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ARCHBISHOP IAKOVOS (1911-

Turkey

Primate, Greek Orthodox Church in the Americas.

Naturalized in 1950.

Recipient, Presidential Medal of Freedom, 1980.

Enthroned as Archbishop in the Americas April 1, 1959 at Archdiocesan Cathedral of the Holy Trinity, New York, NY.

Was in the forefront of the civil rights movement; marched with the late Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. in Selma, Alabama in March 1965; supported civil rights legislation.

First Greek Orthodox Archbishop to preach in St. Patrick's Cathedral, January 1969; has addressed numerous Roman Catholic, Protestant and Jewish groups; also Harvard and Boston Universities, and several theological schools and institutions.

Initiated massive campaign in 1974 to assist Greek Cypriot refugees following the invasion of Cyprus by Turkish armed forces.

Has forcefully spoken out against the violation of human rights, religious freedom; has protested the actions of oppressive governments throughout the world.

LUDOVICUS VAN IERSEL

Holland

United States Army, Retired.

Recipient, Congressional Medal of Honor, World War I.

We understand from a nurse/companion that after his stint in the service in World War I (for which he was awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor) Iersel became a County Surveyor in California. At the outbreak of World War II his three sons went into the service and he decided at the age of 48 to volunteer as well. He was made a supply officer and spent the war years in the South Pacific Theater. He is currently quite infirm.

Rank and organization: Sergeant, U. S. Army, Company M, 9th Infantry, 2d Division.

Place and Date: At Mouzon, France, 9 November 1918.

Entered Service at: Glen Rock, N.J.

Citation: While a member of the reconnaissance patrol, sent out at night to ascertain the condition of a damaged bridge, Sgt. Van Iersel volunteered to lead a party across the bridge in the face of heavy machinegun and rifle fire from a range of only 75 yards. Crawling alone along the debris of the ruined bridge he came upon a trap, which gave way and propelled him into the water. In spite of the swift current he succeeded in swimming across the stream and found a lodging place among the timbers on the opposite bank. Disregarding the enemy fire, he made a careful investigation of the hostile position by which the bridge was defended and then returned to the other bank of the river, reporting this valuable information to the battalion commander.

REGINALD H. JONES (1917-

England

Retired corporate executive.

Immigrated in 1925; naturalized in 1930.

Member of Fortune Magazine Business Hall of Fame.

Former Chairman and CEO, General Electric Co., 1972-1981; with GE a total of thirty-three years.

Former Co-Chairman, Business Roundtable.

A keen-eyed troubleshooter and strategist, Jones shepherded GE through hard times. Fortune magazine 1981 quotes him as saying "I never expected to be chairman of General Electric". He explains that he considered himself a reliable operating and financial man-a "Mr. Inside"-but that he thought someone else would be better at handling the outside duties that are imposed on the top man at a modern major corporation. Yet his statesmanlike performance as Mr. Outside, especially as co-chairman of the Business Roundtable, won him the enduring admiration of his fellow chief executives. In a Fortune survey held in Jones's final year on the job, his peers overwhelmingly voted him the best of their lot.

HENRY KAMM (1925-

Germany

Journalist.

Immigrated in 1941; naturalized in 1943.

Chief, Athens bureau, The New York Times.

Recipient of Pulitzer Prize, 1978, for international reporting that focused world attention on the "boat people" fleeing Indochina. It has been said that these articles contributed to the United States' decision to welcome those who could not find refuge in other countries.

Recipient of George Polk Memorial Award, 1970.

He has been, at various times, roving reporter and chief correspondent in the Rome, Bangkok, Tokyo, Paris, Moscow and Warsaw bureaus of The New York Times. Kamm has worked for the The New York Times since 1949.

Mr. Kamm served with the infantry in Europe during World War II and was an interrogator and interpreter on a war crimes investigative team until his discharge in 1946.

BEL KAUFMAN (1912-

Germany

Author.

Immigrated in 1924; naturalized as a minor.

Books include Up the Down Staircase, 1965; Love, etc., 1979; also short stories, articles, TV plays; Russian translations, lyrics for musicals.

She is the granddaughter of Sholom Aleichem, the famous Jewish humorist, on whose stories Fiddler on the Roof is based.

Up the Down Staircase (now in its 47th printing) is more than a novel about life in the New York City school system; its title has become a permanent part of the American language. Likewise, its author, Bel Kaufman, has become a permanent member of that rare class, American humorists. But unlike her grandfather, Sholom Aleichem, who was known as the Yiddish Mark Twain (or Mark Twain, who identified himself as the American Sholom Aleichem), Bel Kaufman is sui generis. Widely known as a writer, teacher, translator and popular speaker at educational conventions and Jewish organizations, she has won many honors and awards, such as awards from UJA, Anti-Defamation League, Histadrut, Brandeis University (as Woman of the Year), from Educational Press of America for the best articles on education in 1976 and 1979, and from NEA and PEN for winning a short story contest in 1983.

ELIA KAZAN (1909-

Turkey

Stage and film director/author.

Immigrated with family in 1913.

Recipient of New York Drama Critic's Circle Award for direction of Thornton Wilder's Skin of Our Teeth, 1942.

Recipient of Antoinette Perry (Tony) Award for direction of Archibald MacLeish's JB, 1958.

Recipient of two Academy Awards for Outstanding Direction: Gentleman's Agreement, 1947; On The Waterfront, 1954.

Director of numerous Broadway plays, including All My Sons, 1947; Death of a Salesman, 1949; A Streetcar Named Desire, 1947; Cat on a Hot Tin Roof, 1954; Tea and Sympathy, 1953. His films include Pinky, 1949; Viva Zapata, 1952; East of Eden, 1955; Splendor in the Grass, 1961.

His books include America, America, 1962, and The Arrangement, 1967.

FRANCES O. KELSEY (1914-

Canada

Government official.

Immigrated in 1936; naturalized in 1956.

Recipient of President's Award for Distinguished Federal Civilian Service for refusal to approve distribution of Thalidomide in U.S.A., 1962.

Director, Division of Scientific Investigation, Office of Compliance, Center for Drugs and Biologics, Food and Drug Administration.

An epidemic of birth deformities in the thousands, attributed to the drug thalidomide, struck West Germany, England, and other countries in the early 1960's. The United States was spared a similar and perhaps more widespread tragedy largely because of the conscientiousness of Dr. Frances O. Kelsey, a medical officer in the Food and Drug Administration. In 1962 Dr. Kelsey received the President's Award for Distinguished Federal Civilian Service, the highest honor accorded to a United States government employee, for "her high ability and steadfast confidence in her professional decision," in withholding certification of thalidomide for marketing.

Some concerned figures in government and medicine who used the words "luckily" and "by chance" in commenting on America's close escape probably did not intend to disparage Dr. Kelsey's painstaking prediction on theoretical grounds of the possible danger of thalidomide or her persistence in caring about safety in the face of commercial and political pressures. It was, rather, a "lucky accident" that the now apparent weaknesses in the country's drug laws could be repaired in time. Since December 1962 Dr. Kelsey has been directing a newly established branch of the Food and Drug Administration that assures close surveillance in the testing of drugs.

HENRY ALFRED KISSINGER (1923-

Germany

Statesman/Educator.

Immigrated in 1938; naturalized in 1943.

Recipient of Nobel Peace Prize, 1973.

Recipient of Presidential Medal of Freedom, 1977.

Numerous other awards.

Secretary of State, 1973-1977.

Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs, 1969-1975.

Faculty of Georgetown University, 1977-present.

Contributing Analyst, ABC News, 1983-present.

Senior Fellow, Aspen Institute, 1977-present.

Books include: Metternich and the Restoration of Peace 1812-22, 1957; White House Years, 1979; For the Record, 1981; Years of Upheaval, 1982.

H. STUART KNIGHT (1921-

Canada

Former Director, United States Secret Service, 1973-1981.

Immigrated in 1934; naturalized in 1948.

With U.S. Secret Service, 1950-1981.

He served with the U.S. Army from 1942-1976, and was awarded the Silver Star, the Bronze Star, and the Purple Heart.

Recipient of Exceptional Service Award, 1958, and Alexander Hamilton Award, 1977 (both from the Treasury Dept.).

Mr. Knight is a member of the Executive Committee and Vice President of the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL); a member of the board of Crimestoppers International, and a past Chairman (1979 and 1981) of the National Law Enforcement Explorer's Conference.

Prior to his joining the United States Secret Service, Mr. Knight was a police officer in Michigan and California.

GISELA P. KONOPKA (1910-

Germany

Educator and social worker.

Immigrated in 1941; naturalized in 1944.

Professor Emeritus, Center for Youth Development and Research, University of Minnesota, 1977-present.

Faculty, University of Minnesota, 1947-present.

Specialist and leading authority in field of delinquents and disturbed youth.

She is a member of the Governor of Minnesota's Technical Advisory Committee on Youth and the Minnesota Supreme Court Juvenile Justice Study Commission.

In addition to her numerous educational awards, she has been cited by the U.S. Children's Bureau, Department of HEW, 1966, for outstanding service to youth, both nationally and internationally, and nominated for Woman of the Year Award by the Ladies Home Journal, 1975, in the Educational Leadership Category. For her work on behalf of the rebuilding of German social services after World War II, the President of the Federal Republic of Germany awarded her their Highest Meritorious Medal.

Following World War II, Dr. Konopka was a Consultant and Lecturer to Child Welfare Services and Child Guidance Clinics and correctional institutions under the auspices of the United States Department, High Commissioner to Germany.

In 1971, she was a participant in the White House Conference on Youth and in 1979 gave the Keynote Address, International Year of the Child Conference, Canberra, Australia.

TED KOPPEL (1940-

England

Broadcast journalist.

Immigrated in 1953.

Anchor of ABC's Nightline.

He is regarded as one of the most outstanding interviewers on commercial TV today.

His family fled Nazi Germany for England in 1938.

One of his outstanding special reports: Kissinger: Action Biography, 1974.

JERZY KOSINSKI (1933-

Poland

Author.

Immigrated in 1957; naturalized in 1965.

Recipient of National Book Award for Steps, 1969.

Recipient of Award in Literature, American Academy of Arts and Letters, 1970.

Numerous other awards and decorations.

His works include: The Painted Bird, 1965; Steps, 1968; Being There, 1971.

He has taught English at Wesleyan, Princeton and Yale Universities. Kosinski's work underscores the quest for personal identity which is constantly threatened by the forces of modern society.

ELIZABETH KUBLER-ROSS (1926-

Switzerland

Physician (psychiatrist) and author.

Immigrated in 1958; naturalized in 1961.

Named Woman of the Decade, Ladies Home Journal, 1979.

Author of a highly acclaimed book, On Death and Dying, 1961. Other books include: Questions and Answers on Death and Dying, 1974; Death -- The Final Stage of Growth, 1975; To Live Until We Say Goodbye.

GOVERNOR MADELEINE MAY KUNIN (1933-

Switzerland

State official.

Immigrated in 1940; naturalized in 1947.

Governor, State of Vermont, 1984.

Time Magazine, July 8, 1985, states:

"At seven, the Governor of Vermont remembers, she wore little American and Swiss flags in her lapels so that the new neighbors in Queens, N.Y., would know, in 1940, that the Swiss Jewish family was not German. Her widowed mother had brought "Mady" and her brother to the U.S. out of fear that the Germans might violate Swiss neutrality. They lived with cousins, first in New York, then in Massachusetts, and became citizens in 1947. Nine years later Kunin graduated with honors from the University of Massachusetts, having worked as a waitress to pay her way. After earning a master's from the Columbia School of Journalism in 1957, she worked as a reporter in Burlington, Vt., for the Free Press. She married and while rearing four children got interested in politics. Kunin started by lobbying in favor of Medicare and went on to serve three terms in the Vermont House of Representatives and two terms as Lieutenant Governor before being elected Governor on her second try in 1984. 'My mother lived the American dream for her children. My political views, my whole inspiration to be in politics, was strongly affected by that experience. When your life is influenced by war, once you have the knowledge that political decisions can be a matter of life and death, then you don't want to accept those decisions passively. You want to have control and influence over them.' "

CARMELA GLORIA LACAYO (1943-

Mexico

Political Party Committeewoman/Executive.

Immigrated in 1944; naturalized in 1968.

Named Latin American Woman of the Year, Latino Media, 1977.

