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DISTINGUISHED CIVILIAN SERVICE AWARDS BOARDIndependent

NOTE: E. O. 11085 of 2/22/63. Section 3 of this Order added FIVE members to the Board for the express purpose of nominating persons to the President for consideration as possible recipients of the Presidential Medal of Freedom. This same Executive Order also provided that Sec. 2(b) of E. O. 9586 be amended to provide that the President may select for award of the medal any person nominated to him by the newly added FIVE members of the Board from outside the Executive Branch of the government as added by Sec. 3.

E. O. 11515 revokes and does away with the language of 2(b) of E. O. 9586, as amended, concerning how persons will be recommended by the Board to the President by substituting a new Section 2(b) which leaves the selection of who shall receive the Presidential Medal of Freedom solely to the President.

This has the effect of eliminating the sole reason for which the FIVE members from outside the Executive Branch of the government were added to the Board by E. O. 11085.

THUS - the FIVE additional term memberships as added by E. O. 11085 are now to be considered TERMINATED.



(7) By substituting for "(hereinafter referred to as the 'Committee')", in section 201, the following: "(hereinafter referred to as the 'Citizens' Committee')".

(8) By substituting for the term "the Committee", wherever it occurs, the following: "the Citizens' Committee".

Richard Nixon

THE WHITE HOUSE,
March 5, 1970.

Executive Order 11515

TERMINATING CERTAIN BODIES ESTABLISHED BY THE PRESIDENT

By virtue of the authority vested in me as President of the United States, it is hereby ordered as follows:

SECTION 1. *Interdepartmental Highway Safety Board.* (a) The Interdepartmental Highway Safety Board is terminated.

(b) Executive Order No. 10898 of December 2, 1960, and Executive Order No. 10986 of January 12, 1962, are revoked.

(c) Executive Order No. 11382 of November 28, 1967, is amended by deleting section 8.

SEC. 2. *Interagency Committee on International Athletics.* The Interagency Committee on International Athletics is terminated and Executive Order No. 11117 of August 13, 1963, is revoked.

SEC. 3. *President's Committee on Manpower.* The President's Committee on Manpower is hereby terminated and Executive Order No. 11152 of April 15, 1964, is revoked.

SEC. 4. *Ohio River Bridge Tragedy.* There is hereby terminated the task force established by the President by announcement made on December 19, 1967, in connection with the collapse of the Ohio River Bridge on Highway U.S. 35 connecting Gallipolis, Ohio, and Pt. Pleasant, West Virginia.

SEC. 5. *Medal of Freedom.* Executive Order No. 9586 of July 6, 1945, as amended, is hereby further amended:

(1) By substituting for subsection (b) of section 2 the following:

"(b) The President may select for the award of the Medal any person recommended to the President for award of the Medal or any person selected by the President upon his own initiative."

(2) By striking out all numbered sections of the order except sections 1 and 2.

SEC. 6. *Winding up of affairs.* Such actions as may be necessary to wind up any outstanding affairs of the bodies terminated by this order shall be carried out by the Bureau of the Budget or by such other



agencies as may be designated therefor by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

Richard Nixon

THE WHITE HOUSE,
March 13, 1970.

Executive Order 11516

AMENDING EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. 11248, PLACING CERTAIN POSITIONS IN LEVELS IV AND V OF THE FEDERAL EXECUTIVE SALARY SCHEDULE

By virtue of the authority vested in me by section 5317 of title 5 of the United States Code, as amended, section 2 of Executive Order No. 11248¹ of October 10, 1965, as amended, placing certain positions in level V of the Federal Executive Salary Schedule, is further amended by deleting "(24) Director, Office of Minority Business Enterprise, Department of Commerce", and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

(24) Assistant to the Secretary, Department of Commerce.

Richard Nixon

THE WHITE HOUSE,
March 19, 1970.

¹ 30 F.R. 12999; 3 CFR, 1964-1965 Comp., p. 349.

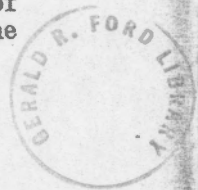
Executive Order 11517

PROVIDING FOR THE ISSUANCE AND SIGNATURE BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE OF WARRANTS APPOINTING AGENTS TO RETURN FUGITIVES FROM JUSTICE EXTRADITED TO THE UNITED STATES

WHEREAS the President of the United States, under section 3192 of Title 18, United States Code, has been granted the power to take all necessary measures for the transportation, safekeeping and security against lawless violence of any person delivered by any foreign government to an agent of the United States for return to the United States for trial for any offense of which he is duly accused; and

WHEREAS fugitives from justice in the United States whose extradition from abroad has been requested by the Government of the United States and granted by a foreign government are to be returned in the custody of duly appointed agents in accordance with the provisions of section 3193 of Title 18, United States Code; and

WHEREAS such duly appointed agents under the provisions of the law mentioned above, being authorized to receive delivery of the



Executive Order 11084**AMENDING EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. 10995,¹ RELATING TO
TELECOMMUNICATIONS**

By virtue of the authority vested in me by Section 301 of Title 3 of the United States Code, and as President of the United States, it is ordered that Executive Order No. 10995 of February 16, 1962, headed "Assigning telecommunications management functions," be, and it is hereby, amended by substituting for Section 3 thereof the following:

"SEC. 3. (a) The authority to assign radio frequencies to Government agencies, vested in the President by subsection 305(a) of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended (47 U.S.C. 305(a)), including all functions heretofore vested in the Interdepartment Radio Advisory Committee, is hereby delegated to the Director of the Office of Emergency Planning, who may redelegate such authority to the Director of Telecommunications Management. Such authority shall include the power to amend, modify, or revoke frequency assignments.

"(b) The authority to authorize a foreign government to construct and operate a radio station at the seat of government vested in the President by subsection 305(d) of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended (47 U.S.C. 305(d)), is hereby delegated to the Director of the Office of Emergency Planning who may redelegate such authority to the Director of Telecommunications Management. Authorization for the construction and operation of a radio station pursuant to this subsection and the assignment of a frequency for its use shall be made only upon recommendation of the Secretary of State and after consultation with the Attorney General and the Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission."

JOHN F. KENNEDY

THE WHITE HOUSE,
February 15, 1963.

Executive Order 11085**THE PRESIDENTIAL MEDAL OF FREEDOM**

By virtue of the authority vested in me as President of the United States, it is hereby ordered as follows:

SECTION 1. *Prior orders.* The numbered sections of Executive Order No. 9586 of July 6, 1945, as amended by Executive Order No. 10336 of April 3, 1952, are hereby amended to read as follows:

"SECTION 1. *Medal established.* The Medal of Freedom is hereby re-established as the Presidential Medal of Freedom, with accompanying ribbons and appurtenances. The Presidential Medal of Freedom, hereinafter referred to as the Medal, shall be in two degrees.

"SEC. 2. *Award of the Medal.* (a) The Medal may be awarded by the President as provided in this order to any person who has made

¹ 27 F.R. 1519.



an especially meritorious contribution to (1) the security or national interests of the United States, or (2) world peace, or (3) cultural or other significant public or private endeavors.

"(b) The President may select for award of the Medal any person nominated by the Board referred to in Section 3(a) of this Order, any person otherwise recommended to the President for award of the Medal, or any person selected by the President upon his own initiative.

"(c) The principal announcement of awards of the Medal shall normally be made annually, on or about July 4 of each year; but such awards may be made at other times, as the President may deem appropriate.

"(d) Subject to the provisions of this Order, the Medal may be awarded posthumously.

"SEC. 3. *Distinguished Civilian Service Awards Board.* (a) The Distinguished Civilian Service Awards Board, established by Executive Order No. 10717 of June 27, 1957, hereinafter referred to as the Board, is hereby expanded, for the purpose of carrying out the objectives of this Order, to include five additional members appointed by the President from outside the Executive Branch of the Government. The terms of service of the members of the Board appointed under this paragraph shall be five years, except that the first five members so appointed shall have terms of service expiring on the 31st day of July 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, and 1968, respectively. Any person appointed to fill a vacancy occurring prior to the expiration of the term for which his predecessor was appointed shall serve for the remainder of such term.

"(b) A chairman of the Board shall be designated by the President from time to time from among the membership of the Board appointed from the Executive Branch.

"(c) For purposes of recommending to the President persons to receive the President's Award for Distinguished Federal Civilian Service, and to carry out the other purposes of Executive Order No. 10717, only the members of the Board from the Executive Branch will sit. The names of persons so recommended will be submitted to the President without reference to the other members of the Board.

"SEC. 4. *Functions of the Board.* (a) Any individual or group may make recommendations to the Board with respect to the award of the Medal, and the Board shall consider such recommendations.

"(b) With due regard for the provisions of Section 2 of this Order, the Board shall screen such recommendations and, on the basis of such recommendations or upon its own motion, shall from time to time submit to the President nominations of individuals for award of the Medal, in appropriate degrees.

"SEC. 5. *Expenses.* Necessary administrative expenses of the Board incurred in connection with the recommendation of persons to receive the Presidential Medal of Freedom, including expenses of travel of members of the Board appointed under Section 3(a) of this



Order, during the fiscal year 1963, may be paid from the appropriation provided under the heading 'Special Projects' in the Executive Office Appropriation Act, 1963, 76 Stat. 315, and during subsequent fiscal years, to the extent permitted by law, from any corresponding or like appropriation made available for such fiscal years. Such payments shall be without regard to the provisions of section 3681 of the Revised Statutes and section 9 of the Act of March 4, 1909, 35 Stat. 1027 (31 U.S.C. 672 and 673). Members of the Board appointed under Section 3(a) of this Order shall serve without compensation.

