his grueling expectations. Surviving Ryan’s relentless practices, Lee was ready to face any challenge. “Don’t let people ever tell you anything is impossible,” Lee told Hong. “Only you know the limit to your abilities.”

A Credit to His Profession

Amidst his training, Lee graduated high school as valedictorian of his class and student body president. Already gaining national recognition in diving, he entered Occidental College with plans to pursue a medical career. However, by his junior year, Lee’s grades had fallen so low that he almost was not recommended to medical school by his academic adviser. “My adviser thought I would probably be the first Occidental graduate to flunk out of medical school, but out of respect for my father who was also an Occidental graduate, he gave me a recommendation.”

In 1942, Lee enrolled at Southern California Medical School. He remembered, “It was so traumatic to meet all those brains with photographic memories, guys who could make 4.0s without even trying. It was one of the most traumatic things in my life, to realize that I couldn’t be the best in everything. I had to really evaluate myself and I realized that I could still be on the medical team if I passed. I may not be Phi Beta Kappa, I thought, but I’m going to stay in and be one of the most compassionate doctors and a credit to my profession.”

In spite of personal hardship, Lee finished his medical degree by the time he traveled to London in 1948 as a member of the U.S. Olympic Diving Team. There he became the first American of Korean descent to win a gold medal. He was also the first non-white to win a gold medal in diving. Lightheartedly, he recalled with laughter in his eyes, “If 12,000 people hadn’t been looking at me, I would have pee-ed in my pants.” He continued, “The ‘Star Spangled Banner’ never sounded so good. I was proud of two things. I was wearing the flag of my country on my chest and I was wearing the flag of my Asian ancestors on my face.” He added with humor, “For the first time, American sports weren’t in black and white. I added a little yellow.”

Four years later, America was involved in the Korean War. Lee had entered the U.S. Army's specialized training program in 1942 to help finance medical school. After graduation, he had received his post as a lieutenant in the Army Medical Corps and was serving his residency. When asked by the U.S. Olympic coach to compete in the 1952 Olympics, Lee anxiously asked his commanding officer, "Is it morally right that I should ask to compete in the Olympics again when my country is at war in my ancestral land of Korea?" He received his answer: "There's only one doctor who can win the gold medal for the U.S. and we have thousands of doctors who can repair the wounded. If you do not make a comeback, the U.S. will lose the gold medal to Mexico." With that approval, Lee repeated his winning performance in Helsinki, setting new diving records with his second Olympic gold medal. It was August 1, 1952—his thirty-second birthday. "You know what great philosophical thought was running through my mind as I hit that pool? Happy Birthday, you SOB. You did it again," he chuckled.

In 1953, Lee was presented with the James E. Sullivan Award, the most prestigious award given to America's outstanding amateur athlete. The State Department sent him on a goodwill exhibition tour through ten different Southeast Asian countries. He toured the world, expounding on the freedom and opportunities available in America. After each exhibition, he addressed his audiences: "If the majority of the American people did not practice what they preach, how I could I be here as a two-time Olympic gold medal winner, a doctor of medicine and the winner of the James E. Sullivan Award? In America, we have a commitment to excellence. And we have every opportunity."

Ironically, back home in California, Lee could not purchase a home. He wrote to CBS news correspondent, Robert Pierpoint, a personal friend and later godfather to Lee's daughter: "Things have really improved in California. They no longer slam the door in our faces like they did to my father saying, 'no Chinks' or 'no Japs,' but I can't buy a home in Orange County." Pierpoint contacted Edward R. Murrow and together they orchestrated a widespread media blitz—"Sammy Lee cannot buy a home in Orange County." The response was overwhelming. Personal telephone calls and telegrams came from such people as then-vice-president Richard Nixon, television show host Ed Sullivan, Korean president Syngman Rhee, army generals, famous athletes, and entertainers. "Nothing I had ever accomplished in my life touched me as much as this response did," Lee recalled. His ideals of America and American freedom were once again renewed.

Serving His Country Well

During his extraordinary career, Lee has served numerous U.S. presidents. He was President Dwight D. Eisenhower's personal representative to the 1956 Olympics in Melbourne, Australia. He was a member of the Presidential

Council on Physical Fitness and Sports between 1970 and 1975 under President Richard Nixon. He served as Nixon's personal representative to the 1972 Olympics in Munich, Germany, and as President Ronald Reagan's representative to the 1988 Olympics in Seoul.

In addition, Lee has coached both U.S. and international diving teams. In 1979, he was the first foreign coach invited to China to evaluate their diving program. He has also been instrumental in the career of individual divers, coaching Bob Webster to gold during the 1960 Games and the legendary Greg Louganis, whom Lee described as "another son," to his first Olympics in 1976 where he captured silver. As if to bring Lee's Olympic legacy full-circle, Lee was a proud Olympic torch runner and flag bearer when the Games returned more than half a century later to Los Angeles in 1984. Today, Lee is retired from being a physician and surgeon and is an avid tennis player. In the last year, "I got shamed into playing golf," he said with a laugh. "Tennis has made me bilingual in both English and profanity. And golf has made English a second language," he claimed.

In describing his philosophy of life, Lee explained, "I believe that success in life is like the steps of a ladder, with each step being necessary in order to get to the top of our life's ambition. Too many of us ask to be boosted up three and four steps at a time, totally ignoring the time spent by our victorious competitors. That's what I used to do. I used to pray every night that someday I would be an Olympic champion. But I remember my dad saying that when I lost a diving contest, 'Never use an excuse of your racial background. Just work harder. If you're not proud of the color of your skin and your ancestral heritage, you'll never be accepted as an American.' Lee took his father's words to heart.

Indeed, Lee is an American who has achieved his ambitions. He has left his indelible mark on American history. As he told Hong, "You can't have youth forever, but if you have courage and endurance, your character can live forever."

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Lee, Sammy, interview with Terry Hong, June 1988.

Lee, Sammy, phone interview with Terry Hong, May 14, 1994.

—Sketch by Terry Hong

and Yosano Akiko, politically active Asian lesbians. ALOEC also researched the representation of lesbians among Hindu goddesses and in Hindu statuary.