Recipient of Outstanding Community Service award, California State Assembly, 1977.

President and founder of National Hispanic Institute of Public Policy, 1978-present.

President and Executive Director, National Association of Hispanic Elderly.

She is founder and Executive Director of the Association National Pro Persona Mayores, Los Angeles, California.

ANGELA LANSBURY (1925-

England

Actress.

Immigrated in 1940; naturalized in 1951.

Inducted into Theater Hall of Fame, 1982.

Recipient of Tony Award in 1966, 1969, 1974, and 1979.

Recipient of Woman of the Year Award from Harvard Hasty Pudding Theatricals, 1968.

Among her Broadway successes: Mame, 1966, and Sweeney Todd, 1979.

Her films include: Gaslight, 1944; The Picture of Dorian Gray, 1944; Death on the Nile, 1978; The Mirror Cracked, 1980.

REPRESENTATIVE THOMAS P. LANTOS (1928-

Hungary

Government Official.

Congressman from 11th District, California (San Francisco).

Tom Lantos, an economist and onetime Senate staffer, was born in Hungary and fought as a teenager in the underground against the Nazis; he was one of the Jews saved by the Swedish diplomat Raoul Wallenberg. A member of the Foreign Affairs Committee, he tried to persuade the Swedes to use the leverage they gained by trapping a Soviet submarine in their waters to get more information about Wallenberg, who many think has been a Soviet prisoner since 1945. Temperamentally, Lantos seems akin to other liberals in the Bay Area delegation; his voting record is somewhat different, however. He is not always as willing to give government a greater role in the economy and regulation. And as a strong supporter of Israel and one who has at first hand opposed dictatorships in Eastern Europe, he is not so critical of American foreign policy or so skeptical about every challenged defense program. On the Foreign Affairs Committee, he specializes not in Third World countries, where liberals are inclined to criticize American policy, but in European, Middle East and East Asian problems, in which they tend to be more sympathetic with American aims.

EVA LE GALLIENNE (1899-

England

Actress/Author/Director.

Immigrated ca. 1916.

Recipient, Special Tony Award, 1964.

Recipient, Handel Medallion, City of New York, 1976.

Recipient, ANTA Awards, 1964; 1977.

Woman of the Year Award, Women's National Press Club, 1947.

Her most famous roles were as Julie in Ferenc Molnar's Liliom, 1921 (altogether she acted the part 948 times), and Alexandra in Molnar's The Swan, 1923. Miss Le Gallienne is the founder and director of the Civic Repertory Theater, New York City, which presented over 30 plays in 7 years. She is the co-founder (with Margaret Webster) of the American Repertory Theater and is the author and translator of many works.

MING CHO LEE (1930-

China

Set designer.

Recipient, Tony Award, for play, K-2, 1983.

Principal designer, New York Shakespeare Festival, 1962-present.

Has designed numerous sets for Broadway and off-Broadway productions; the Metropolitan Opera; The Boston Opera Company.

He has taught at Yale Drama School and The Julliard School in New York City.

ERICH LEINSDORF (1912-

Austria

Conductor.

Immigrated in 1937; naturalized in 1942.

Music Director of Boston Symphony Orchestra, 1962-1969.

Music Director of Metropolitan Opera, 1957-1962.

He has appeared with major orchestras worldwide.

He is a member of the National Council on the Arts and on the Board of Directors of the American Arts Alliance.

He is a past member of the Corporation for Public Broadcasting and a past member of the Executive Committee of the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts.

C.H. LI (1913-

China

Biochemist and endocrinologist.

Immigrated in 1935; naturalized in 1955.

Recipient of Albert Lasker Award for basic medical research, 1962.

Science Achievement Award, AMA, 1970.

National Award, American Cancer Society, 1971.

Numerous other awards and prizes.

He is Professor of Biochemistry and Professor of Experimental Endocrinology, University of California at Berkeley and San Francisco, 1950-present.

Dr. Li and his co-workers isolated in pure form the hormone ACTH used in the treatment of arthritis, and HGH, the human growth hormone.

ALEXANDER LIBERMAN (1912-

Russia

Editorial Director, Conde Nast Publishing Co., artist and sculptor.

Immigrated in 1941; naturalized in 1946.

Mr. Liberman has been associated with Conde Nast publications since 1941 when he was appointed art director of Vogue magazine.

In addition, he is also a renowned artist and sculptor. In 1970 a major retrospective of his work was held at the Corcoran Gallery of Art, Washington, D.C. Other one-man exhibitions included: Museum of Modern Art's The Artist in His Studio, 1959, and the Jewish Museum, 1966. His works are part of the permanent collections of major museums both here and abroad.

He is the step-father of author Francine du Plessix Gray. (Q.V.)

BEATRICE "BEA" LILLIE (Lady Peel) (1898-

Canada

Actress.

Immigrated in 1924. (Now lives in England and is very ill.)

Recipient, African Star and other war citations, including decoration from General Charles de Gaulle for entertaining allied troops during WW II.

Recipient, Tony Award for Distinguished Contribution to the Theater, 1953.

Her numerous Broadway appearances include: This Year of Grace; Too True to be Good; Seven Lively Arts; Inside U.S.A.; An Evening with Beatrice Lillie.

Her films include: Around the World in Eighty Days and Thoroughly Modern Millie.

FRITZ LIPMANN (1899-

Germany

Biochemist.

Immigrated in 1939; naturalized in 1944.

Recipient of Nobel Prize for Medicine and Physiology, 1953, shared with Professor H.A. Krebs for their discovery of Co-enzyme A, the crucial element in providing usable energy for the body building process. He first discovered this enzyme in 1945 and had identified it as a highly important factor in providing physical energy for the human body.

Recipient of National Medal of Science, 1966.

Recognized for his outstanding work on Vitamin B-complex.

Professor, Rockefeller Institute, 1957-present.

He began his work on biosynthesis (process of body's conversion of chemical factors in food into physical energy) in the 30's in Berlin.

RAYMOND LOEWY (1893-

France

Industrial designer.

Immigrated in 1919; naturalized in 1938.

Founder of Raymond Loewy International, industrial design firm, Consulting Designers to U.S. and foreign corporations in the fields of product design, transportation, package and building design, and corporate identity.

Consultant to NASA on Skylab Station, 1967.

Recipient of numerous awards and honors.

He is now retired.

Refrigerators, toothbrushes, automobiles, locomotives, ball point pens, ocean-going liners, airplanes and many other products of American manufacturers have been designed by Loewy. His artistic credo is: "Good design keeps the user happy, the manufacturer in the black, and the esthete unoffended."

The New York Times paid tribute to Loewy in 1951 as, "A man without whose perseverance this country would be an uglier place to live in."

(He now lives abroad.)

STEFAN LORANT (1901-

Hungary

Author.

Immigrated in 1940; naturalized in 1948.

Prior to coming to the U.S. he was a noted pictorial magazine editor in Germany and England (Picture Post of London).

His books include: I Was Hitler's Prisoner, 1935; Lincoln, His Life in Photographs, 1941; A Pictorial Biography of FDR, 1950; The Presidency: The History of Presidential Elections from Washington to Truman, 1951; The Glorious Burden: The American Presidency, 1969; Sieg Heil! An Illustrated History of Germany from Bismarck to Hitler, 1974; Pete, The Life of Peter H. Flaherty, 1978.

Author.

Immigrated in 1946.

Mrs. Lord is the author of the highly acclaimed novel, Spring Moon, 1981.

She was born in Shanghai, the daughter of an official in the Chinese government. In 1946 she came to the United States when her father was posted to Washington. A younger sister, then a baby, remained behind with relatives. After the Communists won the Chinese civil war, the family stayed in America and it was not until 1962 that the youngest sister was able to leave China. The story of her life there was the subject of Mrs. Lord's first book, Eighth Moon.

In 1973, Mrs. Lord returned to her native land with her husband Winston Lord, a principal advisor to Henry Kissinger at the time for the China opening. Mr. Lord went on to become the President of the Council on Foreign Relations and he is currently Ambassador to China designate.

Ms. Lord is quoted in The New York Times, November 3, 1985:

" 'Immigrants have something over you Americans,' she says. 'For children, there aren't steps that make you feel grand about yourself; but when we achieve fluency, that's an accomplishment that gives us a great deal of self-confidence. As we get more and more American, there are these medals we give ourselves, because we know where we started.' In addition to that surge of accomplishment, Mrs. Lord says, immigrant children are blessed with a secret language that allows them to 'say all these nasty things' that are forbidden to American youngsters. With a sly grin, she conjures this example from childhood: A sweet-faced little girl with neat braids boards a bus with her mother. The other passengers stare and smile, charmed by her diminutive prettiness and her Chinese chatter. 'What a funny hat!' the little girl is saying, although surely the admiring adults do not realize that."

BERNARD LOWN (1921-

Lithuania

Cardiologist.

Immigrated in 1935.

Co-founder of International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War, 1980-present, awarded as a group the Nobel Peace Prize for 1985.

Dr. Lown, a Professor of Cardiology at the Harvard University School of Public Health and a physician at Brigham and Women's Hospital in Boston, is described as "an imaginative scientist, a compassionate healer, and a master teacher," The New York Times, October 12, 1985. He is a pioneer in research on sudden cardiac death. Dr. Lown invented the defibrillator, which shocks a damaged heart into beating regularly again, and was one of the first to apply the drug lidocaine, now used worldwide, for control of disturbances of the heartbeat.

SALVADOR EDWARD LURIA (1912-

Italy

Microbiologist.

Immigrated in 1940; naturalized in 1947.

Nobel Prize for Physiology and Medicine, 1969, shared with Max Delbrück and Alfred D. Hershey, for discoveries concerning the replication mechanism and the genetic structure of viruses, that set the solid foundation on which modern molecular biology rests.

He is a socialist who lost his passport in the 1950's for a brief time. During Vietnam he was a protester and has spoken out against American intervention in Central America.

He is quoted in Time magazine July 8, 1985:

"I made up my mind that as a citizen I would be an active participant in American politics, taking advantage of the democratic opportunities that were not available to me in Italy. What scientific achievement I have reached is due to the freedom provided in this wealthy country to all aspects of intellectual enterprise."

CHARLES A. MacGILLIVARY (1917-

Canada

United States Army, Retired.

Recipient, Congressional Medal of Honor, World War II.

Mr. MacGillivary served in the U.S. Customs Service from 1950 to December 1975 as a Criminal Investigator. He is retired.

Sergeant, U.S. Army, Company 1, 71st Infantry, 44th Infantry Division, near Woelfling, France, January 1945.

Entered service at Boston, MA.

He led a squad when his unit moved forward in darkness to meet the threat of a breakthrough by elements of the 17th German Panzer Grenadier Division. Assigned to protect the left flank, he discovered hostile troops digging in. As he reported this information, several German machineguns opened fire, stopping the American advance. Knowing the position of the enemy, Sgt. MacGillivary volunteered to knock out 1 of the guns while another company closed in from the right to assault the remaining strong points. He circled from the left through woods and snow, carefully worked his way to the emplacement and shot the 2 camouflaged gunners at a range of 3 feet as other enemy forces withdrew. Early in the afternoon of the same day, Sgt. MacGillivary was dispatched on reconnaissance and found that Company 1 was being opposed by about 6 machineguns reinforcing a company of fanatically fighting Germans. His unit began an attack but was pinned down by furious automatic and small-arms fire. With a clear idea of where the enemy guns were placed, he voluntarily embarked on a lone combat patrol. Skillfully taking advantage of all available cover, he stalked the enemy, reached a hostile machinegun and blasted its crew with a grenade. He picked up a submachinegun from the battlefield and pressed on to within 10 yards of another machinegun, where the enemy crew discovered him and feverishly tried to swing their weapon into line to cut him down. He charged ahead, jumped into the midst of the Germans and killed them with several bursts. Without hesitation, he moved on to still another machinegun, creeping, crawling, and rushing from tree to tree, until close enough to toss a grenade into the emplacement and close with its defenders. He dispatched this crew also, but was himself seriously wounded. Through his indomitable fighting spirit, great initiative, and utter disregard for personal safety in the face of powerful enemy resistance, Sgt. MacGillivary destroyed four hostile machineguns and immeasurably helped his company to continue on its mission with minimum casualties.