"SEC. 6. *Design of the Medal.* The Army Institute of Heraldry shall prepare for the approval of the President a design of the Medal in each of its degrees."

SEC. 2. *Other existing orders.* (a) Section 4 of Executive Order No. 10717, establishing the terms of service of the members of the Distinguished Civilian Service Awards Board, is hereby amended to read "The members of the Board shall serve at the pleasure of the President.", and the other sections of that Order are amended conformably to this Order.

(b) Except as otherwise specifically provided in this Order, existing arrangements for conferring medals and honors shall continue in effect.

JOHN F. KENNEDY

THE WHITE HOUSE,
February 22, 1963.

Executive Order 11086

AMENDMENT OF EXECUTIVE ORDER 10587¹ RELATING TO THE ADMINISTRATION OF SECTION 32(h) OF THE TRADING WITH THE ENEMY ACT

By virtue of the authority vested in me by the Trading with the Enemy Act, as amended (50 U.S.C. App. 1 *et seq.*), and by section 301 of title 3 of the United States Code (65 Stat. 713), and as President of the United States, it is ordered that sections 1, 2 and 3 of Executive Order No. 10587 of January 13, 1955 (20 F.R. 361) are amended to read as follows:

"SECTION 1. The Jewish Restitution Successor Organization, a charitable membership organization incorporated under the laws of the State of New York, is hereby designated as successor in interest to deceased persons in accordance with and for the purposes of subsection (h) of section 32 of the Trading with the Enemy Act, as added by the Act of August 23, 1954 (68 Stat. 767), and amended by section 204(a) of Public Law 87-846, approved October 22, 1962 (76 Stat. 1114).

"SEC. 2. Exclusive of the designation of the Jewish Restitution Successor Organization under section 1 of this Order and the exercise

¹ 3 CFR, 1954-1958 Comp., p. 235; 20 F.R. 361.



ing found that the United States participates in the Provisional Intergovernmental Committee for the Movement of Migrants from Europe under the authority of the Mutual Security Appropriation Act, 1952, approved October 31, 1951 (65 Stat. 730) making an appropriation for such participation, I hereby designate the Provisional Intergovernmental Committee for the Movement of Migrants from Europe as a public international organization entitled to enjoy the privileges, exemptions, and immunities conferred by the said International Organizations Immunities Act.

HARRY S. TRUMAN

THE WHITE HOUSE,
March 28, 1952.

EXECUTIVE ORDER 10336

AMENDMENT OF EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. 9586¹ OF JULY 6, 1945, ESTABLISHING THE MEDAL OF FREEDOM

Executive Order No. 9586 of July 6, 1945, establishing the Medal of Freedom, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"By virtue of the authority vested in me as President of the United States and as Commander in Chief of the armed forces of the United States, it is ordered as follows:

"1. There is hereby established a medal to be known as the Medal of Freedom, with accompanying ribbons and appurtenances. The Medal and its appurtenances shall be of appropriate design, approved by the Secretary of State and the Secretary of Defense.

"2. (a) The Medal of Freedom may be awarded to any person not hereinafter specifically excluded who, on or after December 7, 1941, has performed a meritorious act or service which (1) has aided the United States in the prosecution of a war against an enemy or enemies, (2) has aided any nation engaged with the United States in the prosecution of a war against a common enemy or enemies, or (3), during any period of national emergency declared by the President or the Congress to exist, has furthered the interests of the security of the United States or of any nation allied or associated with the United States during such period, and for which act or service the award of any other United States medal or decoration is considered inappropriate.

¹ 3 CFR, 1945 Supp.

"2. (b) Under special circumstances, and without regard to the existence of a state of war or national emergency, the Medal of Freedom may also be awarded by, or at the direction of, the President to any person, not hereinafter specifically excluded, for performance of a meritorious act or service in the interests of the security of the United States.

"3. The Medal of Freedom shall not be awarded to a citizen of the United States for any act or service performed within the continental limits of the United States or to a member of the armed forces of the United States.

"4. The Medal of Freedom may be awarded by the Secretary of State, the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of the Army, the Secretary of the Navy, or the Secretary of the Air Force, or by such officers as they may respectively designate. Awards shall be made under such regulations as the said Secretaries shall severally prescribe, and such regulations shall, so far as practicable, be of uniform application.

"5. The head of any department or agency of the United States not named herein may recommend to the Secretary of Defense the award of the Medal of Freedom and appurtenances thereto for meritorious acts or services performed under the cognizance or direction of the head of such department or agency, and the Secretary of Defense may make such awards.

"6. No more than one Medal of Freedom shall be awarded to any one person, but for a subsequent act or service justifying such an award a suitable device may be awarded to be worn with the medal.

"7. The Medal of Freedom may be awarded posthumously."

HARRY S. TRUMAN

THE WHITE HOUSE,
April 3, 1952.

EXECUTIVE ORDER 10337

AMENDMENT OF THE REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE APPOINTMENT OF POSTMASTERS OF THE FOURTH CLASS

WHEREAS under the regulations now in force the appointment of postmasters of the fourth class may be made upon the basis of investigation and report of a post office inspector in any case in which the compensation of the office is not in excess of \$1300 per annum; and

WHEREAS in the publication of

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This or No. 10017 "Amendm ing the A the Fourt This or 1, 1951.

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¹ 3 CFR.

employees and agents as he deems necessary and suitable to carry out the provisions of this order; to exercise any contractual or other rights of the said company incident to the operation of the said plants, facilities, or property or the production, sale, and distribution of the company's products; and to do any and all other things that he may deem necessary or desirable for, or incidental to, the use and operation of the said plants, facilities, and property, or the production, sale, and distribution of the products and services thereof; and to take any other steps that he deems necessary to carry out the provisions and purposes of this order.

3. The Secretary of the Navy shall operate the plants, facilities, and property mentioned herein pursuant to the provisions of the War Labor Disputes Act and under the terms and conditions of employment which are lawfully in effect at the time possession of such plants, facilities, and property is taken under this order, subject to the provisions of Section 5 of the War Labor Disputes Act.

4. The Secretary of the Navy shall permit, upon such terms and conditions as he deems advisable, the management of the plants, facilities, and property taken under this order to continue its managerial functions to the maximum degree possible consistent with the purposes of this order.

5. The Secretary of the Navy is authorized to take such action, if any, as he may deem necessary or desirable to provide protection for, and prevent interference with, the plants, facilities, and property taken under this order and all persons employed or seeking employment therein, their families and homes, and he is further authorized to take such appropriate disciplinary action, not inconsistent with law, as may be necessary to effectuate the purposes of this order. Upon the request of the Secretary of the Navy or his duly authorized representative, the Department of Justice, through the Federal Bureau of Investigation, shall immediately undertake and conduct an investigation of any matter affecting the operation of said plants, facilities, and property or government possession thereof hereunder.

6. In carrying out this order the Secretary of the Navy may act through or with the aid of such public or private instrumentalities, persons, or corporations as he may designate. All Federal agen-

cies, including but not limited to the Department of Justice, the War Manpower Commission, the National Labor Relations Board, the Department of Labor, the National Selective Service System, and the Office of Price Administration, shall cooperate with the Secretary of the Navy to the fullest extent of their authority in carrying out the purposes of this order.

7. Possession, control and operation of any plant, facility, or property, or portion thereof, of which possession is taken under this order shall be terminated by the Secretary of the Navy within sixty days after he determines that the productive efficiency of the plant, facility, or property, or portion thereof, prevailing prior to the existing interruptions referred to in the recitals of this order has been restored.

HARRY S. TRUMAN

THE WHITE HOUSE,
July 4, 1945.

EXECUTIVE ORDER 9586

THE MEDAL OF FREEDOM

By virtue of the authority vested in me as President of the United States and as Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, it is hereby ordered as follows:

There is hereby established a medal to be known as the Medal of Freedom with accompanying ribbons and appurtenances for award to any person, not hereinafter specifically excluded, who, on or after December 7, 1941, has performed a meritorious act or service which has aided the United States in the prosecution of a war against an enemy or enemies and for which an award of another United States medal or decoration is considered inappropriate. The Medal of Freedom may also be awarded to any person, not hereinafter specifically excluded, who, on or after December 7, 1941, has similarly aided any nation engaged with the United States in the prosecution of a war against a common enemy or enemies.

The Medal of Freedom shall not be awarded to a citizen of the United States for any act or service performed within the continental limits of the United States or to a member of the armed forces of the United States.

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Chapter II—Executive Orders

E. O. 9587

The Medal of Freedom and appurtenances thereto shall be of appropriate design, approved by the Secretary of State, the Secretary of War, and the Secretary of the Navy, and may be awarded by the Secretary of State, the Secretary of War, or the Secretary of the Navy, or by such officers as the said Secretaries may respectively designate. Awards shall be made under such regulations as the said Secretaries shall severally prescribe and such regulations shall, insofar as practicable, be of uniform application.

No more than one Medal of Freedom shall be awarded to any one person, but for a subsequent act or service justifying such an award a suitable device may be awarded to be worn with the medal. The Medal of Freedom may be awarded posthumously.

HARRY S. TRUMAN

THE WHITE HOUSE,
July 6, 1945.

EXECUTIVE ORDER 9587

AMENDING EXECUTIVE ORDER 8588 ENTITLED "PRESCRIBING REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE PAYMENT OF EXPENSES OF TRANSPORTATION OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS AND PERSONAL EFFECTS OF CERTAIN CIVILIAN OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE UNITED STATES" AND PRESCRIBING REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE PAYMENT OF EXPENSES OF TRANSPORTATION OF THE IMMEDIATE FAMILY OF CIVILIAN OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE GOVERNMENT

By virtue of and pursuant to the authority vested in me by the act of October 10, 1940, 54 Stat. 1105, and section 201 (a) of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1946, approved May 3, 1945, it is hereby ordered as follows:

PART I

Sections 5 and 12 of Executive Order 8588 of November 7, 1940, as amended by sections 1 and 4 of Executive Order 9122 of April 6, 1942,¹ are hereby further amended to read as follows:

"SECTION 5. *Means of shipment.* For the duration of the present war and six months thereafter transportation services, including services specified in sections 3 and 4 hereof, may be procured by the agency concerned, with due re-

gard to means ordinarily required for such transportation, from any available common carrier: *Provided, however,* That the employee may have his effects moved by some means other than that selected by the Government, by paying the difference between the charges under the means selected by the Government and the charges by the preferred means: *And provided further,* That when the head of the department or agency determines it to be in the interest of the Government, he may specifically authorize the shipment by express of articles required for immediate use at the new official station (such as professional books, wearing apparel, bedding or kitchen utensils, but not furniture or jewelry), which shall in no case exceed a weight of 500 pounds for employees having dependents living with them or 250 pounds for employees having no dependents living with them."

"SECTION 12. *Time Limit.* All shipments allowable under these regulations shall begin within one year of the effective date of the transfer of the employee unless an extension is specifically granted by the head of the department or establishment. Such an extension shall be approved by the head of the department or establishment within the one-year period during which shipment would otherwise begin and shall in no case be for a period exceeding two years from the effective date of the transfer, except that, for employees who enter upon active military, naval, or Coast Guard duty at any time prior to the expiration of the period within which transportation of their effects is authorized and who are furloughed for the duration of such duty, the extension may be made effective until a date not more than six months following the date of termination of the furlough."

PART II

The following regulations are hereby prescribed to govern the payment of expenses of transportation, authorized by section 201 (a) of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1946, of the immediate family of any civilian officer or employee of the executive departments and independent establishments who is transferred from one official station to another for permanent duty, when authorized by the head of the department or establishment concerned in the order directing such transfer:

¹ 3 CFR Cum. Supp.



RETURN TO
WHITE HOUSE RECORDS OFFICE

Tuesday 2/11/75

4:20 I talked with Linda Fokes in Kurt Fee's office and she said they had a meeting this afternoon.

They are getting ready to make a changes in their procedures for recommending the Medal of Freedom Awards. They had suggested a commission made up of people who had received the medal previously to select people to receive the awards -- but apparently are reworking it.

She suggested having Robin West call -- since he is the one who is handling it.

He called and said that during the Nixon Administration Garment and some of the speech writers had made selections for the Medal of Freedom -- sort of on a random basis.

They're still going to be proposing a commission. Indicated there was a memo they staffed out and that Mr. Areeda had some objections to the way they proposed it.

Attached is a copy of the staffing memo.

Robin West said he'd be glad to talk with you about it -- if you'd like.



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

EYES ONLY

January 13, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR:

COUNSEL'S OFFICE

FROM:

PRESIDENTIAL PERSONNEL OFFICE

SUBJECT:

Presidential Awards for
Distinguished Service

Attached is a copy of my proposed memorandum to the President on Presidential Awards for Distinguished Service. Please call Linda Folke in Robin West's office to let her know your opinion of the proposed action so that we can accurately represent your views in the final decision memo. Since we are trying to complete this action as quickly as possible, please be sure to reply by close of business, January 15, 1975.

- 1) Idea of a selection panel is excellent
- 2) Panel should not be limited to previous recipients
(as you recognize in item 8 on page 5)
- 3) Proposed panel is much too old

Attachment

- 4) Citizen's Medal program is unnecessary, too large,
too expensive.

P. Areeda



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

January 15, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR: PHIL AREEDA
FROM: DUDLEY CHAPMAN DC
SUBJECT: Presidential Awards for
Distinguished Service

I disagree with the principle of Walker's recommendation that the Medal of Freedom awards selection should be determined entirely by previous recipients of the Medal. I see no objection to including such persons, but to make receipt of the award a condition of their selection appears illogical and even naive.

It should not be difficult to compose a panel of prominent people from a variety of disciplines. There should be at least some representation from the White House to assure that the selection is sensitive to the Administration's values.

I also agree with Ken in questioning the value of the citizen awards. This seems a needless expense and threatens to degenerate into a wide proliferation of these awards.



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

January 15, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR: PHIL AREEDA

FROM: KEN LAZARUS *KL*

SUBJECT: Presidential Awards for Distinguished Service

I am in agreement with the attached recommendations of Bill Walker to the extent they relate to the Medal of Freedom Program.

As to those recommendations relating to "The Presidential Citizen's Medal" program, I offer the following:

- (1) It could be included within the Medal of Freedom Program.
- (2) As a separate, larger program, it represents an unnecessary expense.
- (3) It could be perceived as gimmickry.
- (4) The selection of medal winners would be very premature at this time.



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Evo:

Please try to get some
information from the
appropriate person on
the WH staff about
the Medal of Freedom.

P





HonorAmerica

A program of the American Historic and Cultural Society, Inc.

Officers Chairman J. Willard Marriott 5161 River Road Washington, D. C. 20016 Vice Chairmen Hobart Lewis Leonard H. Marks Treasurer Charles S. O'Malley, Jr. Secretary and Gen. Counsel Herbert E. Marks	General Chairmen Bob Hope Rev. Billy Graham	Congressional Sponsors Hon. Carl Albert Hon. Thomas P. O'Neill, Jr. Hon. Gerald R. Ford Hon. Michael J. Mansfield Hon. Hugh Scott	Honorary Chairwomen Mrs. Dwight D. Eisenhower Mrs. Lyndon B. Johnson Mrs. Harry S. Truman
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January 13, 1975

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Mr. Phillip Buchen
Assistant to the President—
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Ave., N. W.
Washington, D.C. 20500

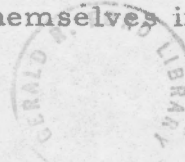
Dear Phil

I want to confirm our discussion in which I outlined our tentative plans for the celebration on July 4, 1976. As I told you, we are keeping John Warner informed and as our plans develop, we shall let your offices know.

The American Historical and Cultural Society, sponsors of the Honor America Day, was formed as a non-profit organization in 1969 primarily to encourage a wider observance of our national day and to commemorate our heritage of liberty and freedom. Our efforts in the past have met with considerable praise by the President, Cabinet officers and numerous civic organizations. We regard the bicentennial year as a climax of our planning and sincerely believe it will be a high point in the Year 1976.

As part of our plans for the bicentennial program, I would like to urge upon you an idea which I have considered carefully and which I enthusiastically endorse - having President Ford inaugurate a new national custom by conferring the highest civilian award - the Medal of Freedom - on that day to those Americans who have distinguished themselves in private

Executive Director
John P. Cosgrove
927 National Press Building
Washington, D. C. 20004
202/628-3400

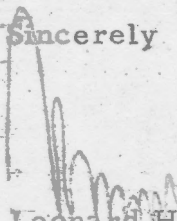


and governmental careers. As the records will show, the medal has been given by the President of the United States to people who have made distinctive contributions in the arts, sciences and community endeavors. Previous recipients of this award have cherished it as the ultimate recognition for their service to our country.

I recommend that on July 4, 1976 President Ford use this historic occasion to single out those Americans who have enriched our society and dedicated their lives to the improvement of mankind. The criteria for their selection has been previously determined and I would be glad to discuss with you the steps to be taken if the suggestion is adopted.

I would be grateful if you would bring these thoughts to the President's attention and let us know of his reaction.

Sincerely


Leonard H. Marks



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

President
Mark
Leonard
Medal of
Freedom

February 12, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR: ROBIN WEST

FROM: PHILIP BUCHEN *P.W.B.*

SUBJECT: Medal of Freedom Award

Attached is a copy of a letter I have been holding which poses one way in which the Medal of Freedom can be used in connection with the Bicentennial program.

I would appreciate your giving it your careful attention and to reply to Mr. Marks on the subject.

Attachment



Marks

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 12, 1975

Dear Leonard:

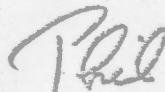
After our lunch last month I have learned that Robin West at the White House is in charge of developing procedures for making Medal of Freedom awards.

Therefore, I have sent him a copy of your letter of January 13 and have asked him to respond as soon as possible.

I have received several copies of Dorothy's splendid article on Sally Seidman. It made delightful reading and the only possible fault I could find with it came from Sally's mistake about my being a poet.

With best wishes.

Sincerely,



Philip W. Buchen
Counsel to the President

Mr. Leonard H. Marks
Vice Chairman
Honor America
1920 L Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.





HonorAmerica

A program of the American Historic and Cultural Society, Inc.

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January 13, 1975

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Mr. Phillip Buchen
Assistant to the President
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Ave., N. W.
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Phil

I want to confirm our discussion in which I outlined our tentative plans for the celebration on July 4, 1976. As I told you, we are keeping John Warner informed and as our plans develop, we shall let your offices know.

The American Historical and Cultural Society, sponsors of the Honor America Day, was formed as a non-profit organization in 1969 primarily to encourage a wider observance of our national day and to commemorate our heritage of liberty and freedom. Our efforts in the past have met with considerable praise by the President, Cabinet officers and numerous civic organizations. We regard the bicentennial year as a climax of our planning and sincerely believe it will be a high point in the Year 1976.

As part of our plans for the bicentennial program, I would like to urge upon you an idea which I have considered carefully and which I enthusiastically endorse - having President Ford inaugurate a new national custom by conferring the highest civilian award - the Medal of Freedom - on that day to those Americans who have distinguished themselves in private

Executive Director

John P. Cosgrove
927 National Press Building
Washington, D. C. 20004
202/628-3400

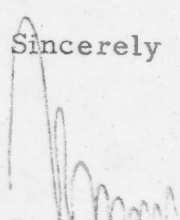


and governmental careers. As the records will show, the medal has been given by the President of the United States to people who have made distinctive contributions in the arts, sciences and community endeavors. Previous recipients of this award have cherished it as the ultimate recognition for their service to our country.

I recommend that on July 4, 1976 President Ford use this historic occasion to single out those Americans who have enriched our society and dedicated their lives to the improvement of mankind. The criteria for their selection has been previously determined and I would be glad to discuss with you the steps to be taken if the suggestion is adopted.

I would be grateful if you would bring these thoughts to the President's attention and let us know of his reaction.

Sincerely



Leonard H. Marks



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

December 8, 1975

*Memo
of
Freedom*

MEMORANDUM FOR: PETER MC PHERSON

FROM: PHILIP BUCHEN *P.*

SUBJECT: Restrictions on Appointment
of Relatives

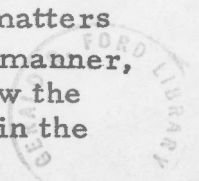
You have requested the opinion of this office on whether the President can appoint Mrs. Ford to be a member of the proposed President's Commission on the Medal of Freedom.

Under 5 U.S.C. 3110, added by section 221 of the Postal Revenue and Federal Salary Act of 1967, P.L. 90-206, no federal official, expressly including the President, may appoint or employ any of a broadly defined class of relatives (including wives) in a "civilian position" in the agency in which the appointing official is serving, "or over which he exercises jurisdiction or control." The only penalty for violation of this provision is loss of salary for the individual so appointed.

In applying this section to the President, the Office of Legal Counsel of the Department of Justice interpreted this prohibition to extend only to the President's authority to appoint "inferior officers", whose appointment Congress has vested by law in the President alone. On the other hand, Justice believes that this section does not limit the President's Constitutionally-based power to appoint officers of the United States "by and with the advice and consent of the Senate."

While the President can thus appoint relatives to positions which require confirmation by the Senate, he cannot appoint relatives to an inferior office such as the subject Commission on the Medal of Freedom.

On the other hand, this statute would not prohibit the Chairman of the Commission from inviting Mrs. Ford to serve as an ex officio member and to participate, but not vote, in all matters before the Commission. If you wish to proceed in this manner, the proposed Executive Order should be revised to allow the Chairman to invite ex officio member(s) to participate in the Commission's deliberations.



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

*Pres.
medal*

December 30, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR: JIM CONNOR

FROM: PHIL BUCHEN *T.*

SUBJECT: Award of Presidential
Medal of Freedom to
Mr. Reidar Soot

Without information as to the manner in which this medal has been awarded in the past, I am at a loss to comment on this proposed award.

However, I think pertinent questions are:

1. Is it customary to grant this award to persons who are not American citizens?
2. Is a single project such as the sponsorship of a monument sufficient justification for an award of this medal?



MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE

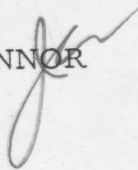
WASHINGTON

December 20, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR:

PHILIP BUCHEN ✓
JOHN O. MARSH
ROBERT T. HARTMANN
BRENT SCOWCROFT
PAUL THEIS
DOUG BENNETT

FROM:

JAMES E. CONNOR 

As you may be aware, we are currently staffing a proposed Executive Order to establish an Advisory Council for reviewing nominees for the Presidential Medal of Freedom. Until the Order is approved and the Council appointed, however, we will continue to have to consider individual recommendations as they are made. Attached is a recommendation from the Secretary of the Air Force for the award of the Medal of Freedom to Mr. Reidar Soot, a Norwegian lawyer and member of the War Veterans' Association.

I'd appreciate your views and recommendations on the appropriateness of such an award.

Attachment





OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20301

B. Leland 11 December 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR Captain Leland S. Kellmorgen, USN
Military Assistant to the President
The White House

SUBJECT: Award of the Presidential Medal of Freedom to
Mr. Reidar Soot

The attached recommendation from the Secretary of the Air Force for award of the Presidential Medal of Freedom to Mr. Reidar Soot is forwarded for appropriate action. The recommendation has been coordinated with and concurred in by the Department of State.

Thomas K. Latimer
Thomas K. Latimer
The Special Assistant

Attachment





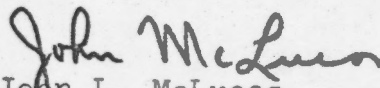
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

SEP 5 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR THE SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO
THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

SUBJECT: Award of the Presidential Medal of Freedom to
Mr. Reidar Soot

The Department of the Air Force proposes award of the Presidential Medal of Freedom to Mr. Reidar Soot, a Norwegian lawyer and member of the War Veteran's Association. Mr. Soot is being cited for his efforts in erecting a monument in Norway to commemorate American servicemen who lost their lives during World War II. Through his persistent efforts, necessary funds for the project were procured from private sources in Norway, and an impressive monument was dedicated in May 1975. Mr. Soot's outstanding contributions to international friendship warrant recognition by award of the Presidential Medal of Freedom.


John L. McLucas

1 Attachment
Recommendation



23 MAY 1975

TO: (Organization and address)

USAFMPC (AFPMASAM)
Randolph AFB, TX 78148

FROM: (Organization and address)

USDAO
APO New York 09085

RECOMMENDATION

RECOMMEND INDIVIDUAL INDICATED BE AWARDED

1. NAME OF DECORATION (Indicate number of clusters, if appropriate)

President's Medal of Freedom

2. RECOMMENDATION IS BASED ON:

☐ HEROISM☐ MERITORIOUS SERVICE

(Based on completed period of service)

☒ OUTSTANDING ACHIEVEMENT

3. INCLUSIVE DATE(S) OF ACT, ACHIEVEMENT OR SERVICE

FROM

8 MAY 1974

TO

8 MAY 1975

PERSONAL DATA ON INDIVIDUAL BEING RECOMMENDED

4. LAST NAME - FIRST NAME - MIDDLE INITIAL

SOOT, Reidar

5. AFSM

NA

6. GRADE

NA

7. PRESENT ORGANIZATION AND STATION

Norwegian Lawyer
Karl Johans Gt. 45, Oslo, Norway

8. PRESENT DUTY ASSIGNMENT

NA

9. PERMANENT HOME ADDRESS

59C Bygdøy Alle, Oslo, Norway

10. ORGANIZATION OF NEXT DUTY ASSIGNMENT (If applicable)

NA

11. ORGANIZATION, DUTY ASSIGNMENT AND GRADE AT TIME OF ACT OR SERVICE

War Veterans Association

12. DATE OF PROMOTION TO GRADE IN WHICH SERVING

Unknown

13. INDIVIDUAL'S SERVICE IN AIR FORCE SINCE ACT OR SERVICE HAS BEEN MONORABLE

☐ YES☒ NO

14. DATE OF REASSIGNMENT, RETIREMENT OR SEPARATION, AS APPLICABLE:

RETIREMENT OR SEPARATION IS ☐ VOLUNTARY ☐ INVOLUNTARY, AND THE FOLLOWING SERVICE DATES APPLY

NA

TAFCSO

TFCSD

TAFMSD

TMSD

15. PREVIOUS UNITED STATES DECORATIONS, COMPLETE AUTHORITY THEREFOR, AND INCLUSIVE DATES OF SERVICE RECOGNIZED (Do not include service medals, battle credits, unit citations or foreign decorations)

None

16. ARE OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS FOR AWARDS TO THIS INDIVIDUAL PENDING (If yes, state awards)

☐ YES☒ NO

17. ARE OTHER INDIVIDUALS BEING RECOMMENDED FOR THE SAME ACT OR SERVICE

☐ YES☒ NO18a. IF ANSWER TO ITEM 17 IS YES, ARE THE RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE OTHER INDIVIDUALS FORWARDED AS A PART OF THIS RECOMMENDATION ☐ YES ☐ NO

b. IF ANSWER TO ITEM 18a IS NO, EXPLAIN REASON FOR DELAY, INCLUDING DATE RECOMMENDATION(S) WILL BE FORWARDED, AND IDENTIFY THE INDIVIDUAL(S) BY GRADE, NAME, SERVICE NUMBER, PRESENT ORGANIZATION AND STATION.

19. HAS PREVIOUS AWARD BEEN MADE TO THIS INDIVIDUAL FOR THIS ACT OR SERVICE

☐ YES☒ NO

20. HAVE ALL AVAILABLE RECORDS AND SOURCES OF INFORMATION THAT WOULD HAVE A BEARING ON THIS RECOMMENDATION BEEN CONSIDERED AND NO CONDITION EXISTS WHICH WOULD MAKE APPROVAL OF THIS AWARD INAPPROPRIATE

☒ YES☐ NO

21. IF AWARD IS POSTHUMOUS, OR INDIVIDUAL RECOMMENDED IS MISSING IN ACTION OR A PRISONER OF WAR, LIST NAME, ADDRESS AND RELATIONSHIP OF NEXT OF KIN.

