Foundation Receives $1,000,000 Gift

Sotheby’s, Inc. recently presented the John F. Kennedy Library Foundation with a check for $1,000,000. The donation represents a major portion of the profits from the sale of the catalogue for the auction of the estate of Jacqueline Kennedy Onassis. At the suggestion of Caroline B. Kennedy and John F. Kennedy, Jr., profits from the sale were directed to charitable and educational organizations associated with Mrs. Onassis’ life and career.

The Foundation will apply a portion of the funds to design and help implement changes in the Library’s museum, including a new exhibit on the role of Jacqueline Kennedy as First Lady, and to upgrade its museum collection preservation programs. The changes will enable the Library to exhibit and preserve a large amount of historical material and other treasures received last year from the estate of Jacqueline Kennedy Onassis at the direction of her children.

Acknowledging the donation, Library Director Brad Gerratt stated: “Given Mrs. Onassis’ concern for leadership role in historical preservation, it is most fitting that we use the resources provided by Caroline and John to help fulfill our mission of preserving and passing on to future generations the large number of historical treasures donated to the Kennedy Library over many years by the Kennedy family.”

Foundation Director Charles Daly said: “We are greatly indebted to Caroline and John for their directing these proceeds and the priceless collection to the benefit of the Kennedy Library, and for their continued support and leadership of the Foundation.” He noted that a design consultant has already begun the planning process leading to an exhibit opening in mid-1997.

As an initial part of the overall exhibit and preservation project, the Library and Foundation have also retained the services of the Textile Conservation Center of the American Textile History Museum in Lowell, Massachusetts to undertake a conservation survey and to assist with cataloguing and conservation storage of the extensive collection of costumes donated by Mrs. Onassis and her children.

Georgia Educator Wins Profile in Courage Award
See story on page 2.
Georgia Educator Wins 1996 Profile in Courage Award

A distinguished Georgia educator is the seventh winner of the Profile in Courage Award. The Foundation recognized Corkin F. Cherubini, superintendent of schools in Georgia's Calhoun County, for his acts of political courage in dismantling the status quo and ending academic tracking in his school district.

At a May 28 award ceremony at the Library, members of President Kennedy's family presented Dr. Cherubini with a $25,000 award and a silver lantern designed by Edwin Schlossberg, Inc. and crafted by Tiffany & Co.

In presenting the award, Caroline Kennedy said: "Dr. Cherubini witnessed a new form of segregation many consider even more destructive than the old system of one-race schools. His selfless and courageous acts as superintendent to end academic tracking in his school district serve as an example of the kind of educational leadership needed to guarantee equal access to quality education for children on any academic level."

In 1992, Dr. Cherubini, who had taught junior and senior English literature for 22 years in Calhoun County, was elected to a four-year term as superintendent of schools. Once in charge, he set out to dismantle several of the district's practices that he had come to believe amounted to a type of educational apartheid.

Although integration came to the school district in 1970, white students in kindergarten, first grade, and second grade were "clustered" to maintain some white-majority classrooms, even though blacks traditionally represented about 70 percent of the student population.

In the third grade, Calhoun's students were tracked by perceived ability levels and placed in classes ranked A through D. Academic tracking is an attempt to group students according to educational ability. Dr. Cherubini and other opponents of academic tracking believe the system was created to circumvent desegregation and establish a lower set of expectations for most black students.

Seventy-five percent of the black students were channeled into the lower level classes, while most of the white students were placed in the high ability classes. Although a few black students had successfully petitioned to move to a higher level, students generally stayed in the same level throughout school, regardless of actual ability.

Dr. Cherubini's first act was to "clean up kindergarten" by proposing random sorting of children which would make the classes more balanced. He then invited the U.S. Department of Education's Office of

Excerpts from Dr. Cherubini's Remarks

I accept this lantern, symbolic of truth and courage, with great humility. I can think of no other recognition in the world that I would value more. And yet, I know full well that it would not be me standing here today were it not for the prayers, encouragement, and courage of many others who have been part of the almost larger than life drama.

These courageous others include my wife and daughter who were at times targets of hatred and abuse, and yet they endured unfailingly, bravely.

They were those teachers, who invited me to visit their classes and student programs, admitting later that they would be ostracized by many of the faculty.

There were board members who often made decisions based on the children's needs and well-being, knowing that they were invoking the wrath of special interest "power" groups.

There were those ordinary citizens, attending town or board meetings, holding church meetings to discuss and learn and pray, or

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The Boston Red Sox and the Yawkey Foundation —
A Philanthropic Double Header

On April 17, 1964 a relationship began between the Boston Red Sox and the John F. Kennedy Library which continues to the present time.

That day was the home opener for the Boston Red Sox. It was the hometown debut for rookie Tony Conigliaro from Swampscott. On the first pitch of his first at bat, he connected with a fast ball, sending it high above the left field wall, breaking a 1-1 tie. And the Red Sox went on to a 4-1 victory over the Chicago White Sox.

There were 20,213 fans at Fenway Park that day. They cheered for one hometown hero, Tony C., and earned $36,818 for another because Red Sox owner Tom Yawkey, dedicating the game to the late President Kennedy, donated the proceeds to the fund for the Kennedy Library.

In the pregame ceremonies, then Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy thanked Mr. Yawkey and the fans on behalf of Jacqueline Kennedy and the Kennedy family. He thanked "all the Redskins - er, Red Sox" and as the crowd laughed, he grinned and said, "That's what happens from living in Washington too long."

In 1964 the Red Sox donated funds to help build the John F. Kennedy Library. In the 1990s, through their contributions as a corporate partner and May Dinner donor, the Red Sox support various research, education and outreach programs which illustrate the importance of political participation and public service.

In 1994, support came from a new direction, yet one with a strong Red Sox association. That year, the Yawkey Foundation, a private independent foundation established in 1983 by the late Red Sox owner Jean Yawkey to support organizations favored by her and her husband, Tom during their lifetimes, contributed $50,000 to the Kennedy Library Foundation. The Yawkey Foundation repeated this most generous donation in 1995 and 1996.

In presenting this year’s contribution to Chairman Paul Kirk of the Kennedy Library Foundation's Board of Directors, Yawkey Foundation Executive Director John Harrington stated: "It is a great privilege to be able to assist this magnificent institution."

In thanking Mr. Harrington and the Yawkey Foundation, Mr. Kirk said: "You are a vital force and key player beyond the walls of Fenway Park. Your contribution in the memory of Tom and Jean Yawkey will enable us to continue our own community service efforts. The Library is able to touch the minds and hearts of young people with programs that involve, inspire, teach and reward."
May Fundraiser a Great Success

The eighth annual May fundraising dinner raised more than $500,000 in support of Library programs and activities. Our thanks to the following corporations, foundations and individuals for their generosity and support:

A/D/S Management, Inc.
The American Federation of Teachers
American Postal Workers
Ronald M. Arsin
Avnet, Fox, Kinne, Plotkin & Kahn
Asahi America
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The Boston Red Sox
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Arthur H. Courson, Jefferson Bancorp, Inc.
The Joyce Foundation
Caroline B. Kennedy and Edwin Schlossberg
John F. Kennedy, Jr.
Vicki and Edward M. Kennedy
Gail and Paul G. Kirk, Jr.
Joan B. Kroc
Gig and Scott Lang
Lau Technologies
New York High School Student Wins Profile in Courage Essay Contest

To stand alone takes courage. For a politician, it is far easier to vote with the majority when you know that your dissenting vote will be unpopular. The vote in favor of the Tonkin Gulf Resolution in the House of Representatives was 416 to zero. The President, Lyndon Baines Johnson, hoped for the same support in the Senate. When the votes were cast in the Senate the final tally was 88-2, with ten senators not voting. One of the two who stood alone against his party, his president, and public opinion was Wayne L. Morse, an independent Democrat from Oregon.

Many congressional leaders in the 1940s and 50s thought Wayne Lyman Morse was a brilliant man. A man who was the Senate’s ablest expert on labor law, he could arbitrate a labor dispute or debate the Constitution. He was first elected to the Senate in 1945. Morse was a populist voice in the Republican party. He supported labor unions, the public interest in natural resources as well as other causes of the Roosevelt Democrats. He had an enormous amount of energy and often made shrewd speeches. These factors put him in the national spotlight.

Morse angered the Republican leadership when he became an independent in 1952 due to his disgust over Eisenhower’s candidacy. For this action Morse was taken off the Armed Services and Labor and Public Welfare Committees. He served as an independent for three years. In 1955 he joined the Democratic party, which rewarded him with better committee assignments. By the 1960s, in disfavor with his peers, the press began to ignore him. Morse’s fellow senators found him somewhat tiresome claiming his speeches were self-righteous on every issue. Often when people take different stands on issues their critics, as in the case of Wayne Morse, start a character assassination.

In the early 60s Morse took great political risks as when he battled with Michael J. Kirwan, chairman of the House Appropriations Subcommittee on Public Works. Kirwan pushed a $10-million appropriation bill to build an aquarium for Washington, DC. This pet project was held up in the Senate by Morse, who said that it was a “luxury the capital cannot afford while there is an acute shortage of classrooms here.” Kirwan responded by saying, “I'll hold up all of Oregon’s water projects until Morse learns something about fish.” President Kennedy personally intervened in order to get the Oregon projects restored.

Morse politically was ahead of his time. On August 2 and 4, 1964, North Vietnamese gunboats attacked two United States destroyers in the Gulf of Tonkin. The vessels were in international waters. President Johnson said that they had attacked without provocation. This claim was later in dispute. It appears that our destroyers had been protecting
South Vietnamese gunboats making raids on the North, Johnson went on television to announce that United States planes were attacking the North in retaliation for their attacks on the destroyers, the Maddox and Turner Joy. He asked Congress the next day to empower "the president, as commander in chief, to take all necessary measures to repel any armed attack against the forces of the United States and to prevent further aggression." It passed the House of Representatives unanimously. In the Senate, Wayne Morse threatened a filibuster if there was no debate on the matter. He claimed that the resolution violated the Constitution in granting the president powers that rightly belonged to Congress. He wanted more time to investigate the incident. The Senate did not investigate, and rushed the resolution through. Only Morse and Ernest Gruening of Alaska voted no.

Johnson did not believe that he really needed the resolution. He thought that as commander in chief he had the right to send troops anywhere in the world at any time. Ironically many of those in Congress who supported Johnson on the Gulf of Tonkin Resolution later supported the 1973 War Powers Act over President Nixon's veto. This act limited the president in his power as commander in chief. Back in 1964 Wayne Morse had suggested that there should be limits on the president's military powers. Now a president must inform both houses within 48 hours of putting American troops in danger. The act stipulated that the president had to bring the troops home after 90 days unless obtaining congressional approval.

Morse was not just against the Tonkin Gulf Resolution, but against our involvement in Vietnam. Morse knew it would be a quagmire. He was saying this as early as 1964. Morse asserted that, "the place to settle controversy is not on the battlefield but around the conference table." It was not until later that some others joined him. Distinguished senators such as J. William Fulbright voted for the Gulf of Tonkin Resolution but within a year stated that our involvement in Vietnam should cease.

In 1965 Morse wrote an article for The New York Times Magazine. In this column he stated: "A negotiated settlement in South Vietnam is the first solution we are obliged to seek. Of course, it would mean some guaranteed neutralization of the country. That would give its war-torn people the best chance they have yet had to construct a country of their own, something the French, the Japanese, the French again and now the Americans have not given them." Morse, unlike many others, would maintain his position throughout the entire conflict. He believed from the start, that we should allow the Vietnamese people to decide their own destiny.

Morse stood by himself against the crowd. He stood against his Congress, his party, and his president. Morse recognized his negative vote was initially unpopular, but he knew that it was right. He took great political risks. Just over one year after the Gulf of Tonkin incident, people began to realize that Morse's view was correct. Although Wayne Morse chose to stand alone, history has vindicated him and he is a Profile in Courage.

**Thomas Paytes Joins Heritage Society**

The Foundation is pleased to announce that Thomas Paytes of Alexandria, Virginia, is the newest member of The Heritage Society. The society honors those individuals who have included the Foundation in their wills or as some other part of their long-term planned giving.

In notifying the Foundation of his bequest, Mr. Paytes said that "the preservation of President Kennedy's legacy will enrich future generations. It is important that they know of his many contributions to our society and lasting good works on behalf of the American people."

The Foundation is most appreciative of Mr. Paytes' generosity which will help ensure the continued success of Library programs and activities.

For further information on The Heritage Society, please contact Jennifer Rice at 617-436-9986 ext. 18.
Excerpts from Remarks of Corkin F. Cherubini, 1996 Profile in Courage Award Recipient  continued from page 2

simply whispering encouragement where there seemed to be retaliation for even thinking “improperly.”

I became an adult during the sixties, an era in which figures like John Fitzgerald Kennedy, his brother Robert F. Kennedy, and Martin Luther King, Jr., were living symbols of the ideals composing my personal mosaic of American democracy. The courage these men exhibited in their efforts to insure the rights of an overlooked segment of our society left an indelible imprint on me, one that I found myself emphasizing to students as we studied the literature of our great nation. When I became superintendent, I could no longer ignore a practice that had nagged at my sense of right since my early days in Calhoun County—grouping public school students by race.

Traditionally in Calhoun County, African American students were clustered into lower sections, while most white students were channeled into upper sections—those top levels designated as college preparatory. This “tracking” usually began as early as kindergarten.

While many parents, educators, and community leaders saw tracking as a relatively benign practice allowing greater ‘same-race’ socializing, it became obvious, after scrutinizing all available data, that 70-75 percent of the minority students were being tracked into slower sections, where low teacher expectations and a watered-down curriculum are standard. Children tended to be tracked at age five, and tended to remain in these tracks throughout their school careers. By the time children took their second- or third-grade standardized tests, most students were performing—almost miraculously—at or near their arbitrarily assigned level. They had, indeed, lived up, or down, to teacher and school expectations.

How can such unfair and inequitable practices exist in our schools in 1996? For many years I worked in the schools, literally in the middle of gross inequities, never suspecting the extent and severity of these inequities. Even as a superintendent, access to relevant data was not always easy, and the power to correct sometimes quite limited. The parent, the student, the lay person, therefore, can oftentimes only trust and hope that officials are acting fairly.

As 15,000 separate American school systems get ever-increasing local control, and strong national standards become less realizable, school officials must take a courageous role by not catering to the whims of special interest groups. They must make certain that millions of students not have their chances for equal opportunity ripped in the bud.

“This is one country,” said President Kennedy. “It has become one country because of all of us, all of the people who came here had an equal chance to develop their talents. We cannot say to ten percent of the population, ‘You can’t have that right—your children can’t have a chance to develop themselves.’ . . . I think we owe them and we owe ourselves a better country than that.”

I worry that this ten percent has drastically increased in the last several decades. Can we have a viable democracy, a unified country, if we assume that a fair, equitable, quality education is something that only a privileged segment of American children might receive?

Numerous people have asked, “Would you take the same course of action if you could start it all over again, or would you take a safer, less controversial stance?” My comment is always the same. “There is not one action I would change. As the chief advocate for children in my county, I carefully made each decision for the well-being and betterment of these children, and I would have to take a similar course though the consequences be many times as formidable.”

Hopefully, this award will not become an end in and of itself, but rather a vehicle for improving the human condition in some way. Might we all, too, accept the continuing challenge that the spirit of the John F. Kennedy Profile in Courage Award inspires, serving as models to all—especially to our children.

In ending, let me add that to me this lantern also symbolizes the torch of freedom that blazes in the words and deeds of courageous men and women. It represents a glimmer of hope to the underdog, the downtrodden of whom folk singer Bob Dylan sings in “Chimes of Freedom.” As long as I remain in the school superintendent’s office in Calhoun County, Georgia, it will be displayed as a reminder, not so much for any personal courage I mayy have shown, but as a symbol of the courage of those, who, though unrecognized here today, have played a significant role in effecting change. May their courage, like yours, serve as a model to others like them in every part of our great country.
Kennedy Library Corps Celebrates Tenth Anniversary

More than 200 former and current Kennedy Library Corps members, their families, staff and school officials celebrated the program's tenth anniversary at its annual year-end ceremony. The June 12 celebration reunited former Corps members, and introduced current members to program graduates.

During the ceremony, former members spoke about the impact the Corps has had on their lives. Marybeth Walsh, a member from 1986 to 1989, who graduated from Boston Latin School and Harvard University, said: "The Corps encouraged us to look for solutions to the problems in our communities by learning about them from those affected and from those with the power to change them. . . . I recall how empowering it felt to discuss these issues at City Hall and the State House. Government no longer seemed inaccessible to me. I began to appreciate the voice that I had as a young citizen. More importantly, I became aware of my responsibility to take an active role in my community. I always enjoyed participating in the Library Corps. I now realize how much it shaped my high school years. It instilled in me a great sense of social responsibility and a commitment to public service."

The first annual JFK Statue Awards were presented for best attendance to a student from each of the Corps' three partnership schools. The recipients were Yvette Mendes from the Patrick F. Gavin Middle School in South Boston, Patrick Cisterna from the John W. McCormack Middle School in Dorchester, and Holland Smith from the John D. O'Bryant School of Mathematics and Science in Roxbury. The awards were established as a result of a donation from the JFK Statue Commission. The commission was responsible for raising funds for the statue of President Kennedy which stands on the west lawn of the Massachusetts State House.

From left: Jim O'Mara, Kenny Taylor, Marybeth Walsh, