

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001a. memo	From Melanne Verveer [partial] (2 pages)	08/11/1999	b(6)
001b. memo	From Melanne Verveer [partial] (2 pages)	08/11/1999	b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Staff Secretary
Lisel Loy
OA/Box Number: 22088

FOLDER TITLE:

Presidential Medal of Freedom

2018-0680-S

rs3260

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

- P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
- P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
- P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
- P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
- P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
- P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

- b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
- b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
- b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
- b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
- b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
- b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
- b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

4

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

January 14, 2001

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORDS MANAGEMENT

FROM: LISEL LOY
STAFF SECRETARY

SUBJECT: Contents of box

This box sent to Records Management on 1/14/01 includes the following files

- Presidential Citizen's Medal and Presidential Medal of Freedom files

Enclosures filed in
Oversize Attachments #

22088
19486

Note to File:

Arranging and foldering material in OA 22088 created overflow, which is housed in Hollinger box OA 22088-B, located at 41-1-3-3.

12/29/05 - rfw

NORTH SHORE ENTERTAINMENT

43 WEST MAIN STREET, SMITHTOWN, NY, 11787

Phone (631) 863-0480 Fax (631) 863-0479

00 JUL 19 PM4

TO: Ms. Melanne VerVeer

Ref. By: Marcy MaCall

From: Marino Amoruso

Re: GIL HODGES - PRESIDENTIAL MEDAL OF FREEDOM
(Citizen's Award)

7/7/2000

Dear Ms. VerVeer:

As per Marcy MaCall's instructions, enclose containing letters of support for the 1 receiving the Presidential Medal of Freedom

Ms. MaCall called me this morning and in had no material on Hodges. About two m the enclosed book were sent to the offic Charles Schumer and Congressman Antho chiefs of staffs assured the Hodges family books would be delivered to the appropria this has not occurred.

Thank you so much for your time and consideration. Gil Hodges is truly an American Hero, and I am hopeful - along with millions of other Americans - that Gil will received an honor he so richly deserves.

Melanne Verveer

Sincerely,

Marino Amoruso
(Gil Hodges Biographer)

Will send to Belsky
after your review.

7/20

7/20

Debbie - Copy ltr for me

David B - pls handle
Pls provide me w/ list
of people who have
nominated/endorsed
Hodges. TX R

7/24

Lisel - Attached is a list
of those who have nominated
Hodges previously.

Lisel Long

TO DAN S.

(cc me on top letter)

DAN - Did we get
any material on
him?

(u)

7 10 1

NORTH SHORE ENTERTAINMENT

43 WEST MAIN STREET, SMITHTOWN, NY, 11787

Phone (631) 863-0480 Fax (631) 863-0479

00 JUL 19 PM4:1

TO: Ms. Melanne VerVeer

Ref. By: Marcy MaCall

From: Marino Amoruso

**Re: GIL HODGES - PRESIDENTIAL MEDAL OF FREEDOM
(Citizen's Award)**

7/7/2000

Dear Ms. VerVeer:

As per Marcy MaCall's instructions, enclosed please find a book containing letters of support for the beloved Gil Hodges receiving the Presidential Medal of Freedom (Citizen's Award).

Ms. MaCall called me this morning and informed me that you had no material on Hodges. About two months ago copies of the enclosed book were sent to the offices of both Senator Charles Schumer and Congressman Anthony Weiner, and both chiefs of staffs assured the Hodges family and myself that the books would be delivered to the appropriate people. Obviously this has not occurred.

Thank you so much for your time and consideration. Gil Hodges is truly an American Hero, and I am hopeful - along with millions of other Americans - that Gil will receive an honor he so richly deserves.

Sincerely,

**Marino Amoruso
(Gil Hodges Biographer)**

7/21
 DAN
 HERE'S THE LIST
 OF PEOPLE WHO HAVE
 NOMINATED / ENDORSED
 HUGES.

PAVED

Medal of Freedom Nominee Tracking



First Name Suffix Deceased ☒
 dges

ved as a role model for American youth. He earned
 1 during the Battle of Okinawa.
 letters, including those from Gen. Jones, Gen.
 ough President Golden. Mr. Carnesecca had
 already responded to the Congressional letters.

New Record
 Print Report
 Find
 About PMOF
 Quit

nominations

Date Rcvd.	Prefix	R	First Name	MI	Last Name	Suffix	Response Date
	Ms.		Caroline		Mansuetto		3/14/2000
4/4/2000	Mr.		James		Faraguna		4/27/2000
4/11/2000	Mr.		Alan		Oken		5/1/2000
4/11/2000	Mr.		Lou		Carnesecca		5/9/2000
5/18/2000	Rep.		Eliot	L.	Engel		6/9/2000
6/21/2000	Rep.		Anthony	D.	Weiner		7/11/2000
5/23/2000	Rep.		Rick		Lazio		7/11/2000
6/5/2000	Gen.		J. L.		Jones		
4/16/2000	Gen.		Carl	E.	Mundy,	Jr.	
4/13/2000	Mr.		Tom		Seaver		
4/25/2000	Mr.		Peter		O'Malley		
4/27/2000	Dr.		Ronald	B.	Sobel		
5/15/2000	Mr.		Carl		Erskine		
5/10/2000	The		Hon. Howard		Golden		
7/7/2000	Mr.		Marino		Amoruso		

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

June 1, 2000

John/Melanne:

Following our initial Medal of Freedom meeting on May 18th, we prepared the attached revised list of candidates. It includes names culled from suggestions we have received over the last several years, strong candidates not chosen in recent prior years, and staff recommendations from the meeting. Based on preliminary research and feedback from the meeting, we would propose deleting those names on the list that have been lined through (some may be appropriate for citizen's medal). We would discuss the remaining names (approximately 40) at a second meeting with staff, and from that develop a list of roughly 20 names to submit to the President for his consideration. Ultimately, we're aiming to have 10-12 recipients at a July/August ceremony.

Please let us know if you have any thoughts/feedback on the attached.

Sean Maloney
Lisel Loy 

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

June 1, 2000

MEMORANDUM FOR SEAN MALONEY
LISEL LOY

FROM:  DAN BURKHARDT

SUBJECT: 2000 PRESIDENTIAL MEDAL OF FREEDOM CANDIDATES

This list builds on our initial list, incorporating suggestions from the first senior staff meeting regarding candidates, as well as some names from the list provided by Kay Casstevens. I have struck through the names of candidates we propose dropping from this list.

Civil Rights

Monsignor George G. Higgins, 84.

By Melanne; Sid Blumenthal supports; Once described by Lane Kirkland as "the labor movement's parish priest," Higgins has devoted himself for more than 50 years to ensuring worker justice, and he has been honored several times by major labor groups. He has also shaped papal encyclicals to emphasize economic justice. He currently serves as an adjunct lecturer at Catholic University.

The Reverend Gardner C. Taylor, 81/82.

By Vernon Jordan; author and early civil rights supporter, he was recognized by *Time* magazine as "the Dean of the Nation's black preachers"; under his leadership, his church – Concord Baptist Church of Christ in Brooklyn – became the most prestigious black church in America. The President has expressed interest in awarding the Medal to Taylor.

The Reverend Jesse Jackson, 58.

By Ben Johnson; Reverend Jackson has long been a representative for the underrepresented. As field representative for the Council on Racial Equality, founder of Operation PUSH, PUSH-Excel, PUSH for Economic Justice, the National Rainbow Coalition, and The Wall Street Project, he has worked to expand opportunities for minorities while encouraging youth to act responsibly. He was a Democratic Presidential candidate in 1984 and 1988. He has negotiated several hostage releases, most recently that of the three U.S. POWs held in the former Yugoslavia.

~~Louis Redding~~ (posthumous; died in 1998).

By Senator Biden; Delaware's first African-American lawyer, Redding argued one of the four cases that became part of the *Brown v. Board of Education* case.

~~Morris Dees~~, 63.

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

~~Judge Collin Seitz~~ (posthumous; died in 1998).

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

Justice James DeAnda, 74.

Only the second Hispanic to serve as a U.S. District Judge in Texas, he played a role (although it does not appear to be a significant one) in forming the Texas Legal Aid Corporation and at one point sat on the board of the Mexican American Legal Defense and Education Fund (MALDEF). He is now retired. [NOTE: Mario Obledo, a co-founder of MALDEF, received the Medal in 1998.]

Constance Baker Motley, 78.

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

~~Judge Damon Keith~~, 77.

By Ben Johnson, Representative Karen Kilpatrick; Keith is an active status judge on the U.S. Sixth Circuit Court of Appeals. He has been a strong defender of civil rights and affirmative action throughout his career and has also been honored frequently for his contributions to the field of Constitutional law.

Daisy Bates (posthumous; died in November 1999).

Best known for her role as a mentor to the Little Rock Nine, Daisy Bates spent much of her life working to ensure civil rights for African Americans and improved living conditions for the disadvantaged. In 1941, with her husband L.C. Bates, she began the weekly newspaper the *Arkansas State Press*, which for 18 years highlighted police brutality and legal and political inequities affecting blacks in the state. In 1952, she was elected president of the Arkansas state conference of NAACP branches; it was in this capacity that she began taking African American children to be enrolled in all-white schools. After repeated attempts, she and the students chosen

to integrate Little Rock Central High School entered that school in 1957, escorted by paratroopers. Later that year, she was arrested and convicted for failing to provide NAACP membership information to Little Rock officials; the United States Supreme Court overturned her conviction in 1960. During the 1960's, Mrs. Bates worked on anti-poverty programs as a member of the Johnson administration. In 1968, she returned to Arkansas and, as a community activist with the Mitchellville Office of Economic Opportunity Self-Help Project, helped to bring a new water system, a sewer system, and paved streets to that community. She recently received the Congressional Gold Medal.

Culture/Entertainment

Paul Newman, 75.

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

Sidney Poitier, 76.

By Lynn Cutler; The first black nominated for the Best Actor Academy Award (for *The Defiant Ones*, in 1958), first to win Best Actor (for *Lilies of the Field*, in 1963), and first black Number 1 box office star (for *Guess Who's Coming to Dinner*, in 1968), Poitier challenged Hollywood's stereotypes and forced America to confront racial prejudice. His career opened the door for blacks who followed him, and he was the first actor to demand a certain percentage of black crewmembers. He currently serves as ambassador to Japan for the Bahamas.

Norman Lear, 77.

By Sid Blumenthal; A highly successful television producer, Lear brought subjects to prime time television that the medium previously had ignored: racism, homosexuality, anti-Semitism, and women's rights. In 1980, he helped found People for the American Way, which encourages freedom of expression.

Harry Belafonte, 73.

By Janice Kearney; Melanne says we should reconsider. First known to the world through music and movies, Belafonte has brokered his fame to focus attention on civil rights, human rights, and world hunger. Called "a powerful tactical weapon in the civil rights movement" by Martin Luther King, Jr., Belafonte helped to coalesce the cultural community behind that movement, as demonstrated by the significant participation of the arts community in events like the 1963 Freedom March on Washington and the marches in Selma and Montgomery, Alabama. In 1985, he launched the USA for Africa project to address the effects of war, drought, and famine in Africa; and through that organization, he brought artists together to record "We are the World," raising millions for emergency relief. Later, he helped initiate Hands Across America in an effort to relieve hunger in our own country. Through the Belafonte Foundation, he has assisted many African students seeking an education in the U.S. In 1987, he was appointed UNICEF Goodwill Ambassador, only the second American to receive that honor. In 1989, he received the

Kennedy Center Honors award for lifetime achievement. The President awarded him the National Medal of the Arts in 1994.