ALOEC's next major organizing event was the 1989 march on Washington in which gay and lesbian groups from around the country descended on the nation's capital to demand civil rights and equal protection under the law. While working to organize a visible Asian presence at the march, Chan discovered a network of similar groups around the country and together they formed the Asian Pacific Lesbian Network (now known as the Asian Pacific Bi-Sexual Lesbian Network). This laid the groundwork to begin connecting with the Asian Lesbian Network in Asia, which has organized several lesbian conferences in various Asian countries.

On the political front, ALOEC was very critical of the representation of Asian women in the Broadway play *Miss Saigon*, and was active in the 1994 commemoration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of New York City's Stonewall Rebellion, a spontaneous riot in Greenwich Village in protest of police brutality and intimidation that is generally considered to mark the birth of the gay rights movement.

Chan described her role models as her mother and older sister, both of whom have been very supportive of her and who have given her strength and determination from an early age. Her mother was born in China and was a refugee from the Japanese invasion, surviving years of war and starvation. Chan found strength and inspiration in her mother's courage and perseverance. She said that she and her mother "have a very deep respect for one another . . . and I consider myself very lucky."

Sources:

Chan, June, telephone interview with Jim Henry, August 4, 1994.

—Sketch by Jim Henry

Subrahmanyan Chandrasekhar

(1910–)

Astrophysicist

Astrophysicist Subrahmanyan Chandrasekhar was awarded the Nobel Prize for physics in 1983, with William A. Fowler. Chandrasekhar's award-winning theory, completed some thirty years earlier, concerned the structure of white dwarfs, medium-sized stars that have spent all of their fuel and collapsed into dense, white-hot balls about

the size of the Earth. His pioneering work would lay the theoretical groundwork for the eventual discovery of black holes.

Subrahmanyan Chandrasekhar was born on October 19, 1910, in Lahore, India (now Pakistan). His father was a distinguished musicologist and his uncle was the physicist Sir Chandrasekhar V. Raman, who was awarded the Nobel Prize in 1930. Subrahmanyan was very excited by his uncle's work and decided at a young age to study physics himself. He published his first paper, an analysis of the thermodynamics of the interior of stars, at the age of eighteen in the *Indian Journal of Physics*.

The Chandrasekhar Limit

After graduation from high school, Chandrasekhar studied theoretical physics at the University of Madras, where he was especially interested in the field of astrophysics and the pioneering work then being done by two British scientists, Sir Arthur Stanley Eddington and Ralph Howard Fowler. Chandrasekhar earned his bachelor's degree in 1930 and received a scholarship from the government of India to continue his studies at Cambridge University in England. At Cambridge, he concentrated his studies on the behavior of stars that have run out of fuel, or "died." Chandrasekhar believed that he had detected an error in the prevailing scientific literature about the way in which stars larger than the sun died. Contrary to the theory of the day, he believed that the tremendous gravitational force of large stars would prevent their stabilization into white dwarfs. Rather, the electrons in the star's gasses would move increasingly faster, approaching a state known as relativistic degeneracy, at which molecular matter is moving at speeds near the speed of light. Under these conditions, the young astrophysicist postulated, stars would not collapse into white dwarfs, but simply continue to collapse.

In 1932, Chandrasekhar published his first paper on the subject. The next year he received his Ph.D. from Cambridge, where he was offered a fellowship to continue his studies. By this time he had developed a complete theory detailing his new hypothesis, and he was invited by the Royal Astronomical Society to present his findings at their annual meeting. When Chandrasekhar presented his theory, however, it was not well received. The scientific establishment was less than eager to adopt a new theory that refuted the work of a prominent member, which Chandrasekhar's certainly did. It called into question the theories of Sir Arthur Stanley Eddington, perhaps the most respected English physicist of his time. After Chandrasekhar delivered his presentation, Eddington took the podium and ridiculed the young scientist's propositions, suggesting they were outlandish and, if taken to their logical conclusion, suggested the existence of tiny balls of energy so dense and with such a tremendous gravitational field that not even light would be able to escape. Time has proven Chandrasekhar correct in this instance, and today



Subrahmanyan Chandrasekhar

the point that separates stars that will collapse into white dwarfs and those that will collapse into black holes is called the Chandrasekhar Limit.

In *A Passion to Know* by John Tierney, Chandrasekhar discussed how differently his life could have been had Eddington not ridiculed his now proven hypotheses. "It's very difficult to speculate. Eddington would have made the whole area a very spectacular one to investigate, and many of the properties of black holes might have been discovered twenty or thirty years ahead of time. I can easily imagine that theoretical astronomy would have been very different....My position in science would have been radically altered as of that moment. Eddington's praise could make one famous in astronomy."

Coming to the United States

Being in a theoretical dispute with England's greatest astronomer left Chandrasekhar with few academic options in England and in 1937 he left for America, where he took a position as a research associate at the University of Chicago. In this position he continued his work on the deaths of stars and in 1939 published *An Introduction to the Study of Stellar Structures*. Largely ignored at the time of its publication, the book was recognized as a classic work only twenty years later.

In the next several years Chandrasekhar began studying various other aspects of astrophysics while being

promoted to an associate professor in 1942, professor in 1944, and, in 1947, just ten years after coming to Chicago, distinguished service professor of theoretical astrophysics. Throughout his career he has shown a remarkable ability to change areas of expertise. In 1942 he published his second book, *Principles of Stellar Dynamics*, which described the behavior and evolution of star clusters. Toward the middle of the 1940s Chandrasekhar began studying yet another field, the radiative transfer of energy in the interior of stars. He followed studies in this area with inquiries into the effects of magnetism in the universe, the stability of ellipsoidal figures of equilibrium, and the general theory of relativity and relativistic astrophysics. In the 1970s, Chandrasekhar returned to the first field he had studied—the creation of black holes—work the scientific community had finally come to validate. He has written several books, many of which are considered classics. Among them are: *Radiative Transfer* (1960), *Hydrodynamic and Hydromagnetic Stability* (1961), *Ellipsoidal Figures of Equilibrium* (1969), and *The Mathematical Theory of Black Holes* (1983).

Chandrasekhar has received many honors during his career, including the Nobel Prize in 1983. The announcement from the Swedish Academy stated: "Chandrasekhar's possibly best known achievement, accomplished when he was in his 20s, is the study of the structure of white dwarfs. Although many of these investigations are of older dates, they have through the great process of astronomy and space research in recent years gained renewed interest."

Chandrasekhar also holds twenty honorary degrees, holds membership in twenty-one learned societies, and is the recipient of the Gold Medal of the Royal Astronomical Society of London, the Rumford Medal of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, the Royal Medal of the Royal Society of London, the National Medal of Science, and the Henry Draper Medal of the National Academy of Sciences.

As of mid-1994, Chandrasekhar had retired from the University of Chicago and was working on translating Isaac Newton's classic work *The Principia* into the language of modern mathematics.

Sources:

Books

Tierney, John. "Subrahmanyan Chandrasekhar: Quest for Order." In *A Passion to Know*, edited by Allen L. Hammond. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1984.

Periodicals

"Nobel Prize to Chandrasekhar and Fowler for Astrophysics." *Physics Today*, January 1984, pp. 17–20.

—Sketch by Jim Henry

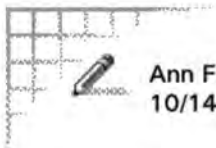
Medal of Freedom

§ 5-16

- o Business
- Entertainment / Arts
- o Law
- o Academic
- o Government
- Military
- Sports
- o Non-profits
- o Labor
- o Science
- o Medicine
- o Conservation
- o Religion

Hispanic
Black

o Women
Republicans



Ann F. Lewis

10/14/98 02:30:16 PM

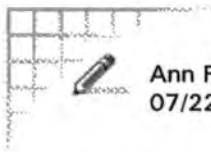
Record Type: Record

To: Phillip Caplan/WHO/EOP

cc:

Subject: Nominee

For the Medal of Freedom: Evvy Dubrow. Recognizes working women, a long time stalwart advocate for working people and civil rights, etc. Could be a one woman History Commission



Ann F. Lewis
07/22/98 09:46:58 AM

Record Type: Record

To: Phillip Caplan/WHO/EOP

cc:

Subject: Medal of Freedom

Here's my first set of suggestions . These are mostly drawn from the National Women's Hall of Fame -- full list available on request.

Betty Friedan, b. 1921 her book *The Feminine Mystique* inspired current womens movement; now working on issues of families, new work patterns, etc;

Eunice Kennedy Shriver, b 1921: Founder of the Special Olympics

Constance Baker Motley, b 1921 (it was a very good year): Judge; was attorney for NAACP Inc Fund etc

Wilhelmina Holliday , founder of the National Museum for Women in the Arts --

Bette Bao Lord, president of Freedom House, founded in 1941 to advocate for freedom and human rights round the world ;author ; would need nexus search becasue has criticized us on China but not personally I dont think and not since trip ----



Marsha Scott
10/02/98 03:21:25 PM

Record Type: Record

To: Phillip Caplan/WHO/EOP

cc:

Subject: Medal of Freedom Suggestions

----- Forwarded by Marsha Scott/WHO/EOP on 10/02/98 03:22 PM -----



Marsha Scott
10/02/98 03:20:12 PM

Record Type: Record

To:

cc: Sean P. Maloney/WHO/EOP

Subject: Medal of Freedom Suggestions

sorry that I am so late but I feel as if I have been in list purgatory all week. The following are folks that I think fit our criteria:

11 Former Congressman Edward Roybal - 20 year Congressman from California. champion of the elderly. Created Geriatric centers throughout California for geriatric research. Represented the east LA district (80%) Hispanic. this is now cong. Bacerras district. Roybal created the Commission on Aging and it was his work with this commission that put geriontology into the common lexicon. The First Lady used a lot of the Commissions work on our early health care proposals. His daughter Lucille will probably be the next chair of the Hispanic Caucus. Cong. Roybal is considered the dean of the hispanic legislator and is revered throughout the country not just by hispanics but all the elderly who are aware of the Commissions work.

2. Sister Isolina Ferre - A Catholic nun in Puerto Rico. sister isolina is considered the Mother Theresa of Puerto Rico. She is from a very wealthy family and her older brother is a big Republican. Her nephew owns the biggest newspaper in Puerto Rico. Sister Isolina is a true humanitarian. She took the southern part of the island and founded schools, day care centers, worked with youth to get them out of gangs, started hospices and programs to feed the poor. She is in her 80's. In 1991 she was named the United Way Volunteer of the Year. She is recognized throughout the hispanic communities as a saintly humanitarian and as such is highly revered.

3. Adelfa Botello Callejo - Adelfa is in her late 70's and with her husband founded the law firm Callejo & Callejo. She is a rags to riches tale. She is known throughout Texas and the southwest regions for her civil rights actions for desegregation and immigrant rights. She was instrumental in the civil rights actions for desegregation in Dallas. She founded the Mexican Bar Association in Texas; was regional President of the Hispanic National Bar Association; former Co-Chair of

Southwest Voter Registration Project; former Board member of MALDEF; and countless other community and civic organizations both local and national. She has built a nationally recognized career on defending the poor and defenseless.

4. Abraham Chavez - He was violinist and conductor of the Dallas Symphony Orchestra. For over 50 years he also worked with disadvantaged kids in the El Paso area. He is not only a recognized musician but is also recognized as a leading humanitarian and champion of disadvantaged children. He just received the Hispanic Heritage Award.

5. Judge Cruz Reynosa - Judge Reynosa is the dean of hispanic jurists. He is presently a professor at Stanford law. Under governor Jerry Brown's tenure in California, Cruz was a State Supreme Court Judge. While this tenure was marred by controversy involving the entire Bird Court (Chief Justice Rose Bird), he is nationally recognized as a leading legal scholar and humanitarian.

I am also working on getting other women's names but I really liked these five hispanics. Let me know if you need more. Thanks.

THE WHITE HOUSE

Phil -

This is another very
interesting Asian American
woman, albeit a rather
controversial one. Check
her out.

Jascha

X62109

Medal of Freedom

Kochiyama, Yuri 205

became involved in left-wing political activity and left the country for South America with a comrade to learn and study and to escape the increasing political repression. He left Japan on September 2, 1917, and landed in Mexico. Having decided to head to the United States, he underwent tremendous hardships in crossing the Mexican desert before reaching the border, then worked on a Japanese cotton farm prior to crossing at Calexico in March 1918. For the next few years, he was a migrant laborer and "buranketto-boi" ("blanket boy"; see BURANKE KATSUGI) in California. He eventually settled in Los Angeles and became a gardener; he was active in the SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA GARDENERS FEDERATION, writing for its bulletin until the outbreak of World War II. He also wrote for other publications, including *Ryukyu*, the journal of the Okinawan KENJINKAI in the 1930s.

With the coming of the war, he and all other Japanese Americans living on the West Coast were removed to inland CONCENTRATION CAMPS. He was sent to HEART MOUNTAIN. Like many other leftists in camp, he believed in aiding the United States in the fight against fascism despite the wrong of the mass incarceration. He left camp at the first opportunity for work on the outside; in May 1943, he took a job with the Omaha Sheep Company in Nebraska. His written accounts of life on the outside were published in the New York newspaper the *Hokubei Jiji* and encouraged other ISSEI to leave camp. He moved to New York in October 1943 and began to work as a civilian employee with the Office of Strategic Services in April 1944, eventually serving on the Indian and Chinese fronts doing translation and propaganda work. While in Asia, he saw the devastation of the war firsthand and became active in organizing relief activities upon his return to the states. He wrote of conditions in Okinawa for newspapers and printed a pamphlet coauthored by Shingi Nakamura upon his return in January 1946. Kochi was among those who started the Committee for the Mobilization of Okinawan Relief in April 1946 in New York and the Okinawan Relief League in Los Angeles in June 1946. For the next five years, he published the newsletter *Kyuen News* (Relief News) while serving as head of the Information Bureau of the Relief League. He made his living as a gardener.

In his later life, he became a consultant and advisor in the formation of the PIONEER CENTER in Los Angeles and was an organizer of the Japanese Welfare Rights Organization and served as its first president. He also served as coeditor of the book *Hokubei Okinawajin Shi* (History of the Okinawans in North America; it was later translated and published in English in 1988) but passed away on December 20, 1980, just prior to its publication.

For further reading: Paul S. Kochi, *Imin No Aima* (An Immigrant's sorrowful tale), Ben Kobashigawa, trans. Los Angeles: Privately printed, 1978 and reprinting of a 1937-38 article in which he describes his tortuous journey to America. Kochi is also profiled in *Okinawa Club of America, comp. History of the Okinawans in North America*. Ben Kobashigawa, trans. Los Angeles: UCLA Asian American Studies Center and The Okinawa Club of America, 1988, the work whose Japanese version he coedited.

Kochiyama, Yuri (1921-) Human rights advocate and political activist. On an episode of the "Phil Donohue" talk show, a gray-haired Asian American woman boldly stood up from the audience, looked into the camera, and called upon the show's millions of viewers to fight racism wherever it exists in the world. That person was Yuri Kochiyama, a lifelong political activist and internationally recognized human rights advocate. Born in San Pedro, California, where her father operated a fish market, she was incarcerated during World War II at Santa Anita "ASSEMBLY CENTER" and JEROME, Arkansas. It was the CONCENTRATION CAMP experience that forced her to begin to examine racism and injustice in society. After the war, Kochiyama moved to New York City with her husband, Bill Kochiyama, a veteran of the 442ND REGIMENTAL COMBAT TEAM. In the 1950s, she became involved in the Civil Rights movement alongside leaders of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) and was also inspired by the successful Cuban Revolution.

A turning point in Kochiyama's activist career came in 1960 when she, Bill and her six children moved to Harlem, the predominantly African American neighborhood of New York City. To the politically-minded Kochiyama, moving to Harlem in the midst of the Civil Rights movement was a dream come true. She became active in educational struggles through the Harlem Parents Committee and sent three of her children to the Harlem Freedom School. Kochiyama also worked on community campaigns for better living and working conditions. In 1963, she was arrested along with her oldest son Billy and 600 others while demonstrating for construction jobs for African Americans and Puerto Ricans. While in court, she had the opportunity to meet Malcolm X. This was the beginning of a close and ongoing relationship Kochiyama would have with the revolutionary African American leader. She joined Malcolm's Organization for Afro American Unity in March of 1964 and attended his liberation school. No longer content with Martin Luther King's vision of civil rights, Kochiyama became an adherent to Malcolm's internationalist concept of human rights and his brand of black revolutionary nationalism based on the principles of self-determination, self-reliance and self-defense. In June 1964, she organized a meeting between Malcolm X and the

206 Koda Keisaburo

HIBAKUSHA (atomic bomb survivors). Kochiyama was with Malcolm X at the time of his assassination.

After Malcolm's death, Kochiyama carried on his vision by demonstrating against the Vietnam War, supporting the fight for ethnic studies and seeking solidarity with African Americans, Chicanos and Native Americans. In December 1990, she was selected to be a keynote speaker at a conference in New York City celebrating the life and legacy of Malcolm X. Yuri and Bill still reside in Harlem, where she remains active in movements to achieve Puerto Rican independence, free political prisoners and stop anti-Asian violence. Adding to over five decades of struggle for justice, Yuri Kochiyama remains an inspiration to future generations of activists.

For further reading, see Yuri Kochiyama (as told to Sasha Hohn). "Because Movement Work Is Contagious." *Gidra* 1990: 6, 10 and *Fabmercham's Daughter: An Oral History*. New York: Community Documentation Workshops, St. Mark's Church in the Bowery, 1981. See also Joann Faung Jean Lee. *Asian American Experiences in the United States: Oral Histories of First to Fourth Generation Americans from China, the Philippines, Japan, India, the Pacific Islands, Vietnam and Cambodia*. Jefferson, N.C.: McFarland & Company, 1991, which contains autobiographical reflections by Kochiyama.

SCOTT KURASHIGE

Koda Keisaburo (1882-1964) Rice farmer. Known as the "rice king," Keisaburo Koda was also the recipient of the largest settlement resulting from the **JAPANESE AMERICAN EVACUATION CLAIMS ACT**. He was born in Fukushima, the son of a samurai turned rice miller. After serving as a guide for a man from Tokyo who told him about America, he jumped at the opportunity to come to the U.S. in 1906 to join his brother. He moved up and down the West Coast as a migrant farm worker, a laundry worker, an oil driller and a hotel worker. After saving some money, he opened three laundries but soon recognized the limitations of this sort of venture. He then moved to Southern California and began a wholesale fish distribution company with the Tajima brothers and amassed a fortune during the World War I years. With the end of the war, harder times came and he gladly accepted an offer of \$250,000 for his business. He then moved to Sacramento to try growing rice and share-cropped 1,400 acres and rented 1,800 more. When the initial crop was destroyed by geese and bad weather, he lost \$140,000. After working as a laborer for a time, he tried again and, with the backing of a Jewish friend, grew 2,000 acres of rice in Woodland. From 1924-27, he made \$20,000-\$30,000 a year in various rice-growing ventures. By 1932, he was growing over 10,000 acres of crops. He pioneered the method of using airplanes to plant rice, built his own mill and established the Kokuho brand. By the eve of World War II, he was worth several million dollars.



Keisaburo Koda. Tama & Edward Koda Collection. Japanese American National Museum Photographic & Moving Image Archive

Unfortunately for Koda, money couldn't ensure his freedom after 1942. He spent the war years in the **GRANADA, Colorado, CONCENTRATION CAMP**. Upon returning to his farm, he found that two-thirds of his land and his mill had been sold off by "friends" without his knowledge. His farming equipment was gone and his hogs had "died." He placed his faith in the legal system to get his land back and, with the help of his sons, he began farming again. The Koda farm began to market a new rice; Kokuho Rose became an instant success and restored his wealth. Upon retirement, Koda helped form a Japanese American insurance company, persuaded the Bank of Tokyo to open a branch in California, and worked on the campaign to gain naturalization rights for the **ISSEI**. Seventeen years after the passage of the Evacuation Claims Act and over 20 years after being forcibly removed from their land, the Koda family was awarded \$362,500 in 1965, a sum hardly sufficient to cover the litigation costs. Ironically, Keisaburo Koda died while visiting Japan in 1964 and didn't live to see a dime of the settlement.

For further reading, see Japanese American Curriculum Project. *Japanese American Journey: The Story of a People*. San Marco, CA: Japanese American Curriculum Project, 1985.

~~The President has chosen to award the Medal to the following people:~~

~~State~~ *Public Servants*
Gerald Ford

Lloyd Bentsen

George Mitchell

The following names will go to the President for his decision:

*likely
be included in them. to the President*

American Heroes

John Glenn (77). Successfully piloted our country's first manned orbital mission and recently returned to space as our nation's oldest astronaut. Currently serving in his fourth consecutive term as United States Senator.

Civil Rights

Daisy Bates (83). Mentor to the Little Rock Nine, she and the students chosen to integrate Little Rock Central High School entered that school in 1957, escorted by paratroopers.

Constance Baker Motley (77). Won nine out of ten civil rights cases she argued before the U.S. Supreme Court to enforce Brown v. Board of Education. New York State's first black woman senator. Appointed by President Johnson as the first African American female federal judge.

Environmental

Laurence Rockefeller (88). Philanthropist who has donated money and land -- including property in New York, Vermont, Wyoming, and the Virgin Islands -- for national parks and contributes his time and money to environmental protection, cancer research, and the development of emerging technologies.

Human Rights

Edgar Bronfman, Sr. (68). Human rights advocate, proponent of religious freedom, and President of the World Jewish Congress, he has helped achieve some justice for Holocaust victims by spearheading the retrieval and return of assets confiscated during the Holocaust.

Robert Bernstein (75). Founder of Human Rights Watch, which monitors human rights in the Western Hemisphere, Asia, Africa, and the Middle East. Publisher of the works of Eastern Bloc dissidents like Andrei Sakharov and Vaclav Havel and Chinese dissidents such as Wei Jingsheng and Harry Wu.

Ford Bronfman 2 BW
Mitchell Bernstein 1 Human Rights
Bentsen Rockefeller Def. Justice

97
PWW 3 WP
1 BM 1 Native Am
1 HM 1 AA

The following names are for discussion:

Children and Families

Gloria Yerkovich (56). Founded Child Find, Inc., an organization devoted to locating abducted and missing children. Yerkovich's efforts raised awareness of the problem of missing and abducted children, which led to the passage of the 1982 Omnibus Victims Protection Act and the Missing Children Act.

Civil Rights/Government Service

Shirley Chisholm (74). First African American female member of Congress; first African American or female candidate for President of a major political party.

Betty Friedan (77). Author of the *Feminine Mystique*. Co-founder and first president of the National Organization for Women. Helped to found the National Abortion Rights Action League and the National Women's Political Caucus.

Robert Parris Moses (63). Instrumental in shifting the emphasis of civil rights movement from sit-ins and Freedom Rides to voter registration. Helped to organize Freedom Summer, whose effect was to expose the deep racism of white Mississippi and spur the federal government into action. Later established the Algebra Project, a math and science program aimed at inner city and minority school children.

Education

Ruth Colvin (82). Founded Literacy Volunteers of America, a grass-roots nonprofit organization that provides free tutoring to functionally illiterate adults.

Human Rights

Harry Belafonte (71). Helped to coalesce the cultural community behind the 1960's civil rights movement. Launched the USA for Africa project to address the effects of war, drought, and famine in Africa. Brought artists together to record "We are the World." Helped initiate Hands Across America in an effort to relieve hunger in the U.S.

Labor

Evy Dubrow (81). One of the founders of the Coalition of Labor Union Women and a former union leader who fought against the return of the sweatshop, against unfair trade laws that would exploit U.S. and foreign workers, for labor law reform, a minimum wage increase, and family and medical leave.

Dolores Huerta (68). Co-founded the United Farm Workers of America with Cesar Chavez and remains its vice president. More recently, has worked through the Feminist Majority Fund and Foundation to develop empowerment projects for Hispanic women and other women of color.

Beyoncé

Carl Sagan - posthumous

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 9, 1998

MEMORANDUM FOR DISTRIBUTION

FROM: PHIL CAPLAN *Phil*

SUBJECT: Medal of Freedom meeting

There will be a meeting tomorrow, September 10, at 10:30 AM (change from 10:00) in Room 180 OEOB, to begin discussing candidates to recommend to the President for the 1998 "class" of Medal of Freedom recipients.

This is the highest civilian award the President can bestow and the awardees should be people of high distinction. During this Administration, the common thread that has run through the recipients has been service to others; and we have looked to many fields for people who embody this ideal -- business, entertainment and the arts, law, academic, government, the military, sports, non-profits, philanthropy, labor, science, medicine, journalism and religion.

I have attached two lists: 1) a very preliminary list of names for this year made up of names culled from nominations we have received from the outside, and some other ideas (please note that this list includes several names the President has already decided should get the medal this year); and 2) previous medal winners for the past six years.

We have a high degree of discretion in making recommendations to the President and are looking for creative ideas -- diverse candidates in particular. Thanks.

DISTRIBUTION:

Erskine Bowles
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Minyon Moore
Michael Waldman
Jeff Shesol
Lowell Weiss
Sid Blumenthal

Jake Siewert
Mike McCurry
Joe Lockhart
Barry Toiv
Amy Weiss
Doug Sosnik
Chuck Ruff
Cheryl Mills
Sandy Berger
Jim Steinberg
Tony Blinken
Ron Klain
Neal Lane
Gene Sperling
Richard Socarides

James Watson
Biology

Leon Sullivan
Peter Gombas

1998 - Medal of Freedom

Peter Gnomas

- too current, young

President Carter
President Ford
George Mitchell
Lloyd Bentsen

Higgins

Eddie Robinson

Belabonte -

Lee Russell
Oak Ridge, TN
M11 and

Carl Sagan (posthumously)

medal

Senator John Glenn (post Shuttle flight?)

very sick - can't travel

Daisy Bates - civil rights, mentoring/organizing the Little Rock Nine

Walter Bergman - civil rights work, Freedom Rider

Robert Moses - civil rights, SNCC, Freedom Rider, voting rights

Low Pawks

✓ Bayard Rustin

Max Kampelman - arms control, government service

Robert Bernstein - human rights, founded Human Rights Watch, one-time head of Random House - human rights, Doctors w/o Borders

Edgar Bronfman, Sr. - President of the World Jewish Congress since 1980, anti-semitism, leader of Holocaust assets recovery movement

Ben Meelas - Holocaust Survivor Group

80 David Brower - former head of Sierra Club and founder and current co-director of the Earth Island Institute, Brower successfully fought to keep dams out of the Grand Canyon and played a key role in establishing a national wilderness system.

Elsa Lopez

Chrissie Collins - created Medic Alert (large letter writing campaign)

LaDonna Harris - Native American's and women's rights

- Larr Harris Lynn Cotton

quicky? Dolores Huerta - Co-founder, with Cesar Chavez, of the United Farm Workers of America

Kenneth Jernigan - principal leader of the National Federation of the Blind for more than 35 years. During his tenure, the organization has expanded from 7 states to 50 states and has worked to ensure equal rights for blind Americans.

Disabled

Tom Stoddard

founder - org. leaders
Civil Rights

Surgeon General - who died -

Sam Bead - Historian, Disturbed Philosopher

Legal Community

Prepared by Executive Clerk

PRESIDENTIAL MEDAL OF FREEDOM
PRESENTED BY
President Clinton

- - -

FARMER, James	
civil rights leader, formed Congress of Racial Equality	
FULBRIGHT, J. William	05/05/93
Public Servant, former U.S. Senator and Member, U.S. House of Representatives from Arkansas, longtime Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, founder of the Fulbright Foreign Scholarship Program	
ASHE, Arthur, Jr. (POSTHUMOUSLY)	06/20/93
Athlete, former Professional Tennis Player, Philanthropist, Author	
POWELL, General Colin L., USA (WITH DISTINCTION)	09/30/93
Military Officer, Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff during Operations Desert Shield/Desert Storm, Persian Gulf, former Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs, Deputy Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs	
RAYE, Martha	11/15/93
Entertainer, Humanitarian	
BRENNAN, William J., Jr.	11/30/93
Public Servant, former Associate Justice of the Supreme Court	
DOUGLAS, Marjory Stoneman	11/30/93
Conservationist, led early crusade to preserve and restore the Florida Everglades	
MARSHALL, Thurgood (POSTHUMOUSLY)	11/30/93
Public Servant, Attorney, former Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, Solicitor General of the United States, United States Circuit Judge for the Second Circuit, first African American to sit on the Supreme Court	
RAUH, Joseph L., Jr. (POSTHUMOUSLY)	11/30/93
Lawyer, Civil Rights and labor activist; former Counsel, United Auto Workers; General Counsel, Leadership Conference on Civil Rights	
WISDOM, John Minor	11/30/93
Public Servant, former United States Circuit Judge for the Fifth Circuit	
BLOCK, Herbert	08/08/94
Political Cartoonist	
CHAVEZ, Cesar E. (POSTHUMOUSLY)	08/08/94
Union Leader, United Farm Workers of America	
FLEMMING, Arthur	08/08/94
Public Servant, former Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, Chairman of the Commission on Civil Rights	
GRANT, James	08/08/94
Executive Director of UNICEF	
HEIGHT, Dorothy Irene	08/08/94
Civil Rights, Women's Rights Advocate	
JORDAN, Barbara	08/08/94
Public Servant, Educator, former Member of the U.S. House of Representatives from Texas	
KIRKLAND, Joseph Lane	08/08/94
Labor Leader, President AFL-CIO	
MICHEL, Robert H.	08/08/94
Public Servant, Member of the U.S. House of Representatives from Illinois, Republican Leader	

SHRIVER, Robert Sargent Public Servant, former Director of the Peace Corps	08/08/94
CHARREN, Peggy Founder of Action for Children's Television	09/29/95
COLEMAN, William Thaddeus, Jr. Public Servant, former Secretary of Transportation, Chairman of the Board of the NAACP Legal Defense & Educational Fund	09/29/95
COONEY, Joan Ganz Creator of Children's Television Workshop, creator of SESAME STREET	09/29/95
FRANKLIN, John Hope Historian, chronicled the history of African Americans in the South	09/29/95
HIGGINBOTHAM, A. Leon, Jr. Public Servant, former U.S. Circuit Judge for the 3rd Circuit, U.S. District Judge for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, Academic, Civil Rights attorney	09/29/95
JOHNSON, Frank M., Jr. Public Servant, former U.S. Circuit Judge for the 5th Circuit, U.S. District Judge for the Middle District of Alabama, helped to dismantle segregation, protected the rights of the mentally ill and imprisoned	09/29/95
KOOP, C. Everett Public Servant, Physician, former Surgeon General of the Public Health Service	09/29/95
NELSON, Gaylord A. Public Servant, former U. S. Senator, Governor, and State Legislator from Wisconsin, advocate for the environment, creator of Earth Day	09/29/95
REUTHER, Walter P. (POSTHUMOUSLY) Labor activist, former President, United Auto Workers	09/29/95
ROUSE, James W. Urban planner, designer of Columbia, Maryland, Boston's Faneuil Hall, Baltimore's Inner Harbor	09/29/95
VELASQUEZ, William C. (POSTHUMOUSLY) Founder of Southwest Voter Registration Education Project	09/29/95
WASSERMAN, Lew R. Philanthropist, advocate for the blind and visually impaired	09/09/96
BERNARDIN, Joseph Cardinal Archbishop of Chicago Diocese, champion of racial equality and arms control	09/09/96
BRADY, James Scott Public Servant, former Assistant to the President and Press Secretary, wounded in assassination attempt on President Ronald Reagan, gun control advocate	09/09/96
FULLER, Millard D. Founder and President of Habitat for Humanity, nonprofit provider of low cost housing	09/09/96
HAMBURG, David Alan Physician, Scientist, Educator, child development specialist, former President of Carnegie Foundation	09/09/96
JOHNSON, John H. Founder and CEO of Johnson Publishing, founder of EBONY and JET magazines	

LANG, Eugene M. Philanthropist, founder of "I Have a Dream Foundation", provided financial assistance for education to underprivileged youth	09/09/96
NOWAK-JEZIORANSKI, Jan Member of the Polish underground during WWII, former director of Radio Free Europe's Polish Service, former National Director of Polish-American Congress	09/09/96
PANTOJA, Antonia Educator, Philanthropist, advocate for community restoration and development, founder of ASPIRA	09/09/96
SAGAN, Ginetta Human Rights advocate, founder of the U. S. West Coast Chapter of Amnesty International	09/09/96
UDALL, Morris Public Servant, former Member of the U.S. House of Representatives from Arizona, environmental advocate	09/09/96
PARKS, Rosa L. Civil Rights pioneer	09/14/96
PERRY, William J. Public Servant, Secretary of Defense	01/14/97
DOLE, Robert J. Public Servant, Soldier, Statesman, former U.S. Senator from Kansas, longest serving Republican Leader	01/17/97
Shalikashvili, General John M., USA	09/30/97
ARONSON, Arnold civil rights leader, co-founder of Leadership Conference on Civil Rights	01/15/98
ASTOR, Brooke Russell philanthropist	01/15/98
COLES, Robert Harvard psychiatrist who explores children's relationship with their world	01/15/98
DART, Jr., Justin Considered the father of Americans with Disabilities Act.	01/15/98
HESSELBEIN, Frances non-profit organization expert,	01/15/98
KOREMATSU, Fred T. Challenged WWII civilian exclusion orders and became a civil rights leader	01/15/98
LINOWITZ, Sol founder of International Executive Service Corps.	01/15/98
MANKILLER, Wilma P. First chief of an Indian tribe and worked to better the lives of other Cherokee Indians.	01/15/98
MURIE, Margaret E. Environmental activist who was instrumental in the passage of landmark environmental legislation.	01/15/98
OBLEDO, Mario G. Co-founder of the Mexican-American Legal Defense and Education Fund.	01/15/98
RICHARDSON, Elliot L. Served in four different U.S. cabinet positions	01/15/98
ROCKEFELLER, David Co-founder of International Executive Service Corps.	01/15/98
SHANKER, Albert Worked to change radically how schools and teachers' unions do business.	01/15/98
ZUMWALT, Jr., Admiral Elmo R. Naval veteran who issued directives to end discrimination in the Navy.	01/15/98

95 of 9/16

The following individuals are likely candidates to receive the Presidential Medal of Freedom for 1998:

Former President Carter
Former President Ford
George Mitchell
Lloyd Bentsen

Other potential nominees:

American Heroes

Senator John Glenn (no Citizens Medal)
for his pioneering role in space exploration and for his public service

Civil Rights

Daisy Bates
for her work to promote civil rights, including her role in mentoring and organizing the Little Rock Nine

Per Bob Nash, very ill. Nash strongly backs. He will look into condition.

Walter Bergman - no strong feelings
for his civil rights work. As a Freedom Rider, he was severely beaten and left unable to walk but continued to participate in marches and stand-ins.

John Lewis (Bob Nash)
a bit young, per Melanne

① ✓ **Robert Parris Moses** (RESEARCH)

As part of the Student Nonviolence Coordinating Committee, Moses was instrumental in shifting the emphasis of the civil rights movement from sit-ins and Freedom Rides to voter registration, empowering African Americans of the South through enfranchisement.

Currently involved with Project Algebra.

⑧ ✓ **Bayard Ruston** (posthumous) (Marsha Scott) (RESEARCH)
g/l. Past controversy?

⑨ **Tom Stoddard** (posthumous) (Socarides)
Founder of modern g/l civil rights movement

Community Service

Joe Morgan (Sylvia, Bob Nash) *NO*
closing opportunity gap for minority youth

(4) ✓ **Lou Rawls** (Bob Nash) - *not yet*

Eddie Robinson (Bob Nash)(RESEARCH) *NO*

Disabilities Community

Kenneth Jernigan (Socarides to explore - Bill White?) *keep*
Jernigan has been the principal leader of the National Federation of the Blind for more than 35 years. During his tenure, the organization has expanded from 7 states to 50 states and has worked to ensure equal rights for blind Americans.

Environmental *look to CEC*

David Brower *probably not*
for his environmental work. Former head of the Sierra Club and founder and current co-director of the Earth Island Institute, Brower successfully fought to keep dams out of the Grand Canyon and played a key role in establishing a national wilderness system.

Cal Sagan
Wes Warren supports Sagan over Brower.

LI
Lee Russell (Holly Gwin)
Helped to establish Wild and Scenic Rivers Program

Health Care

✓ **Chrissie Collins** (RESEARCH)(should be Citizens, per Sid) *NO*
for her creation of Medic Alert, the not-for-profit medical identification system, which has more than 2.3 million members in the U.S. and an additional 2 million members worldwide.

Surgeon General who recently died (Sylvia) *NO*
First to tie smoking to cancer

(6) ✓ Historians

Sam Beer (Sid Blumenthal)

Human Rights

(2) ✓ **Harry Belafonte** (Bob Nash; Melanne concurs)(per Clerk's list, has not received Citizens or PMOF)

Medal of AA in 1994

Robert Bernstein

for his promotion of human rights. One-time head of Random House and Publisher-at-Large at John Wiley & Sons, Bernstein founded Human Rights Watch in the 1970's to monitor international human rights.

Melanne -- what is competition? NSC to get other names

Edgar Bronfman, Sr.

President of the World Jewish Congress since 1980, Bronfman has worked to ensure basic rights for Jews around the world and to fight anti-Semitism and has spearheaded the effort to retrieve the assets of Holocaust victims and their families.

Per Marsha, may get federal post.

3 ✓ **Ben Meeds** (Marsha Scott) (RESEARCH)
Holocaust issues.

Jan Nowak

Woman who reunited grandparents and grandchildren in Argentina (Holly Gwin)

Labor

Dolores Huerta (FURTHER RESEARCH)

Co-founder, with Cesar Chavez, of the United Farm Workers of America, Huerta has worked to gain labor protections for agricultural workers. She also has been active in promoting women's rights.

5 ✓ **Elsa Lopez** (Wes Warren)
Mothers of East Los Angeles

Military

Need names from Berger

Science

Carl Sagan (posthumously)

for his work in the field of astronomy and for his role in popularizing modern science and making it accessible to the general public.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Date 12/10

To: Sandy Berger

From: The Staff Secretary

Thanks for the Kampelman
suggestion.

He was on the list for last
year but didn't make the final cut.
I'll look into it for this year,
but diversity issues will work
against him (Mitchell, Bentzen)
Phil



'98 DEC 9 PM1:09

United States Institute of Peace

...

An independent institution established by Congress to strengthen the nation's capacity
to promote peaceful resolution of international conflicts

November 24, 1998

The Honorable
Samuel R. Berger
Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs
National Security Council
Old Executive Office Building
17th Street & Pennsylvania Ave. NW
Washington, DC 20504

→ Phil Caplan -
A good candidate
for Medal of Freedom:
US architect of
Helsinki Final Act
(1975) laying
groundwork for end
to Cold War, arms
control

Dear Sandy:

As you know, Max Kampelman, who serves as Vice Chairman of our Board of Directors, has spent most of the past year in the hospital recovering from a heart operation -- at times close to death. Miraculously, after months in intensive care Max is now up and around, although still very weak. He did manage to attend the USIP Board meeting and lunch last week. *long-time*

Some weeks ago Steve Naplan called Tara Sonenshine for some material about Max in preparation for the annual luncheon of the American Academy of Diplomacy, which this year is honoring George Mitchell. (Max is stepping down as Chairman of the Academy Board, and I gather the President is sending a letter to be read at the Academy event with kind words about both Kampelman and Mitchell.) *Democrat (Humphrey)*
on.
statesman,
great guru
of
neo-
cons.

Separate and apart from the Academy event, would you be supportive of having some kind of Presidential medal for Max Kampelman to be awarded early in 1999? His decades of public service and the strong contribution he has made on issues of arms control, democratization and human rights would seem to me to merit official recognition. *A*

If you agree, I would be happy to work with your staff to arrange an event for Max to receive such an award, either at the White House or here at the United States Institute of Peace. Such an event, by the way, could provide an ideal venue for the Presidential speech on "Peacemaking in the New Millennium" that we have been discussing for some time.

The Honorable Samuel R. Berger
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Thank you for considering such an approach to honoring Max and all he has done for our country. Should you decide to pursue it, I would only encourage you to do so while he is strong enough to attend public functions.

With appreciation and best regards,

Sincerely yours,

Richard H. Solomon
President

December 9, 1998

MEMORANDUM TO PHIL CAPLAN

FROM: JEFF SHESOL 
SUBJECT: MEDAL OF FREEDOM

As we discussed on December 3, I've done a little thinking about journalists for the Medal of Freedom Award. The two that follow are obvious selections in the best sense: they are the grand old men of wartime and post-war broadcast journalism, thoughtful, civil, and willing to take a stand on the great moral struggles of our times.

Howard K. Smith, 84. One of the last of "Murrow's Boys," the remarkable team of reporters chosen by Edward R. Murrow to work with him in Europe before and during the war. Smith was raised in the Louisiana backwoods; his father was a railway worker. A Rhodes Scholarship took him to Europe, where he remained throughout WWII, reporting for UP and then for CBS: outwitting Nazi censors in Berlin, bringing home the Battle of the Bulge, covering the Nuremberg Trials, escaping a mob of Frenchmen who mistook him for a collaborator.

Returning to the U.S. in 1957, he immersed himself in the civil rights struggle, reporting with blunt candor on the Little Rock schools crisis and the Freedom Rides. He quit CBS over their timid coverage of the civil rights movement. Later, he moderated the first, famous Kennedy-Nixon debate, anchored the news on ABC and offered frank commentary. He grew close to LBJ and supported the war in Vietnam. Smith has written 4 books, including a recent and well-received memoir (*Events Leading up to My Death*, 1996) of his 65 years in public life. On the Cold War, Smith has observed, "Americans by and large will do what needs to be done and make the sacrifice entailed."

Walter Cronkite, 82. To walk you through his biography would, I think, be a little gratuitous; the case for Cronkite is self-evident. It may well be time to recognize this American institution -- one who took a stand on Vietnam and, in the years since his retirement, has remained engaged, reporting on everything from dinosaurs to the drug war. By virtue of his vast experience he has become something of a popular historian of the 20th century. (It should be added: Cronkite has also been a voice of sanity and moderation amidst this year's media maelstrom, rebuking his younger colleagues. Like Smith, his selection would offer a strong but implicit contrast between generations.)

I'll be happy to search farther and wider if you wish.