He has stated, "I first entered the U.S. when I was serving in the Merchant Marine Service at the Port of New York. I sailed by the Statue of Liberty many times. It is really the Torch of Liberty, and when our nation went to war I enlisted in the U.S. Army and that is when I became a U.S. citizen."

IAN MacGREGOR (1912-

Scotland

Corporate executive.

Immigrated late 1940's, early 1950's.

Member of Fortune Magazine's Business Hall of Fame.

Chairman of British Coal Board, 1983-present.

Former Chairman of the Board, AMAX, Inc., 1969-1977.

Mr. MacGregor was trained as a metallurgist in his native Scotland and his whole career has been in minerals. His career has also been spent in foreseeing the needs of people, in reducing the costs of meeting those human needs, and in developing a managerial style that depended on teamwork and consensus, not on arbitrary power. Under his guidance, AMAX developed the Henderson Mine, a molybdenum-ore body in Colorado. When the Henderson Mine was in the planning stage, MacGregor insisted that AMAX engineers listen carefully to the objections raised by environmental groups and explain the company's problems clearly. A friendly agreement was reached under which AMAX built a ten-mile tunnel through the Continental Divide to avoid disfiguring the eastern slope, not far from a national park. Still a very active leader of the International Chamber of Commerce, he preaches partnership between the industrialized countries and those that have a long way to go. He fears that some less-developed countries are thwarting their own hopes of progress by punitive measures against multinationals.

TIMOTHY CARDINAL MANNING (1909-

Ireland

Archbishop.

Immigrated in 1928; naturalized in 1945.

Created Cardinal in 1973.

Chancellor of Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Los Angeles, 1946-1984.

HERMAN F. MARK (1895-

Austria

Chemistry educator.

Immigrated in 1940.

Dean Emeritus, Polytechnic Institute, Brooklyn, New York, and Professor, Organic Chemistry.

Founder and organizer, Polymer Research Institute (a branch of Polytechnic).

A refugee from Hitlerism, Mark came to the United States, his reputation as an organic chemist already established. As one observer from E.I. du Pont stated, "As soon as word got around that Mark was available, there was a mad scramble to get him." The reason for this was his expertise in the field of polymer chemistry and research. In establishing the Polymer Research Institute, Mark provided for U.S. industry the nerve center of polymer science. Since its establishment, the Institute has been a fountainhead of information on polymer chemistry, the one place where visiting scientists can learn about new developments in macromolecular science before they appear in print.

Since World War II, Mark has been concerned with the creation of cheaper synthetic fibers and plastics, endowed with improved qualities and able to withstand higher temperatures.

On occasion, Mark has been criticized for having turned from pure science to the functions of an administrator and a consultant to industry. "Somebody has to keep convincing industry," he declares. "The need to make a profit is a constant cause of myopia, and I'm the eye doctor."

Even today, at his advanced age, he still is active in the Institute.

PETER MARTINS (1946-

Denmark

Dancer, ballet master, choreographer.

Immigrated in 1967; naturalized in 1970.

Recipient of Dance Magazine Award, 1977.

Recipient of Cue's Golden Apple Award, 1977.

Principal dancer, New York City Ballet, 1970-present.

Ballet Master-in-Chief, New York City Ballet, 1983-present.

RAUL P. MASVIDAL (1941-

Cuba

Business Executive.

Chairman of the Board, Miami Savings Bank, 1983-present.

President, Miami Savings Investment Corporation, 1983-present.

President and Chairman, Biscayne Bank, 1977-1983.

Mr. Masvidal participated in the Bay of Pigs invasion as a member of Brigade 2506 in 1961.

His current civic activities include:

- Regent, Florida Board of Regents, State University System
- Member, University of Miami Citizens Board
- President, United Way of Dade County
- Member, Orange Bowl Committee
- Director, Greater Miami Opera Association
- Governor and Trustee, Greater Miami Chamber of Commerce
- Director, Urban League of Greater Miami
- Trustee, Miami Children's Hospital
- Director, Cuban American National Foundation
- Executive Committee Member, National Conference of Christians and Jews
- Trustee, Zoological Society of Florida
- Member, Archdiocesan Finance Council
- Board of Directors, Hispanic Heritage Festival
- Board of Directors, March of Dimes
- Council of Advisors, Florida Memorial College
- Director, Hispanic Council on Foreign Affairs

Mr. Masvidal's father, the late Raul A. Masvidal, was an attorney, Governor and Senator in Cuba.

CZESLAW MILOSZ (1911-

Russian Lithuania

Poet, author, educator.

Immigrated in 1960; naturalized in 1970.

Recipient of Nobel Prize for Literature, 1980.

Recipient, Neustadt Award, 1978.

Professor Emeritus, Slavic languages and literature, University of California at Berkeley.

In his native Poland Milosz was a Resistance fighter against the Nazis; he continued to write clandestinely and became a war hero.

He has published poems, novels, essays, an autobiography and criticism.

His works include: Selected Poems; Bells in Winter; Poems of the Frozen Times.

When, as a Nobel Laureate, Milosz delivered his lecture in Stockholm in 1980, he told his audience that contemporary poetry, including his own, "was not prepared to cope with those catastrophes" of the twentieth century. Probably more than any other aspect of his work, however, it was his articulation of his experience of World War II -- the devastation of Warsaw and the Holocaust -- among other historic events, that won him both the Nobel and Neustadt prizes.

NATHAN MILSTEIN (1904-

Russia

Concert violinist.

Immigrated and naturalized, 1942.

Numerous foreign decorations and awards.

First public recital at 15 years of age.

American debut in 1924 with the Philadelphia Orchestra under Leopold Stokowski.

He has concertized worldwide and shared the stage with conductors Koussevitzky, Stokowski, Munch and Reiner.

HUGH M. MO (1950-

China

Attorney/Police official.

Immigrated in 1959.

Deputy Commissioner of Trials, New York City Police Department. First Chinese-American to reach this rank, 1985-present.

Served as Assistant District Attorney in Manhattan District Attorney's Office, 1976-1985.

As head of the Trials Unit, he oversees the judicial arm of the department, which conducts disciplinary trials of police officers who have been charged with misconduct, violation of departmental rules, or a crime. He or one of two assistants acts as judge and must determine whether the charged officer is innocent or guilty and, if the latter, whether he should be fined, suspended or dismissed. It is a job he says he enjoys, but one which can often become an emotional strain.

At 33, Mr. Mo is the youngest Deputy Commissioner in the Police Department and the only Asian-American to ever hold that rank. Neither of those facts, however, has played any role in how he carries out his duties, he says. "I came here with the background and the credentials to do this job and that's why the Commissioner appointed me," Mr. Mo says. "The fact that I am 33 and Chinese is secondary to the fact that I have a large amount of trial experience and that I conduct myself at all times as a professional."

Despite his background as a trial lawyer, Mr. Mo says it is his upbringing which has influenced his career the most and which remains the driving force behind him. He was born in Shanghai in 1950. In 1951, he, his brother, Lin Mo, 34, and one of five sisters, Lee Ming, 36, fled China with their mother, Diana Hsu, as the Communist takeover was being completed. His father, Tzeshin Mo, a Nationalist supporter, was killed in 1950 by the Communists at a rally of Nationalists. Because of the difficulties in getting out of China, four of Mr. Mo's sisters, Li Quo, 47, Liqin, 46, Liren, 40, and Liqun, 43, had to be left behind with his grandmother. It was not until 1980 that they came to the United States for the first time and were reunited with Mr. Mo.

MARY V. MOCHARY (1942-

Hungary

Attorney/Government official.

Naturalized in 1955.

Deputy Legal Adviser, United States Department of State, 1985-present.

Mrs. Mochary advises U.S. Department of State and all agencies within State Department on international law, treaties and all other aspects of international relations.

Her additional legal and business activities include:

Cerny & Mochary (Partner), 1982-present
Montclair, NJ

The New Jersey branch of Lane & Mittendorf, a general practice law firm, headquartered in N.Y.C., with offices in major cities throughout the world. The N.J. practice is primarily corporate and commercial, including real estate.

Mochary & Mochary (Partner), 1970-present
Montclair, NJ

A general practice law firm, with 3-4 attorneys dealing primarily in real estate, corporate, estate and matrimonial matters.

Mayor, Township of Montclair, NJ, 1980-1984

Worked with a township manager, and a township council, to run a community with a population of 38,500 people, 500 employees, a municipal water utility, a municipal garbage collection, 104-man police department, 88-man professional fire department, 3 hospitals, etc. As Mayor, she appointed all members of a Board of Education that operated 12 school buildings with a budget of over \$25,000,000.

President, Technopulp, Inc., 1981-present
Montclair, NJ

Consultants and engineers in the pulp and paper industry; manager of multi-family residential real estate. Consultants in real estate financing and management. As President of this company, Mrs. Mochary is responsible for about 80 employees and \$3.5 million in sales.

President, Imaco, Inc., 1982-present
Fayetteville, NY

Investors and managers of commercial real estate and real estate developments.

Manager, Kasser Art Foundation, 1969-present

A private charitable foundation that sponsors exhibitions of fine art and artists.

FRANCO MODIGLIANI (1918-

Italy

Economist.

Immigrated in 1939; naturalized in 1946.

Recipient of Nobel Prize in Economics, 1985.

He joined MIT in 1962 and now holds joint appointments in the Departments of Finance and Economics and holds the title of Institute Professor at MIT.

His pioneering works have had wide practical applications. These include (in the simplest form) 1) the behavior of household savers, wherein individuals save heavily when their income is highest so as to smooth consumption throughout life; and 2) the functioning of financial markets, wherein a company could not affect its market value by altering the percentage of shares of bonds in its balance sheet. The Nobel committee drew particular attention to the practical applications of Mr. Modigliani's work. His analysis of savings, they said, has been "extremely important" in determining the effects of different types of national pension programs. Moreover, his work in the area of financial markets, they noted, has helped lay the foundation for the entire field of corporate finance.

Professor Modigliani testified recently before the Joint Economic Committee about the Reagan-backed balanced-budget bill, calling it "a Mickey Mouse approach" and "a formulation for disaster."

CARLOS MONTOYA (1903-

Spain

Guitarist.

Immigrated and naturalized 1940.

A purebred gypsy, Montoya has been an exponent of flamenco music, appearing at Carnegie Hall, Avery Fisher Hall and numerous major auditoriums all over the world. Montoya has not yet been made the subject of serious musical scholarship, but the intensity and virtuosity of his improvisatory art have made him enormously popular.

When the war broke out in Europe, Montoya was in the United States. In 1940, he became an American citizen, probably the first person, as a New Yorker reporter noted (June 3, 1960), to acquire citizenship after answering "no" to the question, "Do you like the American form of government?" He did in fact like it. Because of his poor English, he had misunderstood the query. He corrected himself and that night played for President Harry S. Truman.

TED MORGAN (a.k.a. SANCHE DE GRAMONT) (1932-

Switzerland

Author.

Naturalized in 1977.

Recipient, Pulitzer Prize.

His books include: On Being an American, 1978 and biographies on Maugham, Churchill and currently, FDR.

Ted Morgan is a Frenchman who was born in Switzerland. He became an American citizen in February 1977. His articles in The New York Times Magazine have won a Deadline Club award, a New York State Bar Association Award, and two Front Page (Newspaper Guild) awards. One of his articles was made into a television film, and his work has appeared in college textbooks on prose writing and in several anthologies.

His book, On Being an American, is an inquiry into American identity -- what it is that sets Americans apart from the rest of the world's population, and what makes the American experiment unique. The author discusses America through the prism of his own experience, which is that of a French aristocrat named Sanche de Gramont who became an American citizen in 1977 and changed his name to Ted Morgan.

He describes his first attraction to America, where he was brought at an early age by his diplomat father, how he became a Franco-American hybrid, a sort of permanently displaced person, until finally he suffered an identity crisis that led him to become American.

As one of our newest citizens, he points out that immigration is the central American experience, even though like many of our national goals, it has been too idealistic to be lived up to.

Author.

Immigrated in 1968; naturalized in 1979.

Recipient, Pulitzer Prize for Biography, and the American Book Award, 1980, for The Rise of Theodore Roosevelt, Volume I of a planned three-volume work.

Morris has been selected to write the definitive biography of President Ronald Reagan (after he leaves office). Meanwhile, as stated in Time, November 1985, "it is a historian's dream: virtually unlimited access to the day-to-day activities of a sitting President."