Belafonte has been critical of the President's Haitian refugee policy. (*Buffalo News*, 7/7/93)
He was quoted saying the President "lost his moral insight and became purely political" once in office. (*Id.*) He also was quoted asking "how can you lead this country if you're morally weak, like Clinton is?" (*New York Times Biographical Service*, 9/93)

~~Charles Schulz~~ (posthumous; died in February 2000). MOVE TO CITIZENS MEDAL
By Kay Casstevens; Creator of the "Peanuts" comic strip, Schulz was a two-time winner of the Reuben Award, comic art's highest honor. In 1978, he was voted the International Cartoonist of the Year by 700 of his peers.

~~Steven Spielberg~~, 52.

The Oscar-winning Spielberg has directed numerous very successful films, including *Jaws*, *Close Encounters of the Third Kind*, *Raiders of the Lost Ark*, *E.T.*, *Indiana Jones and the Temple of Doom*, *The Color Purple*, *Indiana Jones and the Last Crusade*, *Jurassic Park*, *Schindler's List*, *Amistad*, and *Saving Private Ryan*. He co-owns DreamWorks and established the Shoah Foundation with the goal of preserving the memory of those who died during the Holocaust.

~~Elizabeth Taylor~~, 68.

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

~~Barbra Streisand~~, 58.

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

~~Theodor Geisel~~ (posthumous; died in 1991).

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

Philanthropists

George Soros, 69.

A noted philanthropist, Soros has used his fortune to promote democratic reforms in former communist nations, improve world health care, expand educational opportunities, and aid prison reform here in the United States. One note: Soros is an advocate of medicinal marijuana and needle exchange programs. Lynn Cutler supports but recognizes problem with above positions.

Sanford Weill, 67.

Congressional interest; Minyon and Lynn Cutler support. Having made his fortune in financial services, Weill has donated more than \$2.5 million to Carnegie Hall. In 1980, he created the

Academy of Finance, which aims to make high school students financially literate. It now includes more than 165 academies in 29 states.

Dr. Mathilde Krim, 73.

By Lynn Cutler; Founder of the AIDS Medical Foundation in 1983, Dr. Krim is one of the leaders in the effort to find a cure for HIV/AIDS. She has had a distinguished medical career, working on topics ranging from cancer research to human genetics, and her foundation, which combined with the American Foundation for AIDS Research in 1985, has poured millions of dollars into HIV/AIDS research efforts.

~~Edward J. Piszek, 83.~~

Founder of Mrs. Paul's Kitchens, a leading frozen food company, Piszek has used his fortune to help the people of his native Poland. Over the last four decades, he has worked to combat tuberculosis in the country, promote Polish culture, popularize English, and provide food for the needy.

~~Dr. Laszlo Tauber, 85.~~

A Holocaust survivor, Tauber has donated millions to survivors and veterans of the Holocaust and World War II.

Sports

Hank Aaron, 66.

By Dan Burkhardt; for his achievements in baseball, including breaking the all-time home run record in the face of significant race-based hostility, and for his efforts to end racial discrimination in the front offices of baseball. There is some precedent for awarding the Medal to sports figures: Jesse Owens and Joe DiMaggio received from Ford; Jackie Robinson received from Reagan; Ted Williams received from Bush; Arthur Ashe received from President Clinton.

Muhammad Ali, 58.

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

~~Willie Mays, 69.~~

By Representative Rangel; Regarded by many as one of the greatest baseball player of all time, Mays is one of only three major league ballplayers to hit more than 500 career home runs and achieve 3000 career hits. He participated in a record-tying 24 All Star Games and won 12 Gold Glove awards. His career total of 660 home runs ranks him behind only Hank Aaron and Babe Ruth.

Children

~~Dr. Doris T. Allen~~, 98.

Congressional interest; A University of Cincinnati psychologist, Dr. Allen founded Children's International Summer Villages in 1946, with the goal of bringing together children of different cultures to share their similarities and celebrate their diversity and to promote peace through understanding. The first camp opened in 1951 with 32 children; today, the group has reached thousands of participants. In 1979, she was one of 56 candidates for the Nobel Peace Prize.

Marian Wright Edelman, 60.

Currently president of the Children's Defense Fund (CDF), Edelman began her career as an attorney with the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund in 1964. She is the first African American woman admitted to the Mississippi bar. In 1980, she became the chair of the board of trustees of Spelman College, her alma mater -- the first African American and second woman to hold that post. She also was the first African American woman elected to the Yale University Corporation. (The President wrote on 1997 PMOF memo that he wants to give to Edelman before he leaves office.)

Criminal Justice

~~John Walsh~~, 54. MOVE TO CITIZENS MEDAL

Significant write-in campaign, including several governors. Following the loss of his son to abduction and murder in 1981, Walsh embarked on a career aimed at locating missing children and bringing criminals to justice. In 1988, he created *America's Most Wanted* to help track down criminals. Several law enforcement groups have honored him for his work.

Scholars

John Kenneth Galbraith, 91.

By Derek Shearer; One of the leading economists of the 20th century, he held numerous positions during a distinguished government career, including U.S. Ambassador to India during the Kennedy Administration. Melanne believes that President may want to do.

Stephen Hawking, 58.

By Kay Casstevens; Regarded as one of the world's leading scientists, Hawking has helped make theoretical physics understandable to the average person through his writings and speeches. The disease ALS has debilitated his body, but his mind remains first-rate. During his career, Hawking has performed extensive studies on the origins of the universe, and his book, *A Brief History of Time*, was a bestseller.

~~Anthony Lewis~~, 73.

By Sid Blumenthal; The holder of two Pulitzer Prizes, Lewis is well known for his newspaper column, which he began in 1969, and his work for the *New York Times*. His career began in

1952 with the *Washington Daily News*, and he joined the *Times* in 1955, where he has spent time at both the Washington and London bureaus.

~~Dr. Stephen Ambrose, 64.~~

Significant Congressional interest; Educated at the University of Wisconsin, Dr. Ambrose has written nineteen books and established himself as one of the leading historians in the United States. His first work, *Halleck: Lincoln's Chief of Staff*, attracted the attention of President Eisenhower, and Eisenhower asked Ambrose to edit his papers and write his biography. Ambrose has written extensively about Eisenhower and also has written several major works on President Nixon and World War II. He received the National Humanities Medal in 1998.

~~Arthur Schlesinger, 82.~~

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

International Human Rights

Robert L. Bernstein, 77.

Human rights activist and publisher, Bernstein founded Human Rights Watch, which monitors human rights in the Western Hemisphere, Asia, Africa, and the Middle East. He published the works of Eastern Bloc dissidents like Andrei Sakharov and Vaclav Havel and Chinese dissidents such as Wei Jingsheng and Harry Wu. He was on short list last time around but was held because he was already slated to receive the Eleanor Roosevelt Award for Human Rights that year. Melanne is strong on him.

~~Rabbi Arthur Schneier, 70.~~

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

Simon Wiesenthal, 91.

A concentration camp survivor, Wiesenthal helped the United States government develop evidence that was used in Nazi war crimes trials. He has painstakingly continued to investigate alleged war criminals in an effort to bring World War II offenders to justice. The Simon Wiesenthal Center works to fight bigotry and anti-Semitism.

Aung San Suu Kyi, 54.

Co-founder of the National League for Democracy, Suu Kyi is the leader of Burma's opposition force and pro-democracy movement. In 1989, she was placed under house arrest for violating a government ban on political activity, and she was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1991 for her efforts to bring democracy and human rights to Burma through peaceful means. In 1995, the junta finally released her from confinement. She refuses to travel outside Burma.

Archbishop Desmond Tutu, 68.

The first black Anglican bishop of Johannesburg and archbishop of Cape Town, Tutu has devoted his career to the pursuit of human rights. He has worked extensively to ease racial tensions in South Africa, emphasizing nonviolent means of protest and encouraging economic pressure by countries dealing with South Africa, and his efforts in combating apartheid earned him the 1984 Nobel Peace Prize.

Frank K. Kelly, 85/86.

By Representative Gephardt; Stanley Sheinbaum; for his work to promote world peace and to reduce the threat of nuclear weapons; Kelly is the senior vice president of the Nuclear Age Peace Foundation. He was a speechwriter for President Truman and served for 17 years as vice president of the Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions.

Dr. Samuel Pizar, 71.

By Senator Lieberman; Scholar, international lawyer, public servant, and author, Pizar was rescued at age ten from a Nazi death camp. In the early 1960's, he was a member of President Kennedy's task force on foreign economic policy and an advisor to the State Department and several Senate committees. During the mid-60's, he practiced international law, and he headed an ad hoc committee of U.S. leaders to monitor ethnic and political repression in the Soviet Union and was instrumental in freeing many refuseniks and dissidents. In the 1980's, Pizar, with Steve Jobs and others, helped conceive the "a computer in every classroom" proposal, and he argued during this time that national wealth lies in human intellectual potential – not only the traditional economic measures of land, capital, and labor. He stressed that there should be a universal human right to education and knowledge. From the mid-90's, he has focused on the genocides, ethnic cleansings, and crimes against humanity in Central Africa, the Balkans, and the Caucasus, and he founded and has been chairman of a committee that has located and honored approximately 18,000 non-Jews who risked their lives to save Jews during World War II.

Military

~~Admiral William Crowe, 75.~~

He has been on past PMOF memos to the President. The President selected Admiral Zumwalt over Crowe two years ago. Per Bob Bradtke, Crowe has been critical of embassy security (which Melanne believes could be a plus).

General Wesley Clark, USA, 55.

The President recently suggested for consideration.

Environment

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

By George Frampton; seconded by Representatives Mark Udall (D-CO) and Bruce Vento (D-MN); member from 1970-1987; authored legislation that established the 30,000 acre Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area, tripled the size of the Land and Water Conservation Fund, and prohibited mining in public parks; co-authored key amendments to the Surface Mining Control

and Reclamation Act of 1977; helped manage passage of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act, which preserved more than 100 million acres in Alaska; is credited with saving more than 69 million acres of wilderness in 27 states; authored amendments to the Nuclear Waste Policy Act of 1982. George Frampton believes Seiberling is stronger than Hartzog.

~~William Ruckleshaus~~, 67. MOVE TO CITIZENS MEDAL

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

George Hartzog, 80.

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

Foreign Leaders

Nelson Mandela, 81.

Freed after serving 27 years of a life sentence imposed for sabotage and treason, Mandela became South Africa's first democratically elected president and held the position from 1994 to 1999. In 1993, he shared the Nobel Peace Prize with F. W. de Klerk, his Vice President, for their efforts to end apartheid. Do in separate event.

King Hussein ibn Talal (posthumous; died in 1999)

By Dan Burkhardt; for his efforts to broker and encourage peace in the Middle East; requires vetting by NSC. Bob Bradtke believes may not be feasible.

Disability Advocates

Dr. Henry Viscardi, Jr., 87.

A handicapped individual with two artificial legs, Dr. Viscardi has worked throughout his career to change the public perception of those with disabilities. In 1962, he established the Human

Resources School (later named the Henry Viscardi, Jr. School) to educate seriously disabled children. Christine Stanek is vetting.

Government Service

George McGovern, 77.

By Sandy Berger; for his lifetime commitment to serving the world's poor and needy; war hero in WWII; became a Congressman in 1956; in the Senate, he chaired the Select Committee on Nutrition and Human Needs, where he led the expansion of the Food Stamp Program, the Summer Food Service Program, and WIC; 1972 Democratic nominee for President; currently the U.S. Representative to the UN Food and Agricultural Organization, where he is developing a plan to address the food needs of 500 million people -- half the world's underfed -- by 2015. He has solid senior staff support.

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

By Mickey Ibarra; huge write-in campaign; served from 1959 to 1977; a great proponent of consumer rights legislation, Moss pushed for the laws that barred cigarette advertising from television and required the Surgeon General's warning on cigarette packs; he also introduced legislation to require child-resistant packaging, sponsored legislation that established the Consumer Product Safety Commission, sponsored consumer product warranty legislation, and sought no-fault insurance legislation.

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

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

Corinne C. "Lindy" Boggs, 84.

The first woman to serve in the House of Representatives from Louisiana, chair the Democratic National Convention (1976), and serve as a regent of the Smithsonian Institute. She served nine terms in Congress, and in 1987 she presided over the Bicentennial of the American Constitution. She currently serves as U.S. Ambassador to the Holy See.

Former Senator Claiborne Pell (D-RI), 81.

Pell served six terms in the Senate, establishing himself as a champion of education. His Pell Grants have provided millions of dollars for needy college and university students. He also served as chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and was a major backer of the National Endowment for the Arts. He received the Presidential Citizens Medal from President Clinton in 1994.

John Glenn, 78.

Marine, recipient of the Distinguished Flying Cross, and one of the first seven astronauts in the U.S. space program, in 1962, he successfully piloted the "Friendship 7" Mercury spacecraft in

our country's first manned orbital mission, an achievement for which he received the Space Congressional Medal of Honor. Senator Glenn was elected to the United States Senate in 1974 and served four consecutive terms. In late 1998, he returned to space, as our nation's oldest astronaut, aboard the space shuttle Discovery.

Shirley Chisholm, 75.

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

~~Senator Daniel K. Inouye, 75.~~

The President recently suggested Inouye for consideration. Lynn Cutler says he would work well for Indian Country issues. He is about to receive the Congressional Medal of Honor.

~~Walter Mondale, 72.~~

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

Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan, 73.

By Sean Maloney; Moynihan has served New York in the United States Senate since 1977, establishing himself as a strong supporter of Social Security and distinguishing himself through his service on the Finance Committee. He is the only person to serve in the Cabinet or sub-Cabinet (including two ambassadorial appointments) of four successive presidential administrations (Kennedy-Ford). He will retire at the end of this Congressional session.

Women's Issues

Betty Friedan, 78.

Perhaps best known for her authorship of *The Feminine Mystique*, in 1966, she helped co-found the National Organization for Women and was its first president. A co-founder in 1968 of the precursor to the National Abortion Rights Action League (NARAL), in 1971, she joined Shirley Chisholm, Gloria Steinem, and Bella Abzug to found the National Women's Political Caucus, whose purpose is to encourage women to run for office. During the 1990's, Friedan shifted her focus to issues of aging. She recently has been very critical of the Administration. No real support. Lisel to follow up with Melanne.

Mildred "Millie" Jeffrey, 88. Could fill labor role as well.

By Lynn Cutler; A leading women's labor and Democratic party activist, Jeffrey was the first female to direct a department of the United Auto Workers. She worked for the UAW from 1945-1976, heading four departments and serving as a special assistant to president Walter Reuther. Presidents Kennedy and Carter appointed her to commissions, and in 1984, she was part of a small women's activist group that helped secure Geraldine Ferraro's vice presidential nomination.

Gay/Lesbian

Bayard Rustin (posthumous; died in 1987).

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

Labor

The Reverend Addie Wyatt, 76.

By Minyon; Lynn Cutler supports; Wyatt was a major labor movement leader who pushed for equality for African Americans and women. She was the first African American woman to sit on the board of an international union, and she has held leadership roles in several labor unions and organizations at the local and national levels. She retired in 1984 and entered the ministry. Wyatt also served as an at-large member of the Democratic National Committee in 1976. Minyon supposed to be providing paper on this.

Religious Leaders

Dr. Robert H. Schuller, 74.

By Schuller's executive director; Pastor, motivational speaker, and author, Schuller was ordained 50 years ago this month. He is seen and heard internationally each Sunday on his television show, the *Hour of Power*. He claims that his worldwide audience numbers 30 million, and his local congregation, which worships in the Philip Johnson-designed Crystal Cathedral, numbers more than 10,000 members. Schuller has authored 32 books, six of which have made the *New York Times* or *Publishers Weekly* best seller lists. In 1968, he founded New Hope, a suicide prevention and counseling hotline that he claims more than 1 million people have called. In 1995, he was part of the official Presidential delegation to Prime Minister Rabin's funeral; and in 1997, the President invited Schuller to join the official Presidential delegation to Mother Teresa's funeral. Previous recipients from this walk of life include Joseph Cardinal Bernardin and Sister Isolina Ferre (President Clinton); Reverend Leon Sullivan (Bush); Terence Cardinal Cooke and Reverend Billy Graham (Reagan); Archbishop Iakovos (Carter); and Pope John XXIII (Johnson).

Business/Public Service

James Edward Burke, 75.

By Barry McCaffrey; Vernon Jordan; Representative Rob Portman, (R-OH); General Colin Powell; for his exemplary corporate citizenship during the Tylenol scare, which resulted in broad industry use of tamper-resistant packaging and led to restored consumer confidence in over-the-counter medications, and his work to help develop the Administration's National Youth Media

Campaign and drive down drug use among young people. Burke is the former chairman of Johnson & Johnson and current chairman of the Partnership for a Drug-Free America.

Indian Country

Peterson Zah, 60.

By Senator McCain; Lynn Cutler supports; for his work to improve Navajo Nation tribal governance and educational opportunities for Native Americans. Zah served for 14 years as director of DNA-People's Legal Services, one of the first organizations to provide free legal services to low-income residents of an Indian reservation. In 1982, he was elected Chairman of the Navajo Nation, and during his tenure he enhanced the tribe's revenues by renegotiating its major natural resources leases and established several Navajo Trust Funds that have provided income for essential governmental and social services and have ensured the tribe's financial security indefinitely. Later, as Chairman of the Navajo Education and Scholarship Fund, in a two-year period he helped raise funds to send 200 Navajo students to college. In 1990, he was elected the first president of the Navajo Nation, serving until 1995. Zah currently is an advisor to the president of Arizona State University on educational services and outreach to Native American students, and he already has greatly improved retention rates during his tenure.

THE WHITE HOUSE

Assistant to the President and
Staff Secretary

June 14, 2000

Ruby -

Attached is what went to
melanne and John. Please let
me know if she has thoughts/
feedback. If she concurs
with our proposed deletions,
I'd recommend that we pare
down the list (and make any
other changes she recommends)
and hold a second meeting
with staff to discuss the
revised list as soon as possible
after she gets back. I'd like
to get the President a memo
July 4th weekend; we have
a tentative date scheduled
on August 8th. Thanks. —

Lisel

2000 Presidential Medal
of Freedom Candidates

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

June 1, 2000

John/Melanne:

Following our initial Medal of Freedom meeting on May 18th, we prepared the attached revised list of candidates. It includes names culled from suggestions we have received over the last several years, strong candidates not chosen in recent prior years, and staff recommendations from the meeting. Based on preliminary research and feedback from the meeting, we would propose deleting those names on the list that have been lined through (some may be appropriate for citizen's medal). We would discuss the remaining names (approximately 40) at a second meeting with staff, and from that develop a list of roughly 20 names to submit to the President for his consideration. Ultimately, we're aiming to have 10-12 recipients at a July/August ceremony.

Please let us know if you have any thoughts/feedback on the attached.

Sean Maloney
Lisel Loy *LL*

6/1/00
copy to Laker to
John Podesta +
Melanne Verveer
]

Carol send
pls. ~~copy~~
note + copy to
package to
Ruby Shamir.
(u)
6.14.00

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

June 1, 2000

MEMORANDUM FOR SEAN MALONEY
LISEL LOY

FROM:  DAN BURKHARDT

SUBJECT: 2000 PRESIDENTIAL MEDAL OF FREEDOM CANDIDATES

This list builds on our initial list, incorporating suggestions from the first senior staff meeting regarding candidates, as well as some names from the list provided by Kay Casstevens. I have struck through the names of candidates we propose dropping from this list.

Civil Rights

Monsignor George G. Higgins, 84.

By Melanne; Sid Blumenthal supports; Once described by Lane Kirkland as "the labor movement's parish priest," Higgins has devoted himself for more than 50 years to ensuring worker justice, and he has been honored several times by major labor groups. He has also shaped papal encyclicals to emphasize economic justice. He currently serves as an adjunct lecturer at Catholic University.

The Reverend Gardner C. Taylor, 81/82.

By Vernon Jordan; author and early civil rights supporter, he was recognized by *Time* magazine as "the Dean of the Nation's black preachers"; under his leadership, his church – Concord Baptist Church of Christ in Brooklyn – became the most prestigious black church in America. The President has expressed interest in awarding the Medal to Taylor.

The Reverend Jesse Jackson, 58.

By Ben Johnson; Reverend Jackson has long been a representative for the underrepresented. As field representative for the Council on Racial Equality, founder of Operation PUSH, PUSH-Excel, PUSH for Economic Justice, the National Rainbow Coalition, and The Wall Street Project, he has worked to expand opportunities for minorities while encouraging youth to act responsibly. He was a Democratic Presidential candidate in 1984 and 1988. He has negotiated several hostage releases, most recently that of the three U.S. POWs held in the former Yugoslavia.

Louis Redding (posthumous; died in 1998).

By Senator Biden; Delaware's first African-American lawyer, Redding argued one of the four cases that became part of the *Brown v. Board of Education* case.

Morris Dees, 63.

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

Judge Collin Seitz (posthumous; died in 1998).

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

Justice James DeAnda, 74.

Only the second Hispanic to serve as a U.S. District Judge in Texas, he played a role (although it does not appear to be a significant one) in forming the Texas Legal Aid Corporation and at one point sat on the board of the Mexican American Legal Defense and Education Fund (MALDEF). He is now retired. [NOTE: Mario Obledo, a co-founder of MALDEF, received the Medal in 1998.]

Constance Baker Motley, 78.

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

Judge Damon Keith, 77.

By Ben Johnson, Representative Karen Kilpatrick; Keith is an active status judge on the U.S. Sixth Circuit Court of Appeals. He has been a strong defender of civil rights and affirmative action throughout his career and has also been honored frequently for his contributions to the field of Constitutional law.

Daisy Bates (posthumous; died in November 1999).

Best known for her role as a mentor to the Little Rock Nine, Daisy Bates spent much of her life working to ensure civil rights for African Americans and improved living conditions for the disadvantaged. In 1941, with her husband L.C. Bates, she began the weekly newspaper the *Arkansas State Press*, which for 18 years highlighted police brutality and legal and political inequities affecting blacks in the state. In 1952, she was elected president of the Arkansas state conference of NAACP branches; it was in this capacity that she began taking African American children to be enrolled in all-white schools. After repeated attempts, she and the students chosen

to integrate Little Rock Central High School entered that school in 1957, escorted by paratroopers. Later that year, she was arrested and convicted for failing to provide NAACP membership information to Little Rock officials; the United States Supreme Court overturned her conviction in 1960. During the 1960's, Mrs. Bates worked on anti-poverty programs as a member of the Johnson administration. In 1968, she returned to Arkansas and, as a community activist with the Mitchellville Office of Economic Opportunity Self-Help Project, helped to bring a new water system, a sewer system, and paved streets to that community. She recently received the Congressional Gold Medal.

Culture/Entertainment

Paul Newman, 75.

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

Sidney Poitier, 76.

By Lynn Cutler; The first black nominated for the Best Actor Academy Award (for *The Defiant Ones*, in 1958), first to win Best Actor (for *Lilies of the Field*, in 1963), and first black Number 1 box office star (for *Guess Who's Coming to Dinner*, in 1968), Poitier challenged Hollywood's stereotypes and forced America to confront racial prejudice. His career opened the door for blacks who followed him, and he was the first actor to demand a certain percentage of black crewmembers. He currently serves as ambassador to Japan for the Bahamas.

Norman Lear, 77.

By Sid Blumenthal; A highly successful television producer, Lear brought subjects to prime time television that the medium previously had ignored: racism, homosexuality, anti-Semitism, and women's rights. In 1980, he helped found People for the American Way, which encourages freedom of expression.

Harry Belafonte, 73.

By Janice Kearney; Melanne says we should reconsider. First known to the world through music and movies, Belafonte has brokered his fame to focus attention on civil rights, human rights, and world hunger. Called "a powerful tactical weapon in the civil rights movement" by Martin Luther King, Jr., Belafonte helped to coalesce the cultural community behind that movement, as demonstrated by the significant participation of the arts community in events like the 1963 Freedom March on Washington and the marches in Selma and Montgomery, Alabama. In 1985, he launched the USA for Africa project to address the effects of war, drought, and famine in Africa; and through that organization, he brought artists together to record "We are the World," raising millions for emergency relief. Later, he helped initiate Hands Across America in an effort to relieve hunger in our own country. Through the Belafonte Foundation, he has assisted many African students seeking an education in the U.S. In 1987, he was appointed UNICEF Goodwill Ambassador, only the second American to receive that honor. In 1989, he received the

Kennedy Center Honors award for lifetime achievement. The President awarded him the National Medal of the Arts in 1994.

Belafonte has been critical of the President's Haitian refugee policy. (*Buffalo News*, 7/7/93)
He was quoted saying the President "lost his moral insight and became purely political" once in office. (*Id.*) He also was quoted asking "how can you lead this country if you're morally weak, like Clinton is?" (*New York Times Biographical Service*, 9/93)

~~Charles Schulz~~ (posthumous; died in February 2000). MOVE TO CITIZENS MEDAL
By Kay Casstevens; Creator of the "Peanuts" comic strip, Schulz was a two-time winner of the Reuben Award, comic art's highest honor. In 1978, he was voted the International Cartoonist of the Year by 700 of his peers.

~~Steven Spielberg~~, 52.

The Oscar-winning Spielberg has directed numerous very successful films, including *Jaws*, *Close Encounters of the Third Kind*, *Raiders of the Lost Ark*, *E.T.*, *Indiana Jones and the Temple of Doom*, *The Color Purple*, *Indiana Jones and the Last Crusade*, *Jurassic Park*, *Schindler's List*, *Amistad*, and *Saving Private Ryan*. He co-owns DreamWorks and established the Shoah Foundation with the goal of preserving the memory of those who died during the Holocaust.

~~Elizabeth Taylor~~, 68.

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

~~Barbra Streisand~~, 58.

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

~~Theodor Geisel~~ (posthumous; died in 1991).

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

Philanthropists

George Soros, 69.

A noted philanthropist, Soros has used his fortune to promote democratic reforms in former communist nations, improve world health care, expand educational opportunities, and aid prison reform here in the United States. One note: Soros is an advocate of medicinal marijuana and needle exchange programs. Lynn Cutler supports but recognizes problem with above positions.

Sanford Weill, 67.

Congressional interest; Minyon and Lynn Cutler support. Having made his fortune in financial services, Weill has donated more than \$2.5 million to Carnegie Hall. In 1980, he created the

Academy of Finance, which aims to make high school students financially literate. It now includes more than 165 academies in 29 states.

Dr. Mathilde Krim, 73.

By Lynn Cutler; Founder of the AIDS Medical Foundation in 1983, Dr. Krim is one of the leaders in the effort to find a cure for HIV/AIDS. She has had a distinguished medical career, working on topics ranging from cancer research to human genetics, and her foundation, which combined with the American Foundation for AIDS Research in 1985, has poured millions of dollars into HIV/AIDS research efforts.

Edward J. Piszek, 83.

Founder of Mrs. Paul's Kitchens, a leading frozen food company, Piszek has used his fortune to help the people of his native Poland. Over the last four decades, he has worked to combat tuberculosis in the country, promote Polish culture, popularize English, and provide food for the needy.

Dr. Laszlo Tauber, 85.

A Holocaust survivor, Tauber has donated millions to survivors and veterans of the Holocaust and World War II.

Sports

Hank Aaron, 66.

By Dan Burkhardt; for his achievements in baseball, including breaking the all-time home run record in the face of significant race-based hostility, and for his efforts to end racial discrimination in the front offices of baseball. There is some precedent for awarding the Medal to sports figures: Jesse Owens and Joe DiMaggio received from Ford; Jackie Robinson received from Reagan; Ted Williams received from Bush; Arthur Ashe received from President Clinton.

Muhammad Ali, 58.

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

Willie Mays, 69.

By Representative Rangel; Regarded by many as one of the greatest baseball player of all time, Mays is one of only three major league ballplayers to hit more than 500 career home runs and achieve 3000 career hits. He participated in a record-tying 24 All Star Games and won 12 Gold Glove awards. His career total of 660 home runs ranks him behind only Hank Aaron and Babe Ruth.

Children

Dr. Doris T. Allen, 98.

Congressional interest; A University of Cincinnati psychologist, Dr. Allen founded Children's International Summer Villages in 1946, with the goal of bringing together children of different cultures to share their similarities and celebrate their diversity and to promote peace through understanding. The first camp opened in 1951 with 32 children; today, the group has reached thousands of participants. In 1979, she was one of 56 candidates for the Nobel Peace Prize.

Marian Wright Edelman, 60.

Currently president of the Children's Defense Fund (CDF), Edelman began her career as an attorney with the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund in 1964. She is the first African American woman admitted to the Mississippi bar. In 1980, she became the chair of the board of trustees of Spelman College, her alma mater -- the first African American and second woman to hold that post. She also was the first African American woman elected to the Yale University Corporation. (The President wrote on 1997 PMOF memo that he wants to give to Edelman before he leaves office.)

Criminal Justice

John Walsh, 54. MOVE TO CITIZENS MEDAL

Significant write-in campaign, including several governors. Following the loss of his son to abduction and murder in 1981, Walsh embarked on a career aimed at locating missing children and bringing criminals to justice. In 1988, he created *America's Most Wanted* to help track down criminals. Several law enforcement groups have honored him for his work.

Scholars

John Kenneth Galbraith, 91.

By Derek Shearer; One of the leading economists of the 20th century, he held numerous positions during a distinguished government career, including U.S. Ambassador to India during the Kennedy Administration. Melanne believes that President may want to do.

Stephen Hawking, 58.

By Kay Casstevens; Regarded as one of the world's leading scientists, Hawking has helped make theoretical physics understandable to the average person through his writings and speeches. The disease ALS has debilitated his body, but his mind remains first-rate. During his career, Hawking has performed extensive studies on the origins of the universe, and his book, *A Brief History of Time*, was a bestseller.

Anthony Lewis, 73.

By Sid Blumenthal; The holder of two Pulitzer Prizes, Lewis is well known for his newspaper column, which he began in 1969, and his work for the *New York Times*. His career began in

1952 with the *Washington Daily News*, and he joined the *Times* in 1955, where he has spent time at both the Washington and London bureaus.

~~Dr. Stephen Ambrose, 64.~~

Significant Congressional interest; Educated at the University of Wisconsin, Dr. Ambrose has written nineteen books and established himself as one of the leading historians in the United States. His first work, *Halleck: Lincoln's Chief of Staff*, attracted the attention of President Eisenhower, and Eisenhower asked Ambrose to edit his papers and write his biography. Ambrose has written extensively about Eisenhower and also has written several major works on President Nixon and World War II. He received the National Humanities Medal in 1998.

~~Arthur Schlesinger, 82.~~

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

International Human Rights

Robert L. Bernstein, 77.

Human rights activist and publisher, Bernstein founded Human Rights Watch, which monitors human rights in the Western Hemisphere, Asia, Africa, and the Middle East. He published the works of Eastern Bloc dissidents like Andrei Sakharov and Vaclav Havel and Chinese dissidents such as Wei Jingsheng and Harry Wu. He was on short list last time around but was held because he was already slated to receive the Eleanor Roosevelt Award for Human Rights that year. Melanne is strong on him.

~~Rabbi Arthur Schneier, 70.~~

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

Simon Wiesenthal, 91.

A concentration camp survivor, Wiesenthal helped the United States government develop evidence that was used in Nazi war crimes trials. He has painstakingly continued to investigate alleged war criminals in an effort to bring World War II offenders to justice. The Simon Wiesenthal Center works to fight bigotry and anti-Semitism.

Aung San Suu Kyi, 54.

Co-founder of the National League for Democracy, Suu Kyi is the leader of Burma's opposition force and pro-democracy movement. In 1989, she was placed under house arrest for violating a government ban on political activity, and she was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1991 for her efforts to bring democracy and human rights to Burma through peaceful means. In 1995, the junta finally released her from confinement. She refuses to travel outside Burma.

Archbishop Desmond Tutu, 68.

The first black Anglican bishop of Johannesburg and archbishop of Cape Town, Tutu has devoted his career to the pursuit of human rights. He has worked extensively to ease racial tensions in South Africa, emphasizing nonviolent means of protest and encouraging economic pressure by countries dealing with South Africa, and his efforts in combating apartheid earned him the 1984 Nobel Peace Prize.

Frank K. Kelly, 85/86.

By Representative Gephardt; Stanley Sheinbaum; for his work to promote world peace and to reduce the threat of nuclear weapons; Kelly is the senior vice president of the Nuclear Age Peace Foundation. He was a speechwriter for President Truman and served for 17 years as vice president of the Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions.

Dr. Samuel Pizar, 71.

By Senator Lieberman; Scholar, international lawyer, public servant, and author, Pizar was rescued at age ten from a Nazi death camp. In the early 1960's, he was a member of President Kennedy's task force on foreign economic policy and an advisor to the State Department and several Senate committees. During the mid-60's, he practiced international law, and he headed an ad hoc committee of U.S. leaders to monitor ethnic and political repression in the Soviet Union and was instrumental in freeing many refuseniks and dissidents. In the 1980's, Pizar, with Steve Jobs and others, helped conceive the "a computer in every classroom" proposal, and he argued during this time that national wealth lies in human intellectual potential – not only the traditional economic measures of land, capital, and labor. He stressed that there should be a universal human right to education and knowledge. From the mid-90's, he has focused on the genocides, ethnic cleansings, and crimes against humanity in Central Africa, the Balkans, and the Caucasus, and he founded and has been chairman of a committee that has located and honored approximately 18,000 non-Jews who risked their lives to save Jews during World War II.

Military

Admiral William Crowe, 75.

He has been on past PMOF memos to the President. The President selected Admiral Zumwalt over Crowe two years ago. Per Bob Bradtke, Crowe has been critical of embassy security (which Melanne believes could be a plus).

General Wesley Clark, USA, 55.

The President recently suggested for consideration.

Environment

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

By George Frampton; seconded by Representatives Mark Udall (D-CO) and Bruce Vento (D-MN); member from 1970-1987; authored legislation that established the 30,000 acre Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area, tripled the size of the Land and Water Conservation Fund, and prohibited mining in public parks; co-authored key amendments to the Surface Mining Control

and Reclamation Act of 1977; helped manage passage of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act, which preserved more than 100 million acres in Alaska; is credited with saving more than 69 million acres of wilderness in 27 states; authored amendments to the Nuclear Waste Policy Act of 1982. George Frampton believes Seiberling is stronger than Hartzog.

~~William Ruckleshaus~~, 67. MOVE TO CITIZENS MEDAL

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

George Hartzog, 80.

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

Foreign Leaders

Nelson Mandela, 81.

Freed after serving 27 years of a life sentence imposed for sabotage and treason, Mandela became South Africa's first democratically elected president and held the position from 1994 to 1999. In 1993, he shared the Nobel Peace Prize with F. W. de Klerk, his Vice President, for their efforts to end apartheid. Do in separate event.

King Hussein ibn Talal (posthumous; died in 1999)

By Dan Burkhardt; for his efforts to broker and encourage peace in the Middle East; requires vetting by NSC. Bob Bradtke believes may not be feasible.

Disability Advocates

Dr. Henry Viscardi, Jr., 87.

A handicapped individual with two artificial legs, Dr. Viscardi has worked throughout his career to change the public perception of those with disabilities. In 1962, he established the Human

Resources School (later named the Henry Viscardi, Jr. School) to educate seriously disabled children. Christine Stanek is vetting.

Government Service

George McGovern, 77.

By Sandy Berger; for his lifetime commitment to serving the world's poor and needy; war hero in WWII; became a Congressman in 1956; in the Senate, he chaired the Select Committee on Nutrition and Human Needs, where he led the expansion of the Food Stamp Program, the Summer Food Service Program, and WIC; 1972 Democratic nominee for President; currently the U.S. Representative to the UN Food and Agricultural Organization, where he is developing a plan to address the food needs of 500 million people -- half the world's underfed -- by 2015. He has solid senior staff support.

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

By Mickey Ibarra; huge write-in campaign; served from 1959 to 1977; a great proponent of consumer rights legislation, Moss pushed for the laws that barred cigarette advertising from television and required the Surgeon General's warning on cigarette packs; he also introduced legislation to require child-resistant packaging, sponsored legislation that established the Consumer Product Safety Commission, sponsored consumer product warranty legislation, and sought no-fault insurance legislation.

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

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

Corinne C. "Lindy" Boggs, 84.

The first woman to serve in the House of Representatives from Louisiana, chair the Democratic National Convention (1976), and serve as a regent of the Smithsonian Institute. She served nine terms in Congress, and in 1987 she presided over the Bicentennial of the American Constitution. She currently serves as U.S. Ambassador to the Holy See.

Former Senator Claiborne Pell (D-RI), 81.

Pell served six terms in the Senate, establishing himself as a champion of education. His Pell Grants have provided millions of dollars for needy college and university students. He also served as chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and was a major backer of the National Endowment for the Arts. He received the Presidential Citizens Medal from President Clinton in 1994.

John Glenn, 78.

Marine, recipient of the Distinguished Flying Cross, and one of the first seven astronauts in the U.S. space program, in 1962, he successfully piloted the "Friendship 7" Mercury spacecraft in

our country's first manned orbital mission, an achievement for which he received the Space Congressional Medal of Honor. Senator Glenn was elected to the United States Senate in 1974 and served four consecutive terms. In late 1998, he returned to space, as our nation's oldest astronaut, aboard the space shuttle Discovery.

Shirley Chisholm, 75.

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

Senator Daniel K. Inouye, 75.

The President recently suggested Inouye for consideration. Lynn Cutler says he would work well for Indian Country issues. He is about to receive the Congressional Medal of Honor.

Walter Mondale, 72.

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

Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan, 73.

By Sean Maloney; Moynihan has served New York in the United States Senate since 1977, establishing himself as a strong supporter of Social Security and distinguishing himself through his service on the Finance Committee. He is the only person to serve in the Cabinet or sub-Cabinet (including two ambassadorial appointments) of four successive presidential administrations (Kennedy-Ford). He will retire at the end of this Congressional session.

Women's Issues

Betty Friedan, 78.

Perhaps best known for her authorship of *The Feminine Mystique*, in 1966, she helped co-found the National Organization for Women and was its first president. A co-founder in 1968 of the precursor to the National Abortion Rights Action League (NARAL), in 1971, she joined Shirley Chisholm, Gloria Steinem, and Bella Abzug to found the National Women's Political Caucus, whose purpose is to encourage women to run for office. During the 1990's, Friedan shifted her focus to issues of aging. She recently has been very critical of the Administration. No real support. Lise to follow up with Melanne.

Mildred "Millie" Jeffrey, 88. Could fill labor role as well.

By Lynn Cutler; A leading women's labor and Democratic party activist, Jeffrey was the first female to direct a department of the United Auto Workers. She worked for the UAW from 1945-1976, heading four departments and serving as a special assistant to president Walter Reuther. Presidents Kennedy and Carter appointed her to commissions, and in 1984, she was part of a small women's activist group that helped secure Geraldine Ferraro's vice presidential nomination.

Gay/Lesbian

Bayard Rustin (posthumous; died in 1987).

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

Labor

The Reverend Addie Wyatt, 76.

By Minyon; Lynn Cutler supports; Wyatt was a major labor movement leader who pushed for equality for African Americans and women. She was the first African American woman to sit on the board of an international union, and she has held leadership roles in several labor unions and organizations at the local and national levels. She retired in 1984 and entered the ministry. Wyatt also served as an at-large member of the Democratic National Committee in 1976. Minyon supposed to be providing paper on this.

Religious Leaders

Dr. Robert H. Schuller, 74.

By Schuller's executive director; Pastor, motivational speaker, and author, Schuller was ordained 50 years ago this month. He is seen and heard internationally each Sunday on his television show, the *Hour of Power*. He claims that his worldwide audience numbers 30 million, and his local congregation, which worships in the Philip Johnson-designed Crystal Cathedral, numbers more than 10,000 members. Schuller has authored 32 books, six of which have made the *New York Times* or *Publishers Weekly* best seller lists. In 1968, he founded New Hope, a suicide prevention and counseling hotline that he claims more than 1 million people have called. In 1995, he was part of the official Presidential delegation to Prime Minister Rabin's funeral; and in 1997, the President invited Schuller to join the official Presidential delegation to Mother Teresa's funeral. Previous recipients from this walk of life include Joseph Cardinal Bernardin and Sister Isolina Ferre (President Clinton); Reverend Leon Sullivan (Bush); Terence Cardinal Cooke and Reverend Billy Graham (Reagan); Archbishop Iakovos (Carter); and Pope John XXIII (Johnson).

Business/Public Service

James Edward Burke, 75.

By Barry McCaffrey; Vernon Jordan; Representative Rob Portman, (R-OH); General Colin Powell; for his exemplary corporate citizenship during the Tylenol scare, which resulted in broad industry use of tamper-resistant packaging and led to restored consumer confidence in over-the-counter medications, and his work to help develop the Administration's National Youth Media

Campaign and drive down drug use among young people. Burke is the former chairman of Johnson & Johnson and current chairman of the Partnership for a Drug-Free America.

Indian Country

Peterson Zah, 60.

By Senator McCain; Lynn Cutler supports; for his work to improve Navajo Nation tribal governance and educational opportunities for Native Americans. Zah served for 14 years as director of DNA-People's Legal Services, one of the first organizations to provide free legal services to low-income residents of an Indian reservation. In 1982, he was elected Chairman of the Navajo Nation, and during his tenure he enhanced the tribe's revenues by renegotiating its major natural resources leases and established several Navajo Trust Funds that have provided income for essential governmental and social services and have ensured the tribe's financial security indefinitely. Later, as Chairman of the Navajo Education and Scholarship Fund, in a two-year period he helped raise funds to send 200 Navajo students to college. In 1990, he was elected the first president of the Navajo Nation, serving until 1995. Zah currently is an advisor to the president of Arizona State University on educational services and outreach to Native American students, and he already has greatly improved retention rates during his tenure.

Lisel

THE WHITE HOUSE

John/Melanne - June 23, 2000

Attached is the revised
list of MOF candidates
for meeting Monday, 2 p.m.

I have not distributed this
but would plan to go through
it Monday at the meeting.

If you have additional
comments, please let me
know. Thanks.

Lisel

100 J

DRAFT

June 23, 2000

MEMORANDUM FOR LISEL LOY
ADAM ROSMAN

FROM: DAN BURKHARDT

SUBJECT: 2000 PRESIDENTIAL MEDAL OF FREEDOM CANDIDATES

This list removes the candidates – other than Damon Keith and Edward Piszek -- whose names were lined through on the May 31 memo. Keith will remain until we are comfortable with overall balance, and Piszek will remain while we vet through the Eastern European desk at NSC. This list also adds Archibald Cox and George Kennan, at the suggestion of Steve Ricchetti; Ah Quon McElrath, Yukiko Sugihara, and Yuri Kochiyama appear at Laura Efurd's suggestion. Sandy Berger and Bob Bradtke have added Arthur Chaskalson, Jack Greenberg, and Louis Henkin. Maria Haley has added Gerald McEntee; and Alan Simpson has suggested Jack Dreyfus.

Civil Rights

Monsignor George G. Higgins, 84.

By Melanne; Sid Blumenthal supports; Once described by Lane Kirkland as "the labor movement's parish priest," Higgins has devoted himself for more than 50 years to ensuring worker justice, and he has been honored several times by major labor groups. He has also shaped papal encyclicals to emphasize economic justice. He currently serves as an adjunct lecturer at Catholic University.

The Reverend Gardner C. Taylor, 81/82.

By Vernon Jordan; author and early civil rights supporter, he was recognized by *Time* magazine as "the Dean of the Nation's black preachers"; under his leadership, his church – Concord Baptist Church of Christ in Brooklyn – became the most prestigious black church in America. The President has expressed interest in awarding the Medal to Taylor.

The Reverend Jesse Jackson, 58.

By Ben Johnson; Reverend Jackson has long been a representative for the underrepresented. As field representative for the Council on Racial Equality, founder of Operation PUSH, PUSH-Excel, PUSH for Economic Justice, the National Rainbow Coalition, and The Wall Street Project, he has worked to expand opportunities for minorities while encouraging youth to act responsibly. He was a Democratic Presidential candidate in 1984 and 1988. He has negotiated

several hostage releases, most recently that of the three U.S. POWs held in the former Yugoslavia. The President has told Podesta that he is "inclined" to make this award.

Justice James DeAnda, 74.

Only the second Hispanic to serve as a U.S. District Judge in Texas, he played a role (although it does not appear to be a significant one) in forming the Texas Legal Aid Corporation and at one point sat on the board of the Mexican American Legal Defense and Education Fund (MALDEF). He is now retired. [NOTE: Mario Obledo, a co-founder of MALDEF, received the Medal in 1998.]

Constance Baker Motley, 78.

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

Judge Damon Keith, 77.

By Ben Johnson, Representative Karen Kilpatrick; Keith is an active status judge on the U.S. Sixth Circuit Court of Appeals. He has been a strong defender of civil rights and affirmative action throughout his career and has also been honored frequently for his contributions to the field of Constitutional law.

Daisy Bates (posthumous; died in November 1999).

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

Yuri Kochiyama, 78.

By Laura Efur; A second-generation Japanese American who was interned during World War II, Kochiyama has attempted to find common ground between the African American and Asian American civil rights movements. She was closely affiliated with Malcolm X, has been very outspoken in the international political prisoner rights movement, and is working to free journalist Mumia Abu-Jamal. She also is working to establish and expand ethnic studies departments at a number of college campuses.

****Jack Greenberg, 75.**

By Sandy Berger and Bob Bradtke; Greenberg served as Director-Counsel of the NAACP Legal Defense and Education Fund from 1961 to 1984 and was an assistant counsel for the group from 1949 to 1961. He argued 40 cases before the United States Supreme Court, including *Brown v. Board of Education*. He is a founding member of the Mexican American Legal Defense and Education Fund and is a member of the executive committee of Human Rights Watch. Greenberg served as dean of Columbia College from 1989 to 1993 and currently is a professor at Columbia Law School.

Culture/Entertainment

Paul Newman, 75.

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

Norman Lear, 77.

By Sid Blumenthal; A highly successful television producer, Lear brought subjects to prime time television that the medium previously had ignored: racism, homosexuality, anti-Semitism, and women's rights. In 1980, he helped found People for the American Way, which encourages freedom of expression. Podesta has told Lisel that should be considered for Citizens Medal

Harry Belafonte, 73.

By Janice Kearney; Melanne says we should reconsider. First known to the world through music and movies, Belafonte has brokered his fame to focus attention on civil rights, human rights, and world hunger. Called "a powerful tactical weapon in the civil rights movement" by Martin Luther King, Jr., Belafonte helped to coalesce the cultural community behind that movement, as demonstrated by the significant participation of the arts community in events like the 1963 Freedom March on Washington and the marches in Selma and Montgomery, Alabama. In 1985, he launched the USA for Africa project to address the effects of war, drought, and famine in Africa; and through that organization, he brought artists together to record "We are the World," raising millions for emergency relief. Later, he helped initiate Hands Across America in an effort to relieve hunger in our own country. Through the Belafonte Foundation, he has assisted many African students seeking an education in the U.S. In 1987, he was appointed UNICEF Goodwill Ambassador, only the second American to receive that honor. In 1989, he received the

Kennedy Center Honors award for lifetime achievement. The President awarded him the National Medal of the Arts in 1994.

Belafonte has been critical of the President's Haitian refugee policy. (*Buffalo News*, 7/7/93)
He was quoted saying the President "lost his moral insight and became purely political" once in office. (*Id.*) He also was quoted asking "how can you lead this country if you're morally weak, like Clinton is?" (*New York Times Biographical Service*, 9/93)

Philanthropists

George Soros, 69.

A noted philanthropist, Soros has used his fortune to promote democratic reforms in former communist nations, improve world health care, expand educational opportunities, and aid prison reform here in the United States. One note: Soros is an advocate of medicinal marijuana and needle exchange programs. Lynn Cutler supports but recognizes problem with above positions.

Sanford Weill, 67.

Congressional interest; Minyon and Lynn Cutler support. Having made his fortune in financial services, Weill has donated more than \$2.5 million to Carnegie Hall. In 1980, he created the Academy of Finance, which aims to make high school students financially literate. It now includes more than 165 academies in 29 states.

Dr. Mathilde Krim, 73.

By Lynn Cutler; Founder of the AIDS Medical Foundation in 1983, Dr. Krim is one of the leaders in the effort to find a cure for HIV/AIDS. She has had a distinguished medical career, working on topics ranging from cancer research to human genetics, and her foundation, which combined with the American Foundation for AIDS Research in 1985, has poured millions of dollars into HIV/AIDS research efforts.

Edward J. Piszek, 83.

Founder of Mrs. Paul's Kitchens, a leading frozen food company, Piszek has used his fortune to help the people of his native Poland. Over the last four decades, he has worked to combat tuberculosis in the country, promote Polish culture, popularize English, and provide food for the needy.

Jack Dreyfus, 86.

By Alan Simpson; Founder of the Dreyfus investment fund, in 1958, Dreyfus suffered a severe bout with depression. He was successfully treated with phenytoin, a drug usually prescribed for epilepsy. He promptly retired from his firm and created the Dreyfus Medical Foundation, which has since its creation investigated additional uses and potential benefits from the administration of phenytoin and has pushed the FDA to expand approval for the drug beyond the treatment of seizures.

Sports

Hank Aaron, 66.

By Dan Burkhardt; Joe Lockhart supports; for his achievements in baseball, including breaking the all-time home run record in the face of significant race-based hostility, and for his efforts to end racial discrimination in the front offices of baseball. There is some precedent for awarding the Medal to sports figures: Jesse Owens and Joe DiMaggio received from Ford; Jackie Robinson received from Reagan; Ted Williams received from Bush; Arthur Ashe received from President Clinton.

Muhammad Ali, 58.

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

Children

Marian Wright Edelman, 60.

Currently president of the Children's Defense Fund (CDF), Edelman began her career as an attorney with the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund in 1964. She is the first African American woman admitted to the Mississippi bar. In 1980, she became the chair of the board of trustees of Spelman College, her alma mater -- the first African American and second woman to hold that post. She also was the first African American woman elected to the Yale University Corporation. The President has told Podesta that he is "inclined" to make this award.

Scholars

John Kenneth Galbraith, 91.

By Derek Shearer; One of the leading economists of the 20th century, he held numerous positions during a distinguished government career, including U.S. Ambassador to India during the Kennedy Administration. Melanne believes that President may want to do.

Stephen Hawking, 58.

By Kay Casstevens; Regarded as one of the world's leading scientists, Hawking has helped make theoretical physics understandable to the average person through his writings and speeches. The disease ALS has debilitated his body, but his mind remains first-rate. During his career, Hawking has performed extensive studies on the origins of the universe, and his book, *A Brief History of Time*, was a bestseller.

International Human Rights

Yukiko Sugihara, 86.

By Laura Efur; With her husband, Chuine Sugihara, the Japanese Consul-General to Lithuania during World War II, she issued Japanese transit visas – for which the Japanese government had specifically and repeatedly denied permission -- that allowed approximately 6,000 Jews to escape during the Holocaust to Curacao and Suriname. This was the second largest number of Jews rescued from the Nazis, behind those rescued by Raoul Wallenberg. Through this action, the Sugiharas risked their future livelihood -- Chuine was dismissed from the Japanese foreign service and was forced to support his family through part-time translation and interpretation work and as a manager for an export company. (Could do a joint award, bestowing on Chuine Sugihara posthumously) (Would she come to the U.S.?)

Robert L. Bernstein, 77.

Human rights activist and publisher, Bernstein founded Human Rights Watch, which monitors human rights in the Western Hemisphere, Asia, Africa, and the Middle East. He published the works of Eastern Bloc dissidents like Andrei Sakharov and Vaclav Havel and Chinese dissidents such as Wei Jingsheng and Harry Wu. He was on short list last time around but was held because he was already slated to receive the Eleanor Roosevelt Award for Human Rights that year. Melanne is strong on him.

Simon Wiesenthal, 91.

A concentration camp survivor, Wiesenthal helped the United States government develop evidence that was used in Nazi war crimes trials. He has painstakingly continued to investigate alleged war criminals in an effort to bring World War II offenders to justice. The Simon Wiesenthal Center works to fight bigotry and anti-Semitism.

Aung San Suu Kyi, 54.

By Sandy Berger and Bob Bradtke; Co-founder of the National League for Democracy, Suu Kyi is the leader of Burma's opposition force and pro-democracy movement. In 1989, she was placed under house arrest for violating a government ban on political activity, and she was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1991 for her efforts to bring democracy and human rights to Burma through peaceful means. In 1995, the junta finally released her from confinement. She refuses to travel outside Burma.

Archbishop Desmond Tutu, 68.

By Sandy Berger and Bob Bradtke; The first black Anglican bishop of Johannesburg and archbishop of Cape Town, Tutu has devoted his career to the pursuit of human rights. He is the former Secretary-General of the South African Council of Churches, and he chaired South Africa's Truth & Reconciliation Commission after the election of the African National Congress in 1994. Tutu has worked extensively to ease racial tensions in South Africa, emphasizing nonviolent means of protest and encouraging economic pressure by countries dealing with South Africa, and his efforts in combating apartheid earned him the 1984 Nobel Peace Prize.

Frank K. Kelly, 85/86.

By Representative Gephardt; Stanley Sheinbaum; for his work to promote world peace and to reduce the threat of nuclear weapons; Kelly is the senior vice president of the Nuclear Age Peace Foundation. He was a speechwriter for President Truman and served for 17 years as vice president of the Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions.

Dr. Samuel Pizar, 71.

By Senator Lieberman; Scholar, international lawyer, public servant, and author, Pizar was rescued at age ten from a Nazi death camp. In the early 1960's, he was a member of President Kennedy's task force on foreign economic policy and an advisor to the State Department and several Senate committees. During the mid-60's, he practiced international law, and he headed an ad hoc committee of U.S. leaders to monitor ethnic and political repression in the Soviet Union and was instrumental in freeing many refuseniks and dissidents. In the 1980's, Pizar, with Steve Jobs and others, helped conceive the "a computer in every classroom" proposal, and he argued during this time that national wealth lies in human intellectual potential – not only the traditional economic measures of land, capital, and labor. He stressed that there should be a universal human right to education and knowledge. From the mid-90's, he has focused on the genocides, ethnic cleansings, and crimes against humanity in Central Africa, the Balkans, and the Caucasus, and he founded and has been chairman of a committee that has located and honored approximately 18,000 non-Jews who risked their lives to save Jews during World War II.

****Arthur Chaskalson, 68.**

By Sandy Berger and Bob Bradtke; Chaskalson is the president of the South African Constitutional Court and was Nelson Mandela's attorney during the Rivonia Trial. In 1978, he helped establish the Legal Resources Centre, South Africa's best-known and largest civil rights and legal advocacy group, and he served as its director from 1978 to 1993.

****Louis Henkin, 82.**

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

Military

General Wesley Clark, USA, 55.

The President has told Podesta that he is "inclined" to make this award.

Environment

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

By George Frampton; seconded by Representatives Mark Udall (D-CO) and Bruce Vento (D-MN); letter from 30 Representatives received June 5; member from 1970-1987; authored legislation that established the 30,000 acre Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area, tripled

the size of the Land and Water Conservation Fund, and prohibited mining in public parks; co-authored key amendments to the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977; helped manage passage of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act, which preserved more than 100 million acres in Alaska; is credited with saving more than 69 million acres of wilderness in 27 states; authored amendments to the Nuclear Waste Policy Act of 1982. George Frampton believes Seiberling is stronger than Hartzog.

George Hartzog, 80.

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

Foreign Leaders

Nelson Mandela, 81.

Freed after serving 27 years of a life sentence imposed for sabotage and treason, Mandela became South Africa's first democratically elected president and held the position from 1994 to 1999. In 1993, he shared the Nobel Peace Prize with F. W. de Klerk, his Vice President, for their efforts to end apartheid. Do in separate event.

King Hussein ibn Talal (posthumous; died in 1999)

By Dan Burkhardt; for his efforts to broker and encourage peace in the Middle East; requires vetting by NSC. Bob Bradtke believes may not be feasible.

Disability Advocates

Dr. Henry Viscardi, Jr., 87.

A handicapped individual with two artificial legs, Dr. Viscardi has worked throughout his career to change the public perception of those with disabilities. In 1962, he established the Human Resources School (later named the Henry Viscardi, Jr. School) to educate seriously disabled children. Christine Stanek is vetting.

Government Service

Archibald Cox, 87.

By Steve Ricchetti; Cox was Special Prosecutor during the Watergate scandal and was fired by then-Solicitor General Robert Bork, after both Attorney General Elliot Richardson and Deputy Attorney General William French Smith resigned in protest when President Nixon asked each of them to fire Cox. An attorney and professor, Cox also served as Solicitor General from 1961 to

1965 under Presidents Kennedy and Johnson. From 1980 to 1992, he was chairman of Common Cause, a non-profit lobbying organization dedicated to campaign finance reform.

George Kennan, 96.

By Steve Ricchetti; U.S. diplomat and historian, in 1947 Kennan anonymously authored an article for *Foreign Affairs* that called for a “containment” policy to address Soviet expansionism – a policy that became the core U.S. approach for dealing with the Soviets. Kennan viewed the policy as a political and economic construct, not a military one, and he opposed nuclear buildup by the U.S., formation of NATO, the decision to send U.S. troops across the 38th parallel in Korea, the U.S. crash program to build a hydrogen bomb, and U.S. involvement in Vietnam. He served as ambassador to the Soviet Union in 1952 and ambassador to Yugoslavia from 1961 to 1963. He is the author of two Pulitzer Prize-winning and National Book Award works: *Russia Leaves the Cold War* (1956) and *Memoirs* (1967). **He has been highly critical of the Administration’s decision to expand NATO** (*New York Times*, May 2, 1998). Strobe Talbott says that the President has expressed some interest in awarding the Medal to Kennan.

George McGovern, 77.

By Sandy Berger; Reverend Wogaman also supports; for his lifetime commitment to serving the world’s poor and needy; war hero in WWII; became a Congressman in 1956; in the Senate, he chaired the Select Committee on Nutrition and Human Needs, where he led the expansion of the Food Stamp Program, the Summer Food Service Program, and WIC; 1972 Democratic nominee for President; currently the U.S. Representative to the UN Food and Agricultural Organization, where he is developing a plan to address the food needs of 500 million people -- half the world’s underfed -- by 2015. He has solid senior staff support.

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

By Mickey Ibarra; huge write-in campaign; served from 1959 to 1977; a great proponent of consumer rights legislation, Moss pushed for the laws that barred cigarette advertising from television and required the Surgeon General’s warning on cigarette packs; he also introduced legislation to require child-resistant packaging, sponsored legislation that established the Consumer Product Safety Commission, sponsored consumer product warranty legislation, and sought no-fault insurance legislation.

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

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

Former Senator Claiborne Pell (D-RI), 81.

Pell served six terms in the Senate, establishing himself as a champion of education. His Pell Grants have provided millions of dollars for needy college and university students. He also served as chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and was a major backer of the

National Endowment for the Arts. He received the Presidential Citizens Medal from President Clinton in 1994.

John Glenn, 78.

Marine, recipient of the Distinguished Flying Cross, and one of the first seven astronauts in the U.S. space program, in 1962, he successfully piloted the "Friendship 7" Mercury spacecraft in our country's first manned orbital mission, an achievement for which he received the Space Congressional Medal of Honor. Senator Glenn was elected to the United States Senate in 1974 and served four consecutive terms. In late 1998, he returned to space, as our nation's oldest astronaut, aboard the space shuttle Discovery.

Shirley Chisholm, 75.

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

Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan, 73.

By Sean Maloney; Moynihan has served New York in the United States Senate since 1977, establishing himself as a strong supporter of Social Security and distinguishing himself through his service on the Finance Committee. He is the only person to serve in the Cabinet or sub-Cabinet (including two ambassadorial appointments) of four successive presidential administrations (Kennedy-Ford). He will retire at the end of this Congressional session.

Women's Issues

Betty Friedan, 78.

Perhaps best known for her authorship of *The Feminine Mystique*, in 1966, she helped co-found the National Organization for Women and was its first president. A co-founder in 1968 of the precursor to the National Abortion Rights Action League (NARAL), in 1971, she joined Shirley Chisholm, Gloria Steinem, and Bella Abzug to found the National Women's Political Caucus, whose purpose is to encourage women to run for office. During the 1990's, Friedan shifted her focus to issues of aging. She recently has been very critical of the Administration. No real support. Lise to follow up with Melanne.

Mildred "Millie" Jeffrey, 88. Could fill labor role as well.

By Lynn Cutler; A leading women's labor and Democratic party activist, Jeffrey was the first female to direct a department of the United Auto Workers. She worked for the UAW from 1945-1976, heading four departments and serving as a special assistant to president Walter Reuther. Presidents Kennedy and Carter appointed her to commissions, and in 1984, she was part of a small women's activist group that helped secure Geraldine Ferraro's vice presidential nomination.

Gay/Lesbian

Bayard Rustin (posthumous; died in 1987).

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

Labor

The Reverend Addie Wyatt, 76.

By Minyon; Lynn Cutler supports; Wyatt was a major labor movement leader who pushed for equality for African Americans and women. She was the first African American woman to sit on the board of an international union, and she has held leadership roles in several labor unions and organizations at the local and national levels. She retired in 1984 and entered the ministry. Wyatt also served as an at-large member of the Democratic National Committee in 1976. Minyon supposed to be providing paper on this.

Ah Quon McElrath, 83.

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

Gerald McEntee, 65.

By Maria Haley; McEntee has been international president of the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees, the second largest union in the AFL-CIO and the fastest growing, since 1981. He devised the voter education "Labor 96" campaign and has long fought to reform the U.S. health care system. In 1997, the President appointed McEntee to the Presidential Advisory Commission on Quality and Consumer Protection in the Health Care Industry. McEntee is co-founder and chairman of the board of the Economic Policy Institute.

Religious Leaders

Dr. Robert H. Schuller, 74.

By Schuller's executive director; Pastor, motivational speaker, and author, Schuller was ordained 50 years ago this month. He is seen and heard internationally each Sunday on his television

show, the *Hour of Power*. He claims that his worldwide audience numbers 30 million, and his local congregation, which worships in the Philip Johnson-designed Crystal Cathedral, numbers more than 10,000 members. Schuller has authored 32 books, six of which have made the *New York Times* or *Publishers Weekly* best seller lists. In 1968, he founded New Hope, a suicide prevention and counseling hotline that he claims more than 1 million people have called. In 1995, he was part of the official Presidential delegation to Prime Minister Rabin's funeral; and in 1997, the President invited Schuller to join the official Presidential delegation to Mother Teresa's funeral. Previous recipients from this walk of life include Joseph Cardinal Bernardin and Sister Isolina Ferre (President Clinton); Reverend Leon Sullivan (Bush); Terence Cardinal Cooke and Reverend Billy Graham (Reagan); Archbishop Iakovos (Carter); and Pope John XXIII (Johnson).

Business/Public Service

James Edward Burke, 75.

By Barry McCaffrey; Vernon Jordan; Representative Rob Portman, (R-OH); General Colin Powell; Mario Cuomo; Warren Buffett; Carroll O'Connor; Senator Torricelli; Katharine Graham; Speaker Hastert; Nancy Reagan; Nancy Kassebaum Baker; President Bush; Senator Moynihan; Norman Lear; Senator Hatch; George Schultz; Henry Kissinger; for his exemplary corporate citizenship during the Tylenol scare, which resulted in broad industry use of tamper-resistant packaging and led to restored consumer confidence in over-the-counter medications, and his work to help develop the Administration's National Youth Media Campaign and drive down drug use among young people. Burke is the former chairman of Johnson & Johnson and current chairman of the Partnership for a Drug-Free America. The President has told Podesta that he is "inclined" to make this award.

Indian Country

Peterson Zah, 60.

By Senator McCain; Lynn Cutler supports; for his work to improve Navajo Nation tribal governance and educational opportunities for Native Americans. Zah served for 14 years as director of DNA-People's Legal Services, one of the first organizations to provide free legal services to low-income residents of an Indian reservation. In 1982, he was elected Chairman of the Navajo Nation, and during his tenure he enhanced the tribe's revenues by renegotiating its major natural resources leases and established several Navajo Trust Funds that have provided income for essential governmental and social services and have ensured the tribe's financial security indefinitely. Later, as Chairman of the Navajo Education and Scholarship Fund, in a two-year period he helped raise funds to send 200 Navajo students to college. In 1990, he was elected the first president of the Navajo Nation, serving until 1995. Zah currently is an advisor to the president of Arizona State University on educational services and outreach to Native American students, and he already has greatly improved retention rates during his tenure.

THE WHITE HOUSE

10/13

LISEL -

Scholastic wanted me
to forward the attached
MEMOS & BOOKS ON
THE LIFE OF Ruby
Bridgers.

Thx -

Kris

Bibb Hubbard
Director
Office of the Chairman

SCHOLASTIC INC.
555 Broadway
New York, NY
10012-3999

(212) 343-4653
Fax (212) 343-6701
bhubbard@scholastic.com

September 22, 2000

Ms. Minyon Moore
Assistant to the President and Director of Political Affairs
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Minyon:

It was great to speak with you this morning. Thank you for offering to put Ruby Bridges' name forward as a candidate to receive the Presidential Medal of Citizenship. If you have any additional thoughts on how to declare the William Frantz School an historical landmark in commemoration of its 40th anniversary of integration and honor Ruby for her lifelong efforts by awarding her the Congressional Medal of Honor, please let me know.

As Ruby's publisher, we want to help her in any way that we can. As you may know, Scholastic publishes two very special and important books related to her life. First, *Through My Eyes* (by Ruby Bridges) is a true account of what Ruby's, a small African-American girl at the age of six, experienced as integration unfolded around her in Louisiana in 1960 as America watched her go to a formerly all white elementary school. An icon of the civil rights movement, Ruby chronicles each dramatic step of this pivotal event in history.

Second, *The Story of Ruby Bridges* (by Robert Coles) presents a moving portrayal that captures her amazing courage and faith. George Ford's powerful illustrations bring to life an important event in history.

You may remember that Norman Rockwell captured the moment of Ruby's first day at school as she, and the U.S. Federal Marshals protecting her, walked through an angry mob to get to the front doors of her new school.

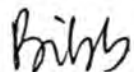
To commemorate her courage, Ruby was made an Honorary U.S. Marshal on August 10, 2000. Ruby now spends her time lecturing and recounting her story to adults and children all across the country.

I appreciate your efforts on behalf of Ruby and please let me know if you have any questions about this or need any additional information.

I hope we get to see in you in New York soon.

I can be reached at 212-343-4653 or by email at bhubbard@scholastic.com.

Best regards,



Bibb Hubbard

Bibb Hubbard
Director
Office of the Chairman

SCHOLASTIC INC.
555 Broadway
New York, NY
10012-3999

(212) 343-4653
Fax (212) 343-6701
bhubbard@scholastic.com

September 8, 2000

Mr. Thurgood Marshall, Jr.
Cabinet Secretary
The White House
West Wing
Second Floor
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Goody:

Hello and I hope this note finds you well! We missed seeing you at the convention and hope to get a chance to see you at some point soon.

I am writing with a request for help! Scholastic publishes two very special and important books. First, *Through My Eyes* (by Ruby Bridges) is a true account of what Ruby Bridges, a small African-American girl at the age of six, experienced as integration unfolded around her in Louisiana in 1960 as America watched her go to a formerly all white elementary school. An icon of the civil rights movement, Ruby chronicles each dramatic step of this pivotal event in history.

Second, *The Story of Ruby Bridges* (by Robert Coles) presents a moving portrayal that captures a young girl's amazing courage and faith. George Ford's powerful illustrations bring to life an important event in history.

You may remember that Norman Rockwell captured the moment of Ruby's first day at school as she, and the U.S. Federal Marshals protecting her, walked through an angry mob to get to the front doors of her new school.

To commemorate her courage, Ruby was made an Honorary U.S. Marshal on August 10, 2000. Ruby now spends her time lecturing and recounting her story to adults and children all across the country.

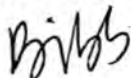
November 14, 2000 marks the 40th anniversary of the school integration at William Frantz School in New Orleans, Louisiana. To commemorate the 40th anniversary of the school integration in New Orleans, I am trying to find out how to declare the William Frantz School an historical landmark and honor Ruby for her lifelong efforts by awarding her the Congressional Medal of Honor.

I would greatly appreciate any insight or advice you may have about how to proceed in this matter. I don't really know where to begin and I thought you might have some helpful suggestions!

I can be reached at 212-343-4653 or by email at bhubbard@scholastic.com.

Thanks for anything you can suggest and I do sincerely hope to see you soon.

Best regards,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Bibb' followed by a stylized flourish.

Bibb Hubbard



National Council of Teachers of Education

NCTE News

Front page

About NCTE

teaching ideas
positions
publications
prof. development
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jobs

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Meetings

News

Ruby Bridges Hall Shares Her Story

Hall Was First African American Child in All-White New Orleans School in 1960

When Ruby Bridges Hall was six years old, her mother said to her one day, "You're going to a new school and you'd better behave." Behaving was on her mind when the federal marshalls came and picked her and her mother up for the trip to school. During the ride, the marshalls gave her numerous directions. "Don't look back," they told her. "Walk straight ahead."

When they arrived at William Frantz Elementary School, a mob of people stood outside the school. Ruby thought it must be Mardi Gras and that she was in a parade. The people were yelling, but she couldn't understand what they were saying. She walked into the school, with floors that gleamed so brightly she could see herself, and thought, "This must be college."

Hall shared her story in November at the Annual Convention session sponsored by the NCTE Fund. Looking back, she said it was clear to her even as a six-year-old that schools for black children and schools for white children were greatly unequal.

Unaware of the ramifications of a simple wish to have a better education, Hall spent almost her entire first year in elementary school being escorted to an empty classroom in an empty school building. Parents of the other students had pulled them from school in prejudice and fear. Hall was the sole student of teacher Barbara Henry, whom she recalls thinking was "very white."

No Support from Colleagues

Henry had recently moved from Boston to New Orleans, where she was assigned to teach in a

desegregated school. She did not know she'd been hired to replace a teacher who had chosen to leave rather than teach in an integrated classroom.

She remembers the angry and frightened mob of parents and grandparents outside the school as she arrived for her first day of teaching. She also recalls how deceiving the calm and quiet of the school's halls were.

"Outside was a wildly hostile group. Inside was a quietly hostile group," she said. Henry was as alone in her role as a teacher as Ruby Bridges was as a student. The principal of the school, despairing at the loss of the student body, gave Henry no support; Henry's reports that Hall read well and had exceptional math skills were greeted with dismay.

Despite their own empty classrooms, Henry's teaching colleagues didn't even offer to cover her classroom while she took a lunch break, her only break of the day. Instead, they spent their days in the teachers' lounge being taught how to play the piano.

Henry found her young student "enchanting, politely shy, perky, pretty, and demurely proud." Despite the difficulty of her situation, Ruby always had a warm smile at the ready, Henry recalled, and an air of serenity about her, even as she was making her way into the school through the angry crowd of protestors that met her every morning for several months.

Consequences beyond Classroom

Ruby Bridges Hall has fond memories of her first teacher as well and remembers her learning experience with Henry as rich and pleasant. Still, the loneliness of her early school experience weighed heavily upon her. She was not allowed to take recess or to play on the playground. She could not eat in the cafeteria. She could not go anywhere in the school unaccompanied by the guards who walked her to and from her classroom.

"When I entered school I knew nothing about racism, but I was thrust into learning about it from adults," Hall said.

In the spring, three of the white students who'd been kept out of school by their parents returned. Henry remembers that at first the children were

timid with each other, but soon fell into simply being children. Gradually more children returned to school, and the following year several more African American students joined Ruby at William Frantz Elementary.

"Certainly it shows that children can resolve differences much easier than adults," Henry said. "From this experience I learned that we deprive ourselves when we don't allow ourselves to see and appreciate individual differences."

For Hall the events of 1960 had consequences far beyond the school walls. Her parents had disagreed about letting their daughter play such a risky role in the desegregation of New Orleans' public schools. Their courageous decision to go ahead resulted in her father losing his job; Hall's grandparents were forced from the farm they sharecropped.

The strain eventually led to the breakup of her parents' marriage, and Hall's mother was left alone to raise seven children. Hall remembers that the entire neighborhood pitched in to help her with her homework, guard her home, get her ready for school, and walk her to and from school.

Work to Be Done When her parents sent Ruby to William Frantz Elementary School 37 years ago, they dreamed it would result in higher quality education for all students.

Today with children of her own, Ruby Bridges Hall believes inner-city schools have yet to achieve that dream. She also believes that the dream will not be realized without the involvement of parents and families.

It was this belief that led her to create the Ruby Bridges Educational Foundation, a New Orleans-based nonprofit organization through which she works to give adults and children a sense of hope and faith that education can shape a life.

Perhaps more than most people, Hall knows how crucial the role of the teacher is in providing children with positive learning experiences.

"But each of us must make the commitment to help children," she said. "Our job now is to become a mother, a father, and a teacher to every child."

**by Linda Denstaedt, Clarkston High
School, Michigan, and NCTE staff for
*The Council Chronicle***



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last updated
02.05.98
by
Eric Crump



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September 19, 2000

Mr. George H. Gallup, Jr.
Chairman
The George H. Gallup International Institute
Post Office Box 140
Princeton, New Jersey 08542

Dear George:

Thank you so much for your letter. I appreciate your nomination of Dr. Robert Schuller 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 Dr. Schuller has done much to deserve special recognition, and I will give your recommendation careful consideration.

Sincerely,

BILL CLINTON

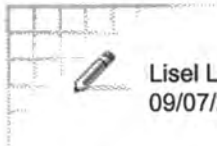
BC/JAD/MAH/DC/ddj-ddj (Corres. #7283871)
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(8.gallup.doc)

cc: David Belsky, 58 EEOB
cc: Lisel Loy, GFL/WW

Xeroxed copy of personally signed original to NH
through Lisel Loy

CLEAR THRU LISEL LOY

PRESIDENT TO SIGN



Lisel Loy
09/07/2000 02:11:31 PM

'00 SEP 7 PM3:21

Record Type: Record

To: G. Timothy Saunders/WHO/EOP@EOP, Edwin R. Thomas III/WHO/EOP@EOP

cc:

Subject: National Medal of the Arts/Humanities

Could you pull last year's decision memo for me? Thanks.

Attached.

S/Clark

313929 SS
MA

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 11, 1999

MR. PRESIDENT:

The attached binders from Melanne
Verveer present for your decision
recommendations for the National
Medal of Arts and the National
Humanities Medal.

David Goodfriend



THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

8-12-99

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001a. memo	From Melanne Verveer [partial] (2 pages)	08/11/1999	b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Staff Secretary
Lisel Loy
OA/Box Number: 22088

FOLDER TITLE:

Presidential Medal of Freedom

2018-0680-S
rs3260

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

- P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
- P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
- P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
- P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
- P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
- P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

- b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
- b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
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- b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
- b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
8-12-99

August 11, 1999

PRESIDENTIAL ACTION MEMORANDUM

FROM: MELANNE VERVEER

Please choose a total of twelve recipients for the 1999 National Medal of the Arts from the following first and second priority lists of nominees generated by the National Council on the Arts. Biographies of each nominee follow under specified tabs.

FIRST PRIORITY NOMINEES

TAB #	Nominee	Field	Age	Residence	Birthplace	APPROVE
	Maria Tallchief	Dance	74	IL	OK	✓
	(b)(6)					
3	Lydia Mendoza	Folk/ Traditional Arts	83	TX	TX	✓
5	Paul Newman	Media	74	CT	OH	✓
6	Aretha Franklin	Music	57	MI	TN	✓
9	George Segal	Visual Arts	74	NJ	NY	✓
11	The Julliard School Arts Organization			NY		✓

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Verveer
Podesta

like 2, 3, 5, 12 on #2

but want to keep 3, 5 on this list

OK with me to submit 10s if there really want.

Melanne

Do the ones I checked
plus the 3 on next two
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people ~~used~~ to get the year

~~James~~ Murrell
Debra Broussard,
Kamone
P: can
we get

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
8-12-99

SECOND PRIORITY NOMINEES

<u>TAB #</u>	<u>Nominee</u>	<u>Field</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Residence</u>	<u>Birthplace</u>	<u>APPROVE</u>
(b)(6)						
2	Michael Graves	Design	64	NJ	IN	☒
3	Odetta Gordon	Folk/ Traditional Art	68	NY	AL	☒
4	William Maxwell	Literature	91	NY	NE	☒
5	Norman Lear	Media	77	CA	CT	☒
6	Kronos Quartet	Music		CA		☒
7	Rosetta LeNoire	Opera/ Musical Theater	87	NY	NY	☒
10	Harvey Lichtenstein	Administrator	70	NY	NY	☒
11	Old Town School Of Folk Music	Arts Organization		IL		☒
12	Irene Diamond	Patron	89	NY	PA	☒

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☒ - H. Liles

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Comments:

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MA

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

August 11, 1999

MR. PRESIDENT:

The attached binders from Melanne
Verveer present for your decision
recommendations for the National
Medal of Arts and the National
Humanities Medal.

David Goodfriend



8-12-99

August 11, 1999

19:41

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

8-12-99

FROM: MELANNE VERVEER
RE: NATIONAL HUMANITIES MEDALS

The National Council on the Humanities has made its recommendations for the 1999 National Humanities Medals.

Included in this binder are the first and second priority lists of recommendations generated by the Council. The names are listed alphabetically and biographies follow. As you know, the Council strongly recommends the artists and patrons noted on the first priority list. Substitutions can be made by the President from the nominees on the second list. Please note that Taylor Branch and Steven Spielberg have been re-nominated this year.

In 1989, the National Endowment for the Humanities instituted the Charles Frankel Prize to honor a select number of people for contributions to the humanities. In 1997, the name was changed to the National Humanities Awards. The selection process, as with the Arts Medals, begins with a solicitation for nominations from the National Endowment for the Humanities. The National Council on the Humanities reviews the nominations and makes recommendations to the President. The President selects the final recipients. The Awards are given to individuals or groups whose work has deepened the nation's understanding of the humanities, broadened citizens' engagement with the humanities or helped preserve and expand Americans' access to important humanities resources. You are free to choose up to 12 selections; however, because the list is so long when combined with the NEA list, you should feel free to select fewer.

Also included in this binder, for your information, is a list of previous National Humanities Medal recipients. The 1999 Medals will be awarded at a White House ceremony on September 29.

Copied
Verveer
Bodesta

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Second list - ~~not 2~~
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any of 3 I marked OK
Updell most favour -
but I like other 2 also -
you can



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Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001b. memo	From Melanne Verveer [partial] (2 pages)	08/11/1999	b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Staff Secretary
Lisel Loy
OA/Box Number: 22088

FOLDER TITLE:

Presidential Medal of Freedom

2018-0680-S
rs3260

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

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RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

8-12-99

August 11, 1999

PRESIDENTIAL ACTION MEMORANDUM

FROM: MELANNE VERVEER

Please choose recipients for the 1999 National Humanities Medal from the following first and second priority lists of nominees generated by the National Council on the Humanities. Biographies of each nominee follow under specified tabs.

FIRST PRIORITY NOMINEES

<u>TAB #</u>	<u>Nominee</u>	<u>Field</u>	<u>APPROVE</u>
		(b)(6)	
3	Taylor Branch	History	☒
5	Jacquelyn Dowd Hall	History	☒
6	Garrison Keillor	Humor	☒
7	Jim Lehrer	TV Journalism/Literature	☒
8	John Rawls	Philosophy	☒
9	Luis Rafael Sánchez	Literature	☒
10	Steven Spielberg	Film	☒
11	August Wilson	Literature	☒
12	Oprah Winfrey	Television	☒

2 from Librarian
too many
DO!

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Verveer
Podesta

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8-12-99

SECOND PRIORITY NOMINEES

<u>TAB #</u>	<u>Nominee</u>	<u>Field</u>	<u>APPROVE</u>
--------------	----------------	--------------	----------------

		(b)(6)	
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15	Natalie Zemon Davis	Literature	☒
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18	Grace Paley	Literature	☒
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19	John Updike	Literature	☒
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Comments:
