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CANDIDATE BIOGRAPHIES

ERNEST AMBLER (1923- **England**

Government Official.

Immigrated in 1953; naturalized in 1958.

Director of the National Bureau of Standards, Washington, D.C., 1978-present.

Recipient of President's Award for Distinguished Federal Civilian Service, 1977.

U.S. Representative to the International Commission on Weights and Measures, 1972-present.

Dr. Ernest Ambler became the eighth Director of the National Bureau of Standards in February 1978. At the request of Secretary of Commerce Malcolm Baldrige, he has continued as Director for the Reagan Administration. Dr. Ambler joined NBS in 1953 and has worked throughout his career to make NBS an increasingly valuable scientific and technical resource for industry, business, government, education, and the public.

As Director of NBS, Dr. Ambler leads the Nation's measurement Laboratory in the physical sciences and engineering. NBS directly supports the commerce, industry, and science of the Nation by producing and delivering measurement products and services. These products and services provide the basis for the exchange of goods, the accurate specification of products, quality control methods for production, and scientific advances. NBS contributes directly to the competitiveness of U.S. industry by maintaining and improving the Nation's measurement capabilities. The Bureau's headquarters are located in Gaithersburg, Maryland, with a second laboratory in Boulder, Colorado.

As a scientist, he has contributed directly to the state-of-the-art in measurement technology. His expertise in nuclear physics and cryogenics formed the basis in 1956 for a cooperative effort that disproved the law of parity conservation, a concept that nuclear scientists had adhered to for more than 30 years. This pioneering project confirmed experimentally the theoretical work of Nobel Prize winners T.D. Lee and C.N. Yang.

As an administrator, Dr. Ambler has helped guide Bureau operations and policies to improve the efficiency with which NBS fulfills its mission. His management responsibilities began in 1961 when he became Chief of the Cryogenic Physics Section. Four years later he was appointed Chief of the Inorganic Materials Division. In 1968, as Director of the Institute for Basic Standards, he assumed responsibility for directing the most basic of NBS research activities: developing and maintaining standard and measurement techniques for such quantities as length, mass, time and frequency, and temperature.

RUDOLF ARNHEIM (1904- **Germany**

Psychologist and educator.

Immigrated in 1940; naturalized in 1946.

Professor, Psychology of Art, Harvard University, 1968-1974; Sarah Lawrence College, 1943-1968.

Today's graphic designers, psychologists, architects, painters, color theorists, art critics and even radio producers rely heavily on the work of Professor Arnheim. It was his genius to recognize that the study of perception and thinking could illuminate art, and that psychologists could learn something about perception and thinking from the careful study of art and art-making. Professor Arnheim exemplifies the great contributions made by immigrants to the United States. As a citizen of several worlds, he was enriched by each of them; but, at the same time, he remained rooted in his own humanistic vision of human nature. He was never swayed by the intellectual fads or even dictates of a particular group or era. He taught both artists and psychologists the nature of visual thinking, sensitizing artists to their natural visual language, and teaching psychologists how the thinking processes of the visual arts are a natural human birthright.

> "In 1943, a scholar from Berlin arrived at Sarah Lawrence College to teach psychology. But his course was different from any other psychology course listed in college catalogues. His course explored the perception of shape and color, asking questions about why we see things as we do, why art exists, and how artistic work comes about. The teacher was Rudolf Arnheim, and his courses were the first in a new interdiciplinary field he was creating. Today, Rudolf Arnheim is recognized as the founding pioneer of the Psychology of Art." Sarah Lawrence Magazine, 1985.
>
> In 1968, Arnheim became Professor the Psychology of Art in Harvard University's Department of Visual and Environmental Studies. When he retired in 1974 he was awarded a special professorship in the College of Literature, Science and the Arts at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor. A Guggenheim and Fulbright fellow, visiting professor at Columbia University, the New School for Social Research and Ochanomizu University, Tokyo, recipient of distinguished awards, Dr. Rudolf Arnheim is, at age 81, still writing, lecturing and publishing.

His books, translated into many languages, include: Art and Visual Perception, 1954 and 1974; Film as Art, 1957; The Genesis of a Painting (Picasso's "Guernica"), 1962; Toward a Psychology of Art, 1966; Entropy and Art, 1971; Radio, The Art of Sound, 1971; The Dynamics of Architectural Form, 1977; and The Power of the Center: A Study of Composition in the Visual Arts, 1982.

ISAAC ASIMOV (1920- **Russia**

Biochemist and author.

Immigrated with parents in 1923; naturalized in 1928

Author of more than 200 books, including Foundation triology: Foundation, Foundation and Empire, and Second Foundation, 1951-1953, which won a Hugo Award, the most prized in science fiction.

Professor of Biochemistry, Boston University School of Medicine, and author of textbook, Biochemistry and Human Metabolism, in collaboration with two colleagues from Boston University.

Author of numerous volumes explaining scientific concepts to laymen, including Chemical of Life, 1954; Inside the Atom, 1956; and Building Blocks of the Universe, 1957.

Isaac Asimov is a biochemist with a flair for telling an exciting story and an ability to translate complex academic jargon into simple prose without sacrificing scientific accuracy. He began writing science fiction in 1938, later turned to science fact, and now has some 100 books behind him, ranging beyond science into such fields as Greek, Roman and Biblical history.

"I have been avid to learn and avid to teach. When I was seven years old I taught my five-year-old sister to read. I have been fortunate to be born with a restless and efficient brain. . . I am the beneficiary of a lucky break in the genetic sweepstakes."

BEN BAGDIKIAN (1920- **Turkey**

Journalist/author.

Immigrated in 1920; naturalized in 1926.

Recipient, Pulitzer Prize, shared in group award for local reporting, 1953.

Recipient, George Foster Peabody Award, 1951.

Professor, Graduate School of Journalism, University of California, Berkeley, 1977-present.

Former Assistant Managing Editor, Washington Post, 1970-1972.

Author of: The Media Monopoly, 1983; The Effete Conspiracy, 1972; The Shame of the Prisons, 1972; The Poor in America, 1964.

Mr. Bagdikian is a member of the Academic Advisory Committee, National Citizens Committee for Broadcasting, and is a current contributor to Harper's, Atlantic, New York Times Sunday Magazine, London Times and others.

***MIKHAIL BARYSHNIKOV (1948-** **Russia**

Ballet dancer and director/choreographer/actor.

Defected in 1974.

Artistic Director, American Ballet Theater, 1981-present.

Former soloist with Kirov Ballet, Leningrad at age eighteen.

Recipient of Nijinsky Prize.

Guest artist with numerous ballet companies.

As stated in Time magazine, July 8, 1985:

> At 37, he appears to be relaxing his pace a bit. Says a friend who has known him since 1975: "This is one immigrant who took immigration very seriously. He has applied for American citizenship and has no thoughts of returning to the Soviet Union. "I have an American child," he says, speaking of Shura, 4, his daughter. "It still amazes me that she talks without a Russian accent. I thought it was genetic."

*Citizenship applied for and pending momentarily.

JACQUES M. BARZUN (1907- **France**

Historian and educator.

Immigrated with parents in 1919; naturalized in 1933.

Professor Emeritus, Columbia University.

Professor Barzun is a renowned scholar and specialist in the artists and thinkers of the 19th century romantic movement.

An ardent advocate of the liberal arts as opposed to vocational and over-specialized courses, he has produced a number of widely read and often controversial works critical of the modern university, notably Teacher in America, 1945, and The American University, 1968.

In 1955 Barzun became Dean of Columbia Graduate School and in 1958 was named Dean of Faculties and Provost, posts he held until 1967. In 1967 he became University Professor (the highest honor accorded by the University to no more than three academics at one time) and Special Adviser on the Arts to the President of Columbia University. He retired from the University in the spring of 1975 and is presently Literary Adviser at Scribners.

Professor Barzun is co-author, with Henry F. Graff, of The Modern Researcher, acclaimed as the definitve guide to research and writing. It is currently in its fourth edition (October 1984).

SAUL BELLOW (1915- **Canada**

Author.

Immigrated in 1924.

Recipient of Nobel Prize for Literature, 1976.

Recipient of Pulitzer Prize, 1975.

Bellow is the first novelist to win three National Book Awards.

His works include: The Adventures of Augie March, 1953; Henderson the Rain King, 1959; Herzog, 1964; Mr. Sammler's Planet, 1970; Humboldt's Gift, 1975 (Pulitzer Prize).

Critics and the public acknowledge that Bellow's intellectual brillance, comic gifts, and craftsmanship make him an exciting writer who dares to cope in an unfashionably affirmative way with the prevailing theme of the suffering individual and his encounter with the times.

He has stated that even more than "being an American, he is a Chicagoan!"

BARUJ BENACERRAF (1920- **Venezuela**

Physician and educator.

Immigrated in 1939; naturalized in 1943.

Recipient of Nobel Prize for Medicine and Physiology, 1980, shared with George Snell and Jean Dausset for their work that revealed much of the genetic basis of the immunological mechanism responsible for the rejection of grafted organs. The most important aspect of their work was the light it shed on the inheritance of resistance to disease and of susceptibility to such common ailments as arthritis, multiple sclerosis and diabetes.

Fabyan Professor of Comparative Pathology and Chairman of the Department of Pathology, Harvard Medical School, 1970-present.

President and Chief Executive Office of the Dana Farber Cancer Institute.

Specialist in cancer research.

IRVING BERLIN (1888- **Russia**

Composer.

Immigrated with parents in 1893.

Roster of hits include: "Alexander's Ragtime Band"; "Everybody's Doin' It" for Vernon and Irene Castle; "Play a Simple Melody"; "A Pretty Girl is Like a Melody."

Roster of musical comedies includes: Music Box Review; Face the Music; As Thousands Cheer; Annie Get Your Gun; Call Me Madam; Miss Liberty.

Roster of film scores includes: Top Hat; Follow the Fleet; Carefree; Easter Parade; and Holiday Inn, which featured his greatest single success, "White Christmas." A close second in popularity was "God Bless America," originally written for Yip-Yip-Yaphank and popularized by Kate Smith. Berlin assigned the royalties from the song to the Boy and Girl Scouts.

In 1955 he was awarded a special congressional gold medal for composing "God Bless America," considered by many to be a second national anthem.

He also was the recipient of the Presidential Medal of Freedom in 1977.

He is married to the former Ellin MacKay, daughter of the late Clarence Hungerford MacKay.

HANS A. BETHE (1906- **Germany**

Physicist.

Immigrated in 1935; naturalized in 1941.

Recipient of Nobel Prize for Physics, 1967 for his contributions to the theory of nuclear reactions, especially for his discoveries concerning energy production in stars; AEC Fermi Award, 1961; Presidential Medal of Merit, 1946.

Professor Emeritus, Physics, Cornell University.

Bethe, whose mother was Jewish, left Germany in the early thirties. He was a key figure in the development of the atomic bomb as chief of the theoretical physics division of Los Alamos.

His Nobel Prize was in recognition of his contributions to basic nuclear theory and to the understanding of nuclear processes in stars. His "carbon cycle" has become universally accepted as the primary mechanism of solar and stellar energy production.

He worked at Los Alamos from 1943-1946.

Bethe warned publicly, as early as 1947, against the dangers of radioactive fallout.

BRUNO BETTELHEIM (1903- **Austria**

Psychologist and educator.

Immigrated in 1939; naturalized in 1944.

Recipient, National Book Award for The Uses of Enchantment, 1977.

During 1938-1939 he was interned in the Nazi concentration camps at Dachau and Buchenwald. Later his article, "Individual and Mass Behavior in Extreme Situations," based on his observations during his internment, became required reading for all military government officers serving in Europe during WW II.

He has achieved his greatest renown for his remarkable success in treating previously unreachable autistic children as Director of the Sonia Shankman Orthogenic School in Chicago, 1944-1973. On this subject he has written numerous books, including: Love Is Not Enough, 1950; Truants From Life, 1954; Children of the Dream, 1962; and The Empty Fortress, 1967.

He was a full professor at the University of Chicago from 1952-1973, and the author of a widely read magazine and newspaper column on child care until his retirement.

THEODORE BIKEL (1924- **Austria**

Actor and singer.

Immigrated in 1954; naturalized in 1961.

President Emeritus, Actors Equity Association, 1982-present.

Past President, Actors Equity Association, 1973-1982.

Delegate, Democratic National Convention, 1968.

Concert folk singer, 1955-present.

He has appeared in numerous films, including: African Queen, 1951; My Fair lady, 1964; The Russians Are Coming, 1966.

He has appeared in productions of Fiddler on the Roof; The Sound of Music; The Lark.

KONRAD BLOCH (1912- **Germany**

Biochemist.

Immigrated in 1936; naturalized in 1944.

Recipient of Nobel Prize for Medicine and Physiology, 1964 shared with Dr. Feodor Lynen for their discoveries concerning the mechanism and regulation of cholesterol and fatty acid metabolism.

Bloch's work relating to the human body's production of cholesterol opened up many new avenues of investigation into the function of cholesterol and its involvement in atherosclerosis and heart disease.

He is Higgins Professor of Biochemistry Emeritus at Harvard University.

W. MICHAEL BLUMENTHAL (1926- **Germany**

Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, Burroughs Corp.

Immigrated in 1947; naturalized in 1952.

As stated in Time Magazine, July 8, 1985:

> His family fled from Oranienburg, Germany to Shanghai in 1939 to escape the Nazis' persecution of Jews. Interned by the Japanese during the war, Blumenthal was 21 when he came to the U.S. in 1947 as a "displaced person." Within a week he had found a job as a shipping clerk for the National Biscuit Co. and nine years later had earned a bachelor's degree in business from the University of California at Berkeley and a Ph.D. in economics from Princeton. In a career mixing business and Government service, he became a Deputy Assistant Secretary of State (1961-1963, during which time he sought out and thanked the official who had cleared his entry), was Jimmy Carter's Secretary of the Treasury (1977-79) and is now chief executive officer of the Detroit-based Burroughs Corp. He became a U.S. citizen in 1952. "One of the unique things about this country is that it's just as much or more of an honor to say, 'My father came steerage from Sicily,' as to say, 'My father's family has been here for twelve generations.' "

VICTOR BORGE (1909- **Denmark**

Comedian and pianist.

Immigrated in 1940; naturalized in 1948.

Victor Borge, the quietly mad comedian billed as "The Unmelancholy Dane" has performed numerous one-man special performances both in U.S. and worldwide. He has appeared before the U.S. Congress and the U.N.

For his many philanthropic activities, he has been the recipient of numerous awards and decorations.

SENATOR RUDY BOSCHWITZ (1930- **Germany**

Government official.

First elected to the United States Senate, November 7, 1978.

He also is founder, owner and operator of Plywood Minnesota (do-it-yourself building materials chain) 1963-present.

He was a member of the Republican National Committee 1971-1978; State Crusade Chairman, American Cancer Society 1970, 1971; Fundraising Chairman, Upper Midwest Kidney Foundation.

His activities in the Senate include:

Committees: Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry .
Subcommittees: Agricultural Production, Marketing and Stabilitzation of Prices; Foreign Agricultural Policy (Chairman); Nutrition. Budget. Foreign Relations .
Subcommittees: International Economic Policy, Oceans, and Environment; European Affairs; Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs (Chairman). Small Business. Subcommittees: Entrepreneurship and Special Problems Facing Small Business; Export Promotion and Market Development (Chairman); Veterans' Affairs.

LOUISE BOURGEOIS (1911- **France**

Sculptor.

Immigrated in 1938; naturalized in 1953.

Recipient of Outstanding Achievement Award, Women's Caucus, 1980.

One-man show at Museum of Modern Art, New York City, 1982.

Represented in collections of Museum of Modern Art, New York City; Whitney Museum, New York City, and numerous private collections.

In the 1970's, with the resurgence of feminism as a political and intellectural force and the concomitant increased value placed on art made by women, Bourgeois received long-overdue attention; this was capped by a major retrospective at the Museum of Modern Art, New York City, in 1982. That exhibition demonstrated the importance of her sculpture to the strong work being done in ritual, performance, and environmental art by younger women, many of whom took their cue from her. At that time, in his New York Times review (July 24, 1983), John Russell claimed that this show proved that Bourgeois "has few rivals when it comes to looking into corners of the psyche that are normally kept dark, and she does it with a finality that can leave the observer gasping."

AMBASSADOR WILLIAM J. BOWDLER (1924- **Argentina**

Government official.

Immigrated in 1940's; naturalized in 1945.

Former Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs, ca. 1979-.

U.S. Ambassador to Pretoria, South Africa, 1975-1978.

Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs, 1973-1975.

U.S. Ambassador to Guatemala, 1971-1973.

U.S. Ambassador to El Salvador, 1968-1971.

A career Foreign Service Officer with extensive experience in Latin American affairs, Mr. Bowdler was United States Representative on the International Mediation Group which undertook an unprecedented effort at conciliation in Nicaragua in the autumn of 1978.

Mr. Bowdler joined the Department of State in 1950 as a Research Assistant, served from 1951 to 1952 as an International Administration Officer, and from 1952 to 1956 was an International Relations Officer in the Bureau of Inter-American Affairs. He was appointed to the Foreign Service in 1955 and in 1956 was assigned to Havana, Cuba, where he was Political and Consular Officer. In 1961 he returned to the Bureau of Inter-American Affairs to serve until 1963 as Officer in Charge of Regional Political Affairs. He received the Meritorious Service Award in 1959 and 1963 and the Meritorious Honor Award in 1965.

JOSEPH BRODSKY (1940- **Russia**
(Joseph Alexandrovich Brodsky)

Poet and educator.

Immigrated in 1972.

Was sentenced to five years hard labor by Soviet government in 1964; sentence commuted in 1965; expelled from Russia in 1972.

Currently teaching at Amherst and Mt. Holyoke Colleges.

Poet-in-Residence at University of Michigan 1972-1973; 1974-1979.

John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation Fellow, 1981.

His works include A Christmas Ballad, 1962; Elegy for John Donne, 1963; Isaac and Abraham, 1963; Verses on the Death of T.S. Elliot, 1965.

Since early June 1972, when Russian poet Joseph Brodsky was officially "invited" to leave the Soviet Union (where he has never been allowed to publish his poems), hardly a month has passed without some conspicuous article about him in the American press. At 45, Brodsky is a literary figure of international stature, of particular interest because his work -- unlike Yevtushenko's and Voznezhensky's -- is intensely inward, metaphysical, almost mystical, and wholly nonpolitical. These are the very factors which have incensed the Soviet authorities against him, and his having been born a Jew has not helped matters. Nor has the evidence in his recent work of his increasing commitment to Christianity.

ZBIGNEW BRZEZINSKI (1928- **Poland**

Political science educator/Government official.

Immigrated in 1953; naturalized in 1958.

Recipient, Presidential Medal of Freedom, 1981.

Former Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs, 1977-1981.

Former Member, National Security Council, 1977-1981.

Currently Senior Advisor at Georgetown University Center for Strategic and International Studies, 1981-present.

AMBASSADOR ARTHUR F. BURNS (1904- **Austria**

Economist.

Immigrated with family in 1913.

Ambassador to the Federal Republic of West Germany, 1978-1985.

Chairman, Federal Reserve Board, 1970-1978.

Chairman of the Council of Economic Advisors during Eisenhower administration, 1953-1956.

During the Nixon administration, 1968-1970, he served as Economic Advisor to the President, with cabinet rank.

He is the author of numerous books on the gathering and analysis of economic statistics and the study of business cycles, including: Production Trends in the United States Since 1870, 1934; Measuring Business Cycles, 1946; and Economic Research and the Keynesian Thinking of Our Times, 1946.

REPRESENTATIVE SALA BURTON (1925- **Poland**

Government official.

Elected June 21, 1983 from San Francisco.

Representative Burton was President of the San Francisco Women's Forum, 1957-1959 and is a Co-Director of the California Public Affairs Institute. Her activities in the House include:

Committees: Rules.
Subcommittee: The Legislative Process. Select Committee on Hunger.
Task Force: Domestic Task Force.

CAPTAIN JOSE CALUGAS (1907- **Philipines**

United States Army, Retired

Recipient, Congressional Medal of Honor (World War II). (We have no current biographical data other than that he is quite ill and infirm.)

Sergeant, U. S. Army, Battery B, 88th Field Artillery, Philippine Scouts.

Place and date: At Culis, Bataan Province, Philippine Islands, 16 January 1942.

Entered service at: Fort Stotsenburg, Philippine Islands.

The action for which the award was made took place near Culis, Bataan Province, Philippine Island, on 16 January 1942. A battery gun position was bombed and shelled by the enemy until 1 gun was put out of commission and all the cannoneers were killed or wounded. Sgt. Calugas, a mess sergeant of another-battery, voluntarily and without orders ran 1,000 yards across the shell-swept area to the gun position. There he organized a volunteer squad which placed the gun back in commission and fired effectively against the enemy, although the position remained under constant and heavy Japanese artillery fire.

W. GLENN CAMPBELL (1924- **Canada**

Economist/Educator.

Immigrated ca. 1946.

W. Glenn Campbell, Director of the Hoover Institute at Stanford University since 1960, is an economist and educator who has served on numerous high level governmental advisory panels. He has directed research at several eminent institutions and has served on the Board of Regents of the University of California since 1968, appointed to consecutive terms by Governors Reagan and Deukmejian. He was Chairman of the Board during the 1982-83 academic year.

Mr. Campbell began his professional career at the age of 21 when he taught economics at Harvard from 1946-51. He was a research economist for the U.S. Chamber of Commerce from 1951-54 and joined the Hoover Institution after being the research director of the American Enterprise Institute for Public Policy Research from 1954-60.

Dr. Campbell has held seven appointments under five U.S. Presidents. He currently serves as chairman of the President's Intelligence Oversight Board, as a member of the President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board, and as chairman of the Japan-United States Friendship Commission. President Reagan recently named him Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Ronald Reagan Presidential Foundation. He was a member of the board of the National Science Foundation from 1972-78; the President's Commission on White House Fellows from 1969-74; and the Personnel Advisory Committee to President Reagan. He was also a member of the President's Committee on Science and Technology in 1976, and he has served as a consultant to the Defense Department and to the National Security Council. In addition, he is a member of the Board of Directors of the Committee on the Present Danger and the Advisory Board of the Center for Strategic and International Studies at Georgetown University. In 1984 he served on the UNESCO Monitoring Committee.

His publications include: "Assuring the Primacy of National Security" in National Security: Political, Military and Economic Strategies in the Decade Ahead; Economics of Mobilization and War; Voluntary Health Insurance in the United States; American Competitive Enterprise; Foreign Economic Development and the Aid Programs; Economics of Compulsory Health Insurnace; and American Competitive Enterprise Economy.

Dr. Campbell is a member of the American Economic Association, the Royal Economic Society, the Mount Pelerin Society, and was the founding president of the Philadelphia Society. He is also a trustee of the Herbert Hoover Presidential Library Association.

CORNELL CAPA (1918- **Hungary**

Museum Director and Photographer.

Immigrated in 1937; naturalized in 1941.

Recipient of New York City Mayor's Award of Honor for Arts and Culture, 1978.

Recipient, Page One Award, 1956, for Photoessay on "Retarded Children."

Founder and Executive Director, International Center of Photography, 1974-present.

Contributing photographer, Life Magazine, 1955-1967.

Staff photographer, Life Magazine, 1946-1954.

(Brother of war photographer Robert Capa. (Q.V.)

Capa has been a frequent lecturer and workshop leader and has made three films: Toward the Margin of Life (Scholastic Magazines, Inc., 1972); Who Am I: A Photographic Essay (NBC/TV, 1971); Now God Speaks Tzeltal (Magnum, 1965).

FRANK CAPRA (1897- **Italy**

Motion picture director.

Immigrated with family in 1903.

Films include It Happened One Night, 1934 (Academy Award); Mr. Deeds Goes to Town, 1936 (Academy Award); You Can't Take It With You, 1938 (Academy Award); Mr. Smith Goes to Washington, 1939; Meet John Doe, 1941; Arsenic and Old Lace, 1944; It's a Wonderful Life, 1946; State of the Union, 1948.

In WW I, served as Second Lt.

In WW II, served as Commanding Major, Chief of Army Pictorial Service. Discharged with rank of Colonel. During this time he produced and directed the highly acclaimed film series, Why We Fight.

Received the Distinguished Service Medal; Legion of Merit; Order of the British Empire.

Recipient of the Lifetime Achievement Award, American Film Institute, 1982.

MADELEINE CARROLL (1909- **England**

Actress.

Naturalized in 1943.

Recipient, Presidential Medal of Freedom, 1948.

Recipient, Legion D'Honneur by French government, 1948.

Named Woman of the Year, National Conference of Christians and Jews.

Member of United States Commission for the U.N. Appeal for Children.

In 1940, she converted her home in France into an orphanage for French children.

Ms. Carroll appeared in numerous films, including: High Fury, 1948; An Innocent Affair, 1948; on Broadway in Goodbye My Fancy, 1948.

GWENDOLYN MARGARET CARTER (1906- **Canada**

Educator and author.

Immigrated in 1935; naturalized in 1948.

Authority in African Studies with particular emphasis on South African history and current politics.

Currently, Adjunct Professor, Political Science and Center for African Studies, University of Florida, Gainesville.

She has taught at Wellesley, 1938-1941; Smith, 1943-1964; Northwestern University, 1964-1974; Indiana University, 1974-1984.

Dr. Carter is the author of numerous scholarly works relating to the problems of Africa and was a member of the Council for Africa of the U.S. State Department, 1962-1967.

FREDERIC GOMES CASSIDY (1907- **Jamaica**

Immigrated in 1919.

Professor Emeritus of English, University of Wisconsin.

Published September, 1985 the first volume (A-C) of his unique Dictionary of American Regional English, its 1,056 pages bulging, according to Time Magazine, October, 1985 with...

> ...bits of vernacular from A, as in a-coming, to czezski, the word around old Chicago for a Czech or Bohemian (also butchsky). In its scope and thoroughness, Cassidy's dictionary is unmatched as a kind of refuge for colloquialisms threatened with extinction, largely by the homogenizing influence of television. Virtually every entry is meticulously catalogued for its geographic roots, first recorded usage, evolution of meaning, and the most subtle shading of sound.

Columnist William Safire, in The New York Times, 9/85, states,

> "Cassidy is on my list of Ten Greatest Living Americans. Born in Jamaica, he prepared himself for his life's great work by first writing the Dictionary of Jamaican English; for 21 years, he has been pushing along his dream of a nonstandard dictionary that would help Americans discover one another through an understanding of their ways of talking."

His honors include:

> President, American Dialect Society, 1959-61.
> President, Society for Caribbean Linguistics, 1972-74.
> Director and Editor, Dictionary of American Regional English, supported by the U.S. Office of Education, 1965-70, and by the National Endowment for the Humanities, 1970-.
> President, American Name Society, 1980.

GOVERNOR RAUL HECTOR CASTRO (1916- **Mexico**

Governor of Arizona, 1975-1977.

Immigrated in 1926; naturalized in 1939.

Former Ambasssador to Argentina, 1977-1980; El Salvador; San Salvador, 1964-1968; and Bolivia, 1968-69.

Recipient of Outstanding Naturalized Citizen Award, Pima County, Arizona Bar Association, 1964.

Recipient of Outstanding American Citizen Award from the DAR, 1964.

In 1984, Governor Castro was elected President of The National Association of Mature People (NAMP). He also serves on the Board of Directors of the National Council on Crime and Delinquency.

In 1964, President Lyndon Johnson, concerned about deteriorating affairs with Latin-American countries, established a program to improve relations between the United States and Latin American Nations. As part of that program, he appointed Governor Castro as United States Ambassador to El Salvador, where he served four years. As a tribute to Castro, the El Salvador government awarded him the Matias Delgado Decoration in 1968. President Johnson then appointed him Ambassador to Bolivia. He served there through 1969, when he returned to Arizona.

In 1970, recognizing Arizona's needs, Castro sought the office of Governor of the State of Arizona.

He entered the race later than the other primary candidates; then won the Democratic party contest by a two-to-one margin over his nearest opponent. He narrowly lost the general election seven weeks later to the then two-term incumbent Republican governor.

Castro returned to his private law practice, but spent much time traveling the state, visiting with and learning the needs of people in all areas.

In 1974 he once again entered the race for governor and won the general election.

JUDGE ANTHONY J. CELEBREZZE (1910- **Italy**

Government official/Jurist.

Mayor of Cleveland, Ohio, 1953-1961.

Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare in the cabinet of President John F. Kennedy, continued under Lyndon Johnson, 1962-1965. In this capacity, two of his most important contributions were endorsement of Medicare for the aged and refusal of aid to parochial schools as unconstitutional.

He was chosen a member of the 6th Circuit Court of Appeals, 1965, and is currently Senior Judge, 6th Circuit Court of Appeals.

On July 20, 1973, by Act of the United States Congress, the new Federal Building was named the Anthony J. Celebrezze Federal Building.

Both President Eisenhower and President Kennedy appointed him to serve as a member of the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations.

<u>During his tenure as Secretary of HEW, he was instrumental in the passage of the following:</u>

Drug Abuse Control Act
Older Americans Act
Community Mental Health Act
Health Research Facilities Act
Medicare Act
Community Health Services Extension Act
Art and Humanities Act
Heart Disease, Cancer and Stroke Act
Water Pollution Control Act
Elementary-Secondary Education Act
Clean Air Act
Health Professions Act
Medical Libraries Act
Higher Education Act of 1964
Vocational Rehabilitation Act
Mental Retardation Act
Maternal and Child Health Act
Nurse Education Act
Manpower Development Training Act
Civil Rights Act, 1964
Appalachian Act
Economic Opportunity Act
Immigration and Nationality Act, 1965
National Service Corps Act

SUBRAHMANYAN CHANDRASEKHAR (1910- **India**

Theoretical astrophysicist.

Immigrated in 1936; naturalized in 1953.

Nobel Prize for Physics shared with W.A. Fowler, 1983

Morton D. Hull Distinguished Service Professor Emeritus, University of Chicago.

He has concentrated on large-scale phenomena, those that affect entire stars during the successive periods of their existence. He has accurately predicted how the mass of a star determines its ultimate transformation into a white dwarf, a neutron star, or black hole.

Professor Chandrasekhar is the nephew of Sir Chandrasekhara Venkata Raman, who won the Nobel Prize for Physics in 1930 for the discovery of the characteristic changes in the wavelength of light as it passes through transparent materials.

LESLIE CHARTERIS (1907- **Singapore**

Author.

Naturalized in 1946.

Known for creating the fictional character of the "Saint"; he has written over 16 books in the Saint series.

Charteris is also the inventor of Paleneo, the universal sign language.

Currently, and for quite awhile, he has lived abroad.

ANNA CHENNAULT (1925- **China**
(Mrs. Claire L. Chennault)

Aviation executive; author.

Immigrated in 1948; naturalized in 1950.

Freedom Award, Order of Lafayette, Washington, 1966.

Freedom Award, Order of Lafayette Free-China Assn., Taipei, 1966.

Golden Plate Award as champion of democracy and freedom, American Academy Achievement, 1967.

Lady of Mercy Award, 1972.

Republican of Year Award, D.C. Republication Federation, 1974.

Award of Honor, Chinese-American Citizens Alliance, 1972.

Special correspondent, Central News Agency, 1965-present.

U.S. correspondent, Hsin Shen Daily News, U.S., 1958-present.

President, General Claire Chennault Foundation.

Committee woman, Washington Republican Party, 1960-present.

Vice President Air and Space Bicentennial Organizing Committee, 1973.

1969-present:

Chairman, National Republican Heritage Council, 1979;
Board of Governors American Academy Achievement, Dallas;
Trustee, Center for the Study of the Presidency, Library of Presidential Papers, 1970-present;
Trustee, Helping Hand Foundation;
Board, Visitors Civil Air Patrol

JAMES CLAVELL (1924- **Australia**

Author and screenwriter.

Immigrated in 1955; naturalized in 1963.

His novels include: King Rat, 1962; Taipan, 1966; Shogun, 1975; Noble House, 1981.

Screenwriter of: The Fly, 1956; Watussi, 1957; The Great Escape, 1962 (Writer's Guild Award for screenplay); The Satan Bug, 1963; To Sir With Love, 1966.

Clavell, who became a naturalized American citizen in 1963, refers to his novelette The Children's Story, 1981, as "a gift to my adopted land." The story originated almost twenty years ago, out of a conversation with his daughter Michaela, who was then six, in which it became clear that she did not understand the meaning of the Pledge of Allegiance she recited at school. Set in an America that has been conquered by an authoritarian enemy, it tells of a new teacher taking over a classroom and seducing the students from their allegiance to the flag, religion, and parent. When it first appeared, as a short story in Ladies Homes Journal, "The Children's Story" drew a barrage of angry letters from readers who misconstrued it to be propaganda against God and country. Clavell and his wife April had dinner at the White House with President and Mrs. Ronald Reagan and presented them with the first copies of the short story in book form.

CLAUDETTE COLBERT (1905- **France**

Actress.

Immigrated in 1910.

Recipient of Academy Award for Best Actress, 1934.

Her numerous films include: It Happened One Night; Bluebeard's Eighth Wife; Skylark; Palm Beach Story; So Proudly We Hail; Since You Went Away; Three Came Home.

Her Broadway appearances include: Marriage-Go-Round; The Kingfisher; Aren't We All.

JOHN R. COLEMAN (1921- **Canada**

President, Edna McConnell Clark Foundation; educator and author.

Dr. Coleman was President of Haverford College (Pa.) from 1967-1977.

Immigrated in 1946; naturalized in 1954.

Dr. Coleman takes an annual sabbatical every summer from his job as head of one of the largest private foundations in the U.S. to take blue collar jobs (such as refuse collector, construction workers, sewer digger and policeman). In 1983 he lived as a homeless person on the street for ten days. He has sought out these experiences as a way to be more effective in his role as President of this foundation, which focuses primarily on social programs.

He is the author of several books, including: Blue Collar Journal, 1974; The Changing American Economy, 1967.

(ALFRED) ALISTAIR COOKE (1908- **England**

Journalist/Broadcaster.

Immigrated ca. 1938-1939; naturalized in 1941.

Recipient, Special Peabody Award, 1983

Chief correspondent in USA for Manchester Guardian, 1948-1972.

Emcee, Omnibus, 1952-1961.

Host, Masterpiece Theatre, 1971-present.

Narrator, TV Series America, recipient of four Emmy Awards, ca. 1973.

Recipient of numerous decorations, awards, medals.

He is the author of numerous books including: One Man's America, 1952; Talk About America, 1968; Alistair Cooke's America, 1973; Six Men, 1977, The Americans: Fifty Letters From America in Our Life and Times, 1979.

JUDGE IRVING BEN COOPER (1902- England

United States District Judge, Southern District of New York.

Immigrated in 1912; naturalized in 1921.

Currently he is Senior Judge, Southern District of New York.

He was Associate Counsel to Judge Samuel Seabury during the latter's investigations into corruption in New York City government -- "the little tin box" scandal during the administration of Mayor James "Jimmy" Walker.

Judge Cooper was Special Counsel, Department of Investigation, New York City, 1934-1937; City Magistrate, 1938-1939; Associate Justice, Court of Special Sessions, 1939-1951; and Chief Justice, 1951-1960.

Judge Cooper was quoted recently, "I owe so much to America; I shall always be in my country's debt. . . too huge to ever pay in full."

NICHOLAS C. COSTES (1926- **Greece**

Aerospace technologist and government official.

Immigrated in 1948; naturalized in 1959.

Recipient of Invention Award from NASA, 1971.

Recipient of Group Achievement Award, Lunar Roving Vehicle Team, NASA, 1971.

He is Engineer, Aerospace Fluid Mechanics and Senior Research Scientist of the Systems Dynamics Laboratory, Marshall Space Flight Center, NASA, Huntsville, Alabama.

HUME CRONYN (1911- **Canada**

Actor, director, writer.

Immigrated in 1932.

Inducted into Theater Hall of Fame, 1979.

Recipient of Brandeis University Creative Arts Award, 1978.

Recipient of Tony Award, 1961.

Recipient of numerous other awards and citations.

One of the most accomplished actors of the American stage and screen. His current success is in the hit movie, Cocoon. He has appeared in numerous plays frequently with his wife, the actress Jessica Tandy (Q.V.), including The Gin Game, 1978; The Four Poster, 1952; The Egghead, 1957.

His film appearances include: Three Men on a Horse, 1935; Room Service, 1937; Shadow of a Doubt, 1943; Phantom of the Opera, 1943; Lifeboat, 1944.

During his student days, ca. 1932, at McGill University in Montreal he engaged in amateur boxing. He was nominated for the Canadian Olympic boxing team in 1932.