NA

22. DATE WHICH PRESENTATION OF AWARD IS DESIRED, IF APPROVED

As soon as possible

23. IF APPROVED, FORWARD FOR PRESENTATION TO (Organization and address)

USDAO, APO New York 09085

Mr. Reidar Soot, Norwegian Lawyer, during the period from 8 May 1974 to 8 May 1975, performed a service of great value to the United States. As a member of the War Veterans' Association (Krigsdeltagerforbundet) he caused to be raised a monument to the Americans "who give their lives in World War II for the common cause."

In May of 1974, Mr. Reidar Soot became concerned that nowhere in Norway was there a monument to the Americans who had helped in freeing Norway from the enemy. In the Western Cemetary (Vestre Gravlund) in Oslo there exists a number of impressive monuments to those men, from such contries as Sweden, Denmark, the Soviet Union, Great Britain, and others, who gave their lives in the cause of freedom. Mr. Soot thought it would be most appropriate if such a monument to Americans existed. In discussions with the Defense Attache Office, Oslo, it was decided that if such a monument were to have meaning, it should be a strictly Norwegian project with no financial support from the Americans in contrast to the other monuments which have been raised by the respective governments. Since that time, Mr. Soot, completely alone, carried on this effort. He solicited and received private funds for the project. He struggled through the various bureaus in order to obtain permission for the project and picked a most appropriate spot in the cemetary. He found a simple stone, native to Norway, arranged for its movement, placement, and inscription. He then coordinated with over fourteen other Veterans' organizations to achieve increased participation in the event, arranged for press coverage, and, after coordination with both the United States Embassy in Oslo and with Norwegian officials, announced that the unveiling would take place on 8 May 1975, the 30th anniversary of the liberation of Norway.

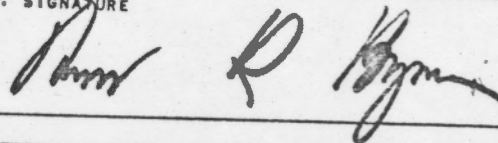
Mr. Reidar Soot's valiant efforts culminated in a most impressive ceremony attended by hundreds of Norwegians. The King's Guard provided a military band, speeches were given by the President of the War Veterans' Association, by the Director of Philips, and by Ambassador Byrne. Wreaths were placed by fourteen other veterans' organizations. Both NATO and Norwegian high-ranking officers were present. Press coverage emphasized that this monument was long overdue.

This stirring tribute to America and Americans was solely the result of the quite but persistent efforts of Mr. Reidar Soot. The United States Government is deeply indebted to him.

25. TYPED NAME, GRADE AND TITLE OF INDIVIDUAL
INITIATING RECOMMENDATION

THOMAS R. BYRNE
Ambassador

26. SIGNATURE



27. ATTACHMENTS

NUMBER

DESCRIPTION (Citation and supporting statements or other official documents)

1

Biographical Information



CITATION TO ACCOMPANY THE AWARD OF
THE PRESIDENTIAL MEDAL OF FREEDOM

TO

REIDAR SOOT

Mr. Reidar Soot, a Norwegian citizen, distinguished himself by outstanding achievement from 8 May 1974 to 8 May 1975. During this period, Mr. Soot was instrumental in the erection of a monument in Norway to commemorate those American servicemen who gave their lives there during World War II. Through his persistent efforts, necessary funds for the project were procured from private sources in Norway. Mr. Soot's valiant efforts culminated in a most impressive ceremony attended by hundreds of people. By his unique contribution to international friendship, Mr. Soot has reflected great credit upon himself and has earned the sincere gratitude of the United States of America.

file

Monday 1/12/76

Inv.
1/12/76
2 p.m.

9:40 Chief Judge Fletcher called to ask if anyone from the White House might be going to the retirement ceremony for Judge Homer Ferguson this afternoon (Monday 1/12) at 2 p.m. at the Military Court of Appeals.

Ox. 3-1904

Prior to Judge Fletcher's meeting with you on the 6th, Bill Nicholson had sent a letter dated the 3rd advising the President would not be able to attend. However, after his visit, he thought maybe you had spoken to the President and that someone might have been asked to attend from the White House. (Courtroom in the Court of Appeals, Fifth and E Streets, N. W.)



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Medal of Freedom

January 8, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR:

TED MARRS

FROM:

PHIL BUCHEN *P.*

Confirming my conversation of January 7, I am attaching copies of earlier material which had been sent to you by William H. Cook regarding Judge Homer Ferguson. This material was given to me by Judge Fletcher who has recently been appointed to the Court of Military Appeals. He asks that we involve the President in recognizing, at the time of Judge Ferguson's retirement on January 12, his long and devoted service starting with his election to the Senate in 1943 from the State of Michigan, and he also asks that we try to move ahead on the proposal that Judge Ferguson be awarded a Presidential Medal of Freedom.

I understand that it would be difficult, if not impossible, to act on the request for a medal of freedom before January 12, but that you will have Eliska Hasek, based on the attached material, prepare a laudatory letter for the President to sign personally for delivery to Judge Ferguson on January 12.

I also understand that such a tribute is not ordinarily given in the case of people retiring from a Federal Judgeship, but I think that the case of Judge Ferguson is unique by reason of his long and varied public service and the fact that he has been a close friend of the President for many years.

I would appreciate having a copy of the letter as it is drafted.

Attachment



May 7, 1975

Honorable Theodore C. Marrs
Special Assistant to the President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

-2735

Buchanan

Dear Ted:

As we discussed this morning over the telephone, I am forwarding you some information concerning the Honorable Homer Ferguson, Senior Judge on the United States Court of Military Appeals. Judge Ferguson will be stepping down from the bench as soon as a Democratic replacement is seated to fulfill the unexpired term of the Honorable Robert E. Quinn who retired to assume a senior judge status on April 25, 1975.

It is our desire to honor Judge Ferguson as he completes more than 36 years of public service. He first entered public service as a Circuit Judge of the Circuit Court of Wayne County, Michigan, on August 21, 1939. He was elected to the United States Senate in 1943, serving for two terms. He was a member of the Second Hoover Commission, was Ambassador of the United States to the Philippines from March 1955 to April 1956 at which time he resigned to accept a Presidential appointment as an associate judge of the United States Court of Military Appeals from which he retired in 1971. But he returned to the Court to serve on active duty from February 17, 1974, to the present time.

Judge Ferguson and President Ford have been close friends for many years, and it would seem most appropriate that the highest civilian medal that can be



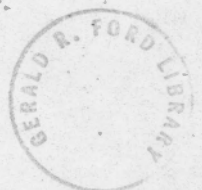
conferred by the President be awarded this man who has so devoutly served his country in so many capacities for such a length of time.

While at this time we do not know the time of his retirement, it is our hope that a service commemorating his unique contributions can be arranged in which there might be Presidential participation. Our thoughts at this time are for a ceremony in the courtroom of the United States Court of Military Appeals with the entire United States Senate being invited as guests, plus many others who have worked with him throughout the years. We will get to work immediately upon a draft of a Presidential Citation which I will forward to you as soon as one can be worked out.

Sincerely,

William H. Cook

Enclosure



PERSONAL HISTORY

SENIOR JUDGE HOMER FERGUSON

Born in Harrison City, Pennsylvania, February 25, 1888, son of Samuel and Margaret (Bush) Ferguson; married Myrtle Jones, June 20, 1913, one daughter, Amy (Mrs. Charles R. Beltz). Attended University of Pittsburgh, 1910-11; LL.B. degree University of Michigan, 1913; LL.D. 1951. Principal of Schools, Larmer and Export, Pennsylvania. Admitted to Bar of Michigan, 1913; practiced law, Detroit, 1913 to 1929; Circuit Judge of the Circuit Court of Wayne County, Michigan August 21, 1939 to end of 1942; United States Senator from Michigan 1943 to 1955; Chairman Republican Policy Committee, 83rd Congress; member Foreign Relations Committee and Appropriation Committee, 83rd Congress. Honorary degrees conferred by Detroit College of Law, Kalamazoo College, Muhlenberg College, Allentown, Pennsylvania; University of Michigan 1951. Member of the 2d Hoover Commission; Ambassador from the United States to the Philippines, March 22, 1955 to April 8, 1956, at which time resigned to accept Presidential Appointment, nominated by President Eisenhower as Judge of the United States Court of Military Appeals January 30, 1956, for terms expiring May 1, 1956 and May 1, 1971, unanimously confirmed by Senate February 17, 1956, and took oath of office April 9, 1956, administered by Chief Justice Warren. Became Senior Judge,

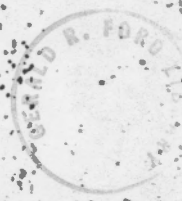
PERSONAL HISTORY - Senior Judge Homer Ferguson

United States Court of Military Appeals May 2, 1971; returned to active duty February 17, 1974 to present time.

Member of Michigan Bar Association; American Bar Association; Federal Bar Association; American Judicature Society; Diplomatic and Consular Officers, Retired (DACOR); Washington Institute of Foreign Affairs; World Peace Through Law Center; Honorary Member, Inter-parliamentary Union; Metropolitan Club. Sigma Delta Kappa.

Formerly Professor of Law, Detroit College of Law; Director of Boys Club; Vice President, Economic Club.

Leisure interests -- painting and gardening.



June 3, 1975

Honorable Theodore C. Marrs
Special Assistant to the President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Ted:

On May 7, 1975, after our telephone conversation of that date I wrote to you concerning the possibility of the highest Presidential award being given to Judge Ferguson upon his retirement from the Court of Military Appeals, possibly with Presidential participation. In that letter I told you that I would send you a proposed citation as soon as one could be worked out. I am now enclosing a copy of that citation. I have also heard rumors that a name of a successor to Judge Quinn might soon be named by the President. Therefore, time now might be of the essence.

Thanks again for your continuing friendship and splendid cooperation.

Sincerely,

William H. Cook

Enclosure



THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF
AMERICA
AWARDS THIS
PRESIDENTIAL MEDAL OF FREEDOM
WITH DISTINCTION
TO
HOMER FERGUSON

In 32 years of Federal service, as Legislator, member of the Executive Branch, and Judge, by precept and example, Homer Ferguson explicated the rule of law in expanding the Nation's dedication to justice and to domestic and international tranquility. During World War II, when the Nation was confronted by an extraordinary threat to its institutions and its people, as a United States Senator from Michigan he served on the Senate Committee to Investigate the National Defense Program, of which President Truman, then a Senator from the State of Missouri, was the Chairman. The Committee's extensive investigations into inefficiencies and improprieties in Defense spending resulted in estimated savings of about a billion dollars and greatly accelerated war production. In the



aftermath of the war, he reaffirmed the Nation's heritage of faith in the laws of God by bringing about the addition to the pledge of allegiance to our Flag of the phrase of grace, "One Nation Under God"; and his searching inquiry into the tragedy of Pearl Harbor contributed significantly to needed restructuring of the Defense establishment. Later, in the Executive Branch, he served as a member of the Second Hoover Commission, whose review of the operations of the Executive departments led to reorganizations that enabled the Executive to better deal, during the next quarter century, with the changing patterns of economic and social conditions in the United States and with the new political systems that emerged in the international community. As Ambassador to the Phillipines, he functioned at a time, and in an area, of explosive potentialities. His exemplary adherence to the rule of law as a basis for creating economic and cultural coexistence for all countries of Southeast Asia provided a climate of peace. Since 1956, he has served as a Judge of the United States Court of Military Appeals, the first civilian court created by Congress for the military justice system of the Armed Forces of the Nation.



When the country became involved in armed conflict in defense of the Republic of South Vietnam, the unconventional conditions of that conflict provided a singular challenge to the rule of law, as applied to our Armed Forces under the Uniform Code of Military Justice. In discharging his responsibilities as a Judge of the Court of Military Appeals, he again demonstrated that commitment to the rule of law serves the Nation in war, as well as it does in peace. As a member of the legal profession for more than 60 years, his contributions, in each branch of our government, to the reality of the principle of the rule of law will endure as an ineradicable part of the American Creed.



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 14, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR:

✓ PHIL BUCHEN
DICK CHENEY
JIM CONNOR
JERRY JONES
JACK MARSH

FROM:

DAVE GERGEN

SUBJECT:

Medal of Freedom

If the President is going to take full advantage this year of the opportunities represented by the Medal of Freedom, we ought to be moving ahead with a program.

Attached is a list of candidates that has been drawn together by Judy Muhlberg from recommendations extending back to 1969. There are obviously many names that have been overlooked and should be added.

After the dust settles in the next few days, I recommend we talk out a way of approaching this area and determining what should be recommended to the President.



THE MEDAL OF FREEDOM

Artists and Architects

Ansel Adams photographer, naturalist and conservationist; he has enlisted his camera in the service of nature, and produced perhaps the finest black and white outdoor photographs in history.

Alexander Calder Sculptor. A creator of mobiles and stabiles, he has married form and space with movement and time. He is perhaps the greatest living American Sculptor of the non-realist school. Note: The President originally nominated Calder when he was Minority Leader.

Marc Chagall One of the world's most imaginative and prolific modern painters, he escaped from a Russian ghetto early in life, which reappears in his work to become a combination painter, ceramist, illustrator, and engraver. Now 72, he is the winner of numerous international prizes. He has done the murals for Theatre Julif, Moscow, and numerous other public buildings.

Louis Kahn Architect. Designer of many large housing projects and communities. Professor of Architecture at University of Pennsylvania since 1957. Author of several books. Leading member of his profession and active in its activities.

Henry Dreyfuss Industrial designer, professor; member of the UCLA faculty, and has received numerous awards for his excellent work, particularly in structural design; recipient of the Architectural League, Gold Medal, 1951.

David E. Finley Historian, Curator; one of the founders of National Trust for Historic Preservation; former Chairman of the Board of Directors for the White House Historical Association, Director of the National Gallery of Art, President of the American Association of Museums, Chairman of Fine Arts Commission.

R. Buckminster Fuller Engineer and developer of the geodesic dome, one of the most important men in the field of design during the 20th century.

George O'Keefe One of the biggest female names in the world of American painting.

Nathaniel Owings Outstanding architect and founding partner of Skidmore, Owings and Merrill. Chairman of Temporary Commission on Pennsylvania Avenue since 1965. Designer of many distinguished public and private buildings, including Lever House in New York City.

Pablo Picasso Great modern painter and artist, and sculptor and ceramist. Born in Spain in 1881.

Jose Luis Sert Architect and city planner. Born in Spain; U. S. citizen since 1951. Dean of the Harvard Graduate School of Design, 1953-1968. Designer of dozens of new towns and distinguished buildings throughout the world. Professor at several universities and the recipient of many awards for architecture. Leader in architectural profession.

Mrs. Jouett Shouse Donor of the Wolf Trap Farm Park and trustee of the Kennedy Center; civic leader.

Roger Stevens Chairman of the Board for JFK Center for the Performing Arts (10 years), First Chairman for the National Council on Arts, co-founder of American Shakespeare Theatre; President of the National Opera Institute and Chairman of the American Film Institute, Chairman of the Book Award Committee, Chairman of the American National Theatre.

Norman Rockwell Artist, 1969 named Artist of the Year by the New York Artist Guild. World-known for his covers of the Saturday Evening Post.

Athletic Figures

Avery Brundage President of the International Olympic Committee

Joe DiMaggio All-time great of baseball.

Bobby Fischer America's foremost chess player.

George Halas The father of professional football.

Charles (Mickey) Mantle Baseball great; playing for New York Yankees became one of the great hitters in the history of the game, and something of a national hero in his "rivalry" with Babe Ruth.

Athletic Figures (Continued)

Jesse Owens Track and field star. Winner of four gold medals in the 1936 Berlin Olympics, at that time the most outstanding feat in the history of the Games. Hitler's refusal to present his medals because he was Negro made him an international hero.

Casey (Charles Dillion) Stengel Vice President of the New York Mets (professional baseball team); born in 1891; professional baseball player from 1910-25; team manager from 1925-65. Winner of numerous pennants; manager of Yankees in World Series, 1949-53, 1955-58, 1960.

Business, Labor and Community Leaders

J. Hugo Aronson Former Governor of Montana; "Horatio Alger" type story -- Swedish immigrant, who became a business success by developing means for moving oil rigs; then went on to serve twice as the Governor of Montana.

Leo C. Beebe Vice President of the Ford Motor Company and first Executive Director of the National Alliance of Businessmen.

George Champion Banker and business statesman. President and then Chairman of the Chase Manhattan Bank, 1957 to present. Director of numerous corporations and charitable organizations.

Dr. Edward J. Cleary Engineer. Executive Director and Chief Engineer of the Ohio River Valley Water Sanitation Commission (1949-1967); President of the American Public Works Association; Member of the National Academy of Engineering.

Allen B. Crow Founded the Economic Club of Detroit, 1934; Honoraries degrees from Columbia U., and U. of Detroit; lawyer, active in Detroit and Michigan civic affairs.

Charles Evers Mayor, Fayetteville, Mississippi; civil rights leader.

Hugh Fullerton Served as the Director of American Hospital in Paris for 20 years.

J. Erik Jonsson Industrialist; Mayor of Dallas 1964- present;
Chairman of the Board of Texas Instruments, Inc.
Active in musical, historical, educational, and civic
organizations.

Kenneth Jernigan Former Director of the Iowa Commission
for the Blind, recipient of the Special Award from the President
(1968) for work in rehabilitation of the blind. Honorary degrees
from Coe College, Seton Hall U., and Drake U. Note: He is blind.

Martin Luther King, Sr. Prominent civil rights leader; father of
the late Martin Luther King.

Dr. Alvin Knepper N. Y. Human Rights Commissioner, human
rights in general. In Who's Who Among Authors & Journalists
and the International Scholars Directory.

Arthur M. Lang Lawyer and community leader in Detroit.

Dr. Benjamin E. Mays President of Morehouse College; Honoree
at the First Annual Tribute to a Black American ; civil rights
leader.

Dr. James A. McCain Former President of Kansas State University;
presently Commissioner of Labor for the State of Kansas.

H. C. (Chad) McClellan Businessman, community leader, self-made
man who served as Assistant Secretary of Commerce (1955-57),
and most recently has been instrumental in the economic, physical,
and spiritual renewal of Watts.

Earl Dodge Osborn founder of the third oldest aircraft company
in the U. S. -- EDO Corporation. Founder of the Wings Club,
Editor and publisher of Aviation Magazine (1924-29). Founder
of the "Quiet Birdmen". Built the first all-metal twin float
airplane in the U. S.

Simon Ramo Engineering executive and industrialist, active in
electronics and missile research, editor and author, member of
dozens of boards of educational and charitable organizations, as
well as corporations.

Monroe Jackson Rathbone former President of Exxon Corporation.

Leon Sullivan Black Philadelphia minister and founder of Opportunities Industrialization Center, a self-help ghetto business project which has now expanded to a number of other cities.

Robert Toy President of McCobb Homes for Boys.

Harrison Tweed Attorney and leader of the bar. Partner, Milbank Tweed, Hadley and McCloy. President of the American Law Institute 1947-1961. Leader in American Bar Association activities. Active in Harvard and other educational affairs, including boards of trustees of several colleges.

Hildreth Venegas Hospital Director, Aberdeen Area Indian Health Service; member of the Sioux Tribe in South Dakota and has worked extensively with the BIA and other Indian organizations to improve the Indian image; listed in Personalities of the West and Midwest.

Dr. Kenneth D. Wells Founder and President Emeritus of Freedom Foundation of Valley Forge. Note: Reagan among those recommending this man.

John Hay Whitney Diplomat, publisher, and business leader. President and publisher of the New York Herald Tribune, 1961-66. Ambassador to Great Britain, 1956-61. Leader in educational business, and artistic organizations, especially in New York City.

E. B. Whitten Executive Director of the National Rehabilitation Association (1948-1974); Distinguished Service Citation from President Johnson; Meritorious Service Citation from President Nixon.

Cartoonists, Writers, Journalists, and Poets

Bruce Catton Writer; historian

Katherine Garrison Chapin (Mrs. Francis Biddle) Poetess and playwright; Honorary Consultant in American Letters to the Library of Congress; Her nomination was proposed by the Academy of American Poets, and endorsed by Vice President Rockefeller, as well as a group of senators in a joint letter to the President. Miss Chapin will be 85 this year.

Arthur C. Clarke Author, writer on oceanography, astronomy and other scientific subjects; writer (with Stanley Kubrick) of 2001, A Space Odyssey; previously author of dozens of works that explain complex scientific subjects to ordinary people.

Allen Drury Author. Building a significant body of work as the leading novelist/interpreter of the American Political scene in mid-20th century.

Will and Ariel Durant Historians; authors; co-authored numerous works on the story of civilization and the history of the world. Both are in their nineties.

Gunter Grass Germany's outstanding living author, and a frequent visitor to the United States. Born in Danzig in 1927.

Paul Harvey Radio and television editorialist.

Thomas Lowell Newscaster; outstanding long-time newscaster who has brought "adventure and armchair travel" to generations of Americans.

Archibald MacLeish Poet, professor at Harvard (1949-62), Librarian of Congress (1939-44), Chairman of several American delegations to UNESCO conferences; military service; recipient of virtually every literary honor in the U. S.; author of numerous books and poems.

Bernard Malamud Brooklyn-born author, winner of National Book Award (1959, 1967) and Pulitzer Prize 1967 for his novels which include, The Assistant, The Fixer; has written particularly of Jewish life, and Jews in cities.

Marianne Moore Poetess, writer; born 1887; teacher, distinguished author of many fine poems, winner of literary prizes, baseball fan, beloved American Character.

Sean O'Faolain Perhaps the most influential Irish writer of the early 20th century which is still living and a frequent visitor to the United States.

Charles Schulz Cartoonist, creator for the syndicated comic strip "Peanuts". Born in Minneapolis in 1922.

Saul Steinberg Artist, cartoonist, and illustrator, especially for the New Yorker since 1941; creator of a distinctive surreal cartoon style; born Romania; U. S. citizen since 1943; author of several books and cartoon collections.

Robert Penn Warren Writer, critic and teacher; professor at Yale University; distinguished writer of poetry, prose fiction and social analysis; perhaps the great living 20th century writer about the South.

Musical Figures

Roy Acuff The leading exponent of country music.

Harold Arlen One of the century's three or four most prominent American composers of popular music.

Irving Berlin Composer/writer of popular songs. Received Army Medal for Merit for "This is the Army"; Congressional gold medal for "God Bless America"; Decorated "Legion of Honor, France.

Leonard Bernstein Conductor, pianist, composer; born Lawrence, Mass., in 1918. Recently retired as the conductor of the New York Philharmonic.

Edward Benjamin Britten born Lowestoft, England, 1913; composer for orchestra, small ensembles, and chorus (sacred and secular). Best known perhaps for his songs, his opera "Peter Grimes," and "The War Requiem."

Jascha Eifetz world's foremost violinist.

Arthur Fiedler Conductor of the Boston Pops (45 years)
Member of the Boston Symphony (60 years); In the last two decades he has conducted more symphonies than any other American conductor.

Ella Fitzgerald America's most influential jazz singer of either sex. Her international popularity continues to grow although she has been somewhat displaced by younger female "soul" singers in this country. Born in Newport News in 1919.

Ira Gershwin Composer, wrote "Porgy & Bess" among his many works.

Roland Hayes Concert Tenor

Mahalia Jackson One of the nation's most admired gospel singers and a source of spiritual strength and comfort to black American women for decades. Born in New Orleans in 1911.

Dr. Karl L. King Long-time band-master and composer of Fort Dodge, Iowa.

Yehudi Menuhin "done much for international relations through music."

Mabel Mercer One of the world's great singers, born in Britain, first major success at Bricktop's in Paris, 69 years old.

Rose Ponselle Director of the Baltimore Opera. Was first American trained, American opera singer to debut at the MET. Discovered by Caruso.

Martha Raye Entertainer, toured Vietnam, WWII, Korea, visiting U. S. Servicemen -- known as "Colonel Maggie" to servicemen in U. S. posts all over the world.

Richard Rodgers Great songwriter

Andres Segovia Guitarist, born Linares, Spain in 1894. Has appeared in recital throughout the U. S., Europe, and South America.

Ravi Shankar The world's pre-eminent sitar artist, and one of the truly classical dimensions despite his recent vogue among American youth. Indian.

Isaac Stern Russian-born violinist who spearheaded public campaign to save Carnegie Hall, has played with major orchestras of the U. S. and Europe, and has encouraged the growth of philharmonic orchestras in major cities throughout the nation.

Fred Waring Founder of the Fred Waring Music Workshop;
musical entertainer for 60 years.

Lawrence Welk Entertainer; "Mr. Music Ambassador" (74 years old)

DANCERS, ACTORS, MOVIE DIRECTORS

GEORGE BALANCHINE With Martha Graham, probably the greatest living choreographer; inventor and composer of modern dances, director of the New York City Ballet.

INGMAR BERGMAN Swedish film writer and director, and the world's most celebrated creator of impressionist movies. Born 1918.

BING CROSBY Enduring popularity as an entertainer. Entertained troops during World War II.

MARGOT FONTEYN Prima ballerina. Born May, 1919 in England. Decorated Dame Commander Order of British Empire in 1956; Order of Finnish Lion in 1960; President of the Royal Academy of Dancing in 1954.

MARTHA GRAHAM American dancer who has contributed enormously to her profession, as both teacher (Julliard School) and performer for over 40 years. Appeared as guest of leading orchestras throughout the United States.

HELEN HAYES For her pre-eminence in the theatre.

GEORGE JESSEL Author, playwright, entertainer, participated in six Vietnam and 20 USO trips to entertain the armed services all over the world.

DANNY KAYE Great stage entertainer, motion picture star and television recording artist. Honorary member of the American College of Surgeons. Extensive volunteer work for UNICEF. Fundraiser (\$4.5 million) for pension funds for the American symphony.

JERRY LEWIS Prominent entertainer and most active in fund raising for Muscular Dystrophy.

DANCERS, ACTORS, MOVIE DIRECTORS (Continued)

SIR LAURENCE OLIVIER Famous English actor, best known for Shakespearean roles, winner of numerous awards in this country and Britain, including Emmy Award for the "Moon and Six Pence"; Award for the Best Acting Performance, Motion Picture Academy; one of builders of Old Vic Company in Britain, now nearing the end of his career.

JOHN WAYNE Movie star. Marks 50 years in movies in 1976. Vocal Reagan supporter.

ORSON WELLES Actor and producer. Has acted in and directed countless plays and movies, from Shakespeare to Melville and Kafka; one of the great American theatrical personages of the past three decades.

ADOLPH ZUKOR Father of film

SCHOLARS AND EDUCATORS

GEORGE BENSON Educator; recipient of the Valley Forge Freedoms Foundation every year since 1949; Arkansan of the Year 1953-1954; Oklahoma Hall of Fame 1972. Organized the National Education Program in 1941.

BRUNO BETTELHEIM Educator. Professor of Psychology, University of Chicago since 1944. Author of numerous books on treatment of autistic and emotionally disturbed children. Principal of the Orthogenic School since 1944. Leading thinker and writer and clinician in the field of severely disturbed children.

NORMAN E. BORLAUG Agricultural economist. Founder of "green revolution" theory for developing countries. Nobel Peace Prize winner.

ERIK ERIKSON Psychoanalyst and Educator. Is perhaps the leading psychoanalytic theorist and writer since Freud. A teacher of great distinction and a clinical analyst. Has been Professor at Harvard since 1960.

LOUIS FINKELSTEIN Chancellor, the Jewish Theological Seminary of America. President, Institute of Religious and Social Studies. Author, lecturer in theology.

WELTHY HONSINGER FISHER Dedicated American humanitarian for more than half a century. Founded Literacy House in India in 1952. Received first Nehru Literacy award. Received Ramon Magsaysay award, Philippines. Variety Club International 1970 Humanitarian Award.

JOHN HOPE FRANKLIN Educator, author, and historian. Professor at the University of Chicago and Chairman of the Board of Foreign Scholarships and other government commissions, 1962-1968. Is active in historical professional societies and the author of numerous fine books in that field. Is probably the leading Negro historian writing today.

WILLIAM FRANKLIN (BILLY) GRAHAM Educator, minister and evangelist, author, editor and humanitarian, counselor and friend to many.

SCIENTISTS

Elmer Bobst Dedication to American Cancer Society over past 30 years. Responsible for developing the entire marketing strategy for getting in front of the public the seven warning signals of cancer. National Cancer Advisory Board; Distinguished Service Award from the American Cancer Society.

Dr. Verne Chaney Founder, Thomas A. Dooley Foundation, Inc., Army surgeon, former Executive Director of MEDICO for Laos, Cambodia, Vietnam, and Malaysia; arranged new programs for Afghanistan, India, Burma, and Hong Kong. Worked with Dooley in SE Asia.

William Chapman Commander USN, Retired: Established Armed Forces Radiation Biology Research Institute (to study harmful effects of radiation).

Rene DuBos physician and scientist, now at Rockefeller University one of the pioneer medical scientists of the United States .

J. George Harrar Foundation executive (now President of the Rockefeller Foundation), a botanist and agricultural expert; he revived Mexican agriculture.

Dr. Henry J. Heimlich Director of Surgery, Jewish Hospital, Cincinnati; Associate Clinical Professor of Surgery, University of Cincinnati; developed the Heimlich Maneuver to prevent fatal choking and the Heimlich Operation - replacement for the esophagus.

Peter Kapitsa Distinguished Soviet physicist; worked with Rutherford at Cambridge in the 1920's but brought back to USSR in 1933; head of the Institute of Physical Sciences at the National Academy in Moscow; somewhat at odds with Soviet establishment, but works within it. Will visit U. S.

Dr. James R. Killian Former Chairman of Corporation and President of MIT; Major figure in shaping of U. S. Science policy. First, Science Advisor to the President (Eisenhower), and served 5 Presidents as consultant/advisor, member of Board - AT&T, GM Polaroid, Member of Gen. Adv. Comm. of U. S. Arms Control and Disarm. Agency, Numerous honorary degrees (Howard, Penn., Calif, NYU).

Dr. James R. Maxfield Founder of the Maxfield Clinic Hospital; pioneer investigator of the field of Nuclear Medicine. Former President of the Southwestern Society of Nuclear Medicine and the Society of Nuclear Medicine. Author of many papers on radiology and nuclear medicine.

Karl Menninger Outstanding American psychiatrist; head of the Menninger Foundation and the Menninger Clinic in Topeka; author; professor of psychiatry at several medical schools; has done much to humanize the treatment of the mentally ill in America, and has distinguished himself as a leader in the field.

Jonas Salk Physician, scientist; discoverer of "Salk vaccine" to prevent polio; has continued biological and biochemical research since then, but his chief contribution was to free the U. S. (and the world) from the scourge of polio.

Dr. Fred L. Soper Received the Walter Reed Medal for work in Tropic Medicine, South American Director for the Rockefeller Foundation; Director of the Pan-American Sanitary Bureau, Pan-American Health Organization. Former Director of the Cholera Research Laboratory in Dacca, Bangladesh. Numerous awards from Brazil, Columbia, the Dominican Republic, Egypt U. S. and Venezuela.

Dr. Norman Topping President, University of Southern California Active in medical research on viruses and epidemiology.

Jerrold Zacharias Physicist; teacher; faculty member of MIT and Director of the Laboratory for Nuclear Science and Engineering. He has brought the wisdom of the University to bear on the education of elementary and high school students.

Vladimir Zworykin Inventor; scientist and corporation executive (now 80 years old), His work made television possible.



SCHOLARS AND EDUCATORS (Continued)

PAUL FREUND Attorney and educator. University Professor at Harvard, biographer of Justice Holmes, government worker in Justice Department and elsewhere in 1930s. A brilliant teacher and perhaps the leading scholar in American Constitutional law. Author of several seminal books in that field.

JAMES M. GUSTAFSON Educator, author. Professor at Yale Divinity School.

GEORGE J. HECHT Founder, Publisher and Chairman of the Board of Parents' Magazine. Chairman of the Child Welfare League, and responsible for many pieces of legislation concerning children. Largest single contributor to the UNICEF support. (81 years old)

RUPERT N. RICHARDSON Educator, author, historian. Foremost living authority on the history of the Southwest.

SIDNEY HOOK Teacher, philosopher, author.

CARDINAL J. FRANCIS MC INTYRE Head of the Archdiocese of Los Angeles.

MARGARET MEADE Eminent American anthropologist. Most famous for work in comparing contemporary cultures. Is the author of popular works in the field, including Growth and Culture and Coming of Age in Samoa, which first made broad segments of the public aware of similarities between their own culture and those of contemporary peoples in less developed regions.

GUY D. NEWMAN Minister and educator. Former President of Howard Payne College, Texas. Founder of the Douglas MacArthur Academy of Freedom, 1962.

STATESMEN AND PUBLIC SERVANTS

George D. Aiken U. S. Senator from 1940-1974 (34 years) from Vermont; Republican; born 1892. Has been Lieutenant Governor and Governor of Vermont. An esteemed elder statesman of the Senate.

Ivan Allen, Jr. Merchant and businessman; Mayor of Atlanta in the 1960's. Retired after distinguished service to government and race relations as a spokesman for the New South.

Omar Bradley General of the Army; Administrator of Veterans Affairs; Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff; Chairman of the Board of Bulova Watch Company.

James F. Byrnes Congressman, Senator, Governor, Supreme Court Justice, Secretary of State.

Emanuel Celler Member of Congress from 1922-73 (51 years), and Chairman of the House Judiciary Committee. Dean of the House.

Mrs. Nicole Cortesi Freedom fighter during WWII.

Honorable Colgate W. Darden, Jr., Governor of Virginia (1942-46)
Note: Virginia delegation of the U. S. House of Representatives voted a unanimous recommendation of this candidate.

Lewis Deschler Parliamentarian, U. S. House of Representatives (1928-71: 43 years); working for 9 Speakers. 1st recipient of the John W. McCormick Award for Excellence in Congressional employees, Presently a Parliamentary Consultant to the House.

C. Douglas Dillon Public servant; Secretary of the Treasury (1960-65); Under Secretary of State (1958-60); New York investment banker.

Milton Eisenhower University President (including John Hopkins, 1956-67); member and chairman of scores of commissions and committees; active in the United Nations affairs; educator and public servant.

James Farley politician

Arthur Goldberg Attorney; Associate Justice of the Supreme Court (1962-65); Secretary of Labor (1961-62) Ambassador to the United Nations (1965-68); active in labor matters and many outside institutions and organizations.

Bryce Harlow Assistant to Presidents Eisenhower and Nixon.

E. Roland Harriman Director of the American National Red Cross for 23 years. Brother of former Governor Averill Harriman who received the Medal of Freedom from President Johnson. Note: Recommended by Bob Hartmann.

Carl Hayden U. S. Senator and senior member of the Senate until his retirement in 1969. Born in 1877. Has served in the Congress longer than any man in history.

Ambassador Henry R. La Bouisse U. S. Ambassador to Greece; Director of the U. N. Relief and Works Agency for Palestine.

Charles Lindbergh The first American aviator hero (possibly the first astronaut), captured the world's imagination by his solo flight from New York to Paris in the Spirit of St. Louis; continued to contribute to the progress of aviation through his work as a consultant to commercial airlines, now turning to conservation in efforts to save wildlife threatened with extinction.

Hall S. Lusk Former Chief Justice of Oregon Supreme Court, U. S. Senator from Oregon. Note: Democrat,

Robert Murphy Business executive and diplomat; Ambassador to Belgium (1949-52); to Japan 1952; Assistant Secretary, Deputy Under Secretary and Under Secretary of State; author; Chairman, Corning Glass International; distinguished diplomatic service during World War II.

Nelson Rockefeller Governor of New York; Diplomatic service in several posts (1940-51); Under Secretary of HEW (1953-54); Vice President; trustee and director of many organizations; founder and art collector.

Earl Warren Chief Justice of the United States (1953-69) Attorney General of California (1939-43); Governor of California (1943-53) jurist and public servant.

James Webb Government official; Administrator of NASA (1961-68);
Director of Bureau of the Budget (1946-49); Under Secretary
of State (1949-52); businessman; professional leader in public
administration field.

POSTHUMOUS AWARDS

Louis Armstrong Musician; composer; orchestra leader; recording artist; goodwill ambassador (in later years) for the United States -- visited numerous foreign countries.

Wilbur M. Brucker Former Secretary of the Army (1955-61); Longest term since Secretary Stanton who was under Lincoln. Former Governor of Michigan, Former General Counsel of the Defense Department; worked to modernize the Army.

John Dos Passos Writer; social critic; outstanding American historian; winner of the National Institute of Arts and Letters gold medal in 1957.

Llewellyn J. Evans Former President of Gruman Corporation. "Responsible for lunar module...had Gruman developed a fine space shuttle proposal which is still in competition for the award [what award]...probably had his heart attack from working to death to get the Navy F-14 underway."

Dr. Frank C. Laubach Founder of Laubach Literacy, Inc., Internationally known literacy expert; founded "each one teach one" method. Is credited with teaching 60 to 100 million people to read. Organized Literacy Committee 1935. A founder of Committee on World Literacy and Christian Literature of the National Council of Churches 1941. Founded Laubach Literacy Inc. 1955 -- non-profit organization. 1967, founded National Affiliation for Literacy Advance.

Arthur Morris Founder of Morris Plan Banks which led to the opening of consumer credit in this country. For years his plan was only legal way people of low or moderate income could borrow money without substantial collateral.

Major General Leif J. Sverdrup U. S. Army Reserve, Retired. Under General MacArthur, he contributed to the airfield, bridge, and road construction in the Southwest Pacific Theatre of Operation. Chairman of the Board of the Board of Visitors to the U. S. Military Academy (7 times). Note: Carl Curtis is very interested in this candidate, and indicated that there is strong support in Missouri for this man.