Morris writes: "I care very much for form and technique, and find that my imagination works best when shaped by the one and disciplined by the other. For example, The Rise of Theodore Roosevelt follows the symmetrical form of Bach's 'Goldberg Variations,' and the prologue is technically written in the second person, while seeming to be cast in the third. Of course readers should not be aware of such private contrivances; if they are, then one's art has not sufficiently concealed the art. I believe that literary talent, however slight, is a gift inscrutably bestowed, and that the recipient should pay for it by working very hard at the mechanics, which are, after all, ninety-nine per cent of any perfect manuscript."

STEVEN MULLER (1927-

Germany

University President.

Immigrated in 1940; naturalized in 1949.

President, Johns Hopkins University, 1972-present; Johns Hopkins Hospital, 1972-present.

Dr. Muller was a consultant to the Department of Defense, 1962-1967, and is the author of Documents on European Government, 1963.

He is a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences; Committee for Economic Development; Council on Foreign Relations; American Political Science Association; International Institute of Strategic Studies.

(KEITH) RUPPERT MURDOCH (1931-

Australia

Publisher.

Immigrated in 1974; naturalized in 1985.

Chairman, News America Publishing Inc. (publishers of New York Post; New York Magazine; Village Voice), 1977-present.

Also publishes numerous publications in the U.S.A., U.K. and Australia.

His most notable acquisition was The Times and The Sunday Times of London.

When he became a citizen he was permitted by law to acquire seven Metromedia Television stations and half of 20th Century-Fox Film Corp.

MARTINA NAVRATILOVA (1956-

Czechoslovakia

Professional tennis player.

Immigrated in 1956; naturalized in 1981.

Winner of Grand Slam, 1984.

Winner of Wimbledon Singles Championship in 1978, 1979, 1982-1985.

Winner of U.S. Open Singles Championship, 1983, 1984.

LOUISE NEVELSON (1899-

Russia

Sculptor.

Immigrated in 1904.

Member of American Academy of Arts and Letters.

Recipient of Gold Medal for Sculpture, American Academy and Institute of Arts and Letters.

Major retrospective, Whitney Museum, 1967.

Works displayed in Museum of Modern Art, New York City; Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York City; Whitney Museum, New York City; and many others.

She is best known for the sculptural walls produced in the 1950's and 1960's.

Mrs. Nevelson is a constructivist whom many art critics regard as the originator and chief exponent of environmental sculpture. Using oddments of wood mainly, but lately other materials, too, bit by bit she builds up in each sculptural piece a world of mystery and metaphor and sometimes of wit, usually in boxed assemblages stacked up one upon another and alongside one another in an aggregation suggesting honeycombs.

MIKE NICHOLS (1931-

Germany

Comedian and director.

Immigrated ca. 1930's.

Recipient of Antoinette Perry (Tony) Award for directing The Odd Couple, 1965.

In the 50's and 60's he was part of the comedy team of Nichols and May.

He directed many Tony award-winning plays, including: Barefoot in the Park, 1963; Luv, 1964; Plaza Suite, 1968; The Real Thing, 1984.

His films include: Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf?, 1965; The Graduate, 1967, which won an Academy Award and the New York Film Critics Award; and Carnal Knowledge, 1971.

LOUIS NIZER (1902-

England

Lawyer/Author.

Immigrated with parents in 1905.

Founding member of the law firm Phillips, Nizer, Benjamin & Krim in 1926, later senior partner. Firm specialized in cases in the entertainment field. Clients included Charlie Chaplin and Mae West.

His most famous case was a libel suit his client Quentin Reynolds brought against columnist Westbrook Pegler. Reynolds was awarded \$200,000 in damages.

He wrote What to Do with Germany in 1944, which General Dwight D. Eisenhower ordered all his staff officers to read. His other books include: Between You and Me, 1948; My Life in Court, 1962; The Jury Returns, 1966.

As a youth during WW I, Nizer was awarded a special certificate by the United States government for making successful Liberty Bond appeals.

SEVERO OCHOA (1905-

Spain

Professor of Biochemistry, New York University School of Medicine.

Immigrated in 1940; naturalized in 1956.

Recipient of Nobel Prize for Physiology and Medicine in 1959, shared with Arthur Kornberg for their discoveries of the mechanisms of the biologic synthesis of ribonucleic and deoxyribonucleic acids.

Pioneered work toward breaking genetic code.

His work on enzymes and the intermediary metabolism of the cell made the key breakthroughs that were to change the course of future work in biochemistry. As a result, Dr. Ochoa was able to produce RNA -- a basic constituent of all living tissue -- artificially in a test tube, for which he received the Nobel Prize.

He came to the United States because "I felt it was a better place for science."

CLAES OLDENBURG (1924-

Sweden

Artist.

Immigrated ca. late 1930's.

Graduate of Yale University, Class of 1950.

Although he was in the vanguard of the "Pop Art" movement of the 1960's, John Canady, art critic of the New York Times, remarked ca. 1969 that Oldenburg "has always drawn with the assurance and the flair of a 17th century Italian master."

His works hang in major museums worldwide including The Museum of Modern Art and The Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York City; and the Tate Gallery, London.

He is best known for his soft sculptures of "everyday objects" such as bathtubs, typewriters, light switches and fans.

Brother of museum director, Richard Oldenburg Q.V.

RICHARD OLDENBURG (1933-

Sweden

Museum executive.

Immigrated in 1936; naturalized in 1959.

Director, Museum of Modern Art, New York City, 1972-present.

Brother of artist Claes Oldenburg Q.V.

CARL B. S. PEDERSEN (1921-

Denmark

Former Aviator/Chairman, Wallenberg Committee.

Immigrated (through Ellis Island) in 1923-naturalized with father in 1929.

Served as U. S. Naval Aviator during WW II.

Following his release to inactive duty by the Navy, Pedersen was hired by the Danish Airlines (DDI) and thus became the first American pilot hired by the world's oldest airline.

One month later Pedersen flew the first passenger flight of a Danish owned airplane to the then colony of Greenland. The airplane was a Boeing B17 (Flying Fortress) which had been forced to land in Sweden during WWII and converted to a 14 passenger carrying airliner.

In August 1946 Pedersen was transferred to Stockholm in anticipation of the merger of the Danish, Norwegian, and Swedish airlines into one Scandinavian Airlines System (SAS). It was during this period of his aviation career that Pedersen developed a deep interest in Scandinavian history, legend, and folklore especially as it related to America. He became a regular contributor to Scandinavian publications and organizations.

Pedersen became and remains active in various local, statewide, and national fraternal, ethnic, service, community, and charitable organizations.

One of Pedersen's proudest moments occurred on October 5, 1982 at Voorhees Chapel on the Couglass Campus of Rutgers University. It was the presentation of a tribute to the humanitarian deeds of the Swedish diplomat Raoul Wallenberg. He is credited with saving the lives of tens of thousands in Budapest during the German occupation.

Preparations for the tribute began to take shape immediately after President Reagan signed the proclamation which made Wallenberg a citizen. Pedersen drew up a resolution specifying that appropriate annual observances be held on October 5th of each year to remind all freedom loving peoples of the heroic actions taken by Wallenberg and of his ultimate disappearance behind the mazes of the Russian prison system.

The resolution was presented to and approved by the Scandinavian American Heritage Society, The American Hungarian Foundation, and the Jewish Federation of Northern Middlesex County. Shortly thereafter the Raoul Wallenberg Commemorative committee was formed with Pedersen as chairman.

Architect.

Immigrated in 1935; naturalized in 1954.

Recipient of Pritzker Architecture Prize, 1983.

Recipient of Gold Medal for Architecture, American Academy for Arts and Letters, 1979.

Numerous other awards and honors.

Buildings include: National Gallery of Art East Wing, Washington, D.C.; Mile-High Center, Denver; John F. Kennedy Library, Boston; Grave for Robert F. Kennedy, Arlington National Cemetery; MIT East-West Center, and many more, both in U.S. and abroad.

From Time Magazine, July 8, 1985:

"The renowned architect has designed some of America's most acclaimed structures, among them the East Wing of the National Gallery in Washington and the John Hancock Building in Boston. But he had no intention of staying when he came to the U.S. in 1935 at 18 to study engineering at M.I.T. After switching to architecture, he got his degree in 1940 and soon enrolled in the Harvard School of Design. Meanwhile, back in Canton, his father, a member of a wealthy banking family, suggested he not return 'until things settle down.' They never did, since the war was followed by the Communist takeover. Although Pei's success in the U.S. was growing, he 'had trouble cutting his ties' to China. In 1954, one year before he started his own firm, he became a citizen, along with his wife. 'We had mixed feelings. On the one hand, feelings of sorrow at having to abandon our culture, our roots and our ancestral home. On the other hand, feelings of gratitude--more than happiness. Those mixed feelings disappeared ten years later when President Lyndon Johnson invited me to participate in a ceremony on Ellis Island. It was then that I felt very much like an American. My buildings are thoroughly American and reflect my understanding, my first acceptance and eventually my love for this country.' "

CESAR PELLI (1926-

Argentina

Architect and university dean.

Immigrated in 1952; naturalized in 1964.

Professor, School of Architecture, Yale University.

Former Dean, School of Architecture, Yale University.

Projects include: Expansion and renovation of Museum of Modern Art, New York City; Battery Park City, New York City; U.S. Embassy, Tokyo; Pacific Design Center, Los Angeles.

Pelli's commitment is to "an architecture that celebrates life, particularly, American life." Critics have said, "Pelli is known for his ability to work creatively under restrictions. He is no prima donna. . . He does not need open fields and total noninterference to design interesting buildings."

ARNO A. PENZIAS (1933-

Germany

Astrophysicist.

Immigrated in 1940; naturalized in 1946.

Recipient of Nobel Prize for Physics, 1978, shared with Robert W. Wilson for their discovery of cosmic microwave background radiation.

From The New York Times, September 1985:

"Radio astronomy's most astounding revelation, however, was the discovery in 1965 of the faint radiation coming from every direction in the heavens. It was the radiation left over from the explosive moment of the universe's creation, the most conclusive evidence to support the big bang theory. The discovery won Nobel Prizes for Arno A. Penzias and Robert W. Wilson of the Bell Laboratories."

He is currently Vice President of Research for Bell Labs, 1981-present; and Visiting Professor, Princeton University, 1972-present.

Professor Penzias is the recipient of numerous awards and decorations.

He has stated, "I guess it's kind of corny to say, but I've realized the American Dream."

ITZHAK PERLMAN (1945-

Israel

Violinist.

Immigrated in 1958.

Recipient of Leventritt Prize, 1964.

He has appeared as a soloist with the New York Philharmonic; Cleveland Orchestra, National Symphony Orchestra, Washington, D.C.; and major orchestras throughout the world. His artistic credentials are supreme but in addition, his presence on stage speaks eloquently for the cause of the handicapped and disabled. He champions this cause and his devotion to it is an integral part of his life.

ELLEN ASH PETERS (1930-

Germany

Judge.

Immigrated in 1939; naturalized in 1947.

Chief Justice of Connecticut Supreme Court, 1984-present.

Recipient, Ella Grasso Award, 1982.

Citation of Merit, Yale Law School, 1983.

Recipient of Judges Award, Connecticut Trial Lawyers Association, 1982.

Adjunct Professor, Yale University Law School, 1978-1984.

Member, Connecticut Permanent Committee on Status of Women, 1973-74.

Judge Peters' teaching and legal writing at Yale centered on various aspects of the law of contracts, especially on commercial law under the Uniform Commercial Code.

Her committee work there involved educational planning and problems of affirmative action.

Since her appointment to the Supreme Court, she has shared in the judicial responsibilities of a court with broad appellate jurisdiction.

WALTER POLOVCHAK (1967-

Russia

Immigrated in 1980's; naturalized in 1985.

Youngster who refused to return to the Soviet Union with his parents at 12 years of age. As a 12-year old, his distinctions between America and the Soviet Union centered on a new bicycle, new playmates and a school that he liked. This boy has given way to a teen-ager who speaks of "freedom of religion, freedom of movement, freedom of speech and all the great opportunities this country has to offer and that everyone has a chance to take advantage of."

He already knew this, he said, in July 1980. "I've lived in both countries," Walter said. "You don't have to be smart, you don't have to be a certain age to tell the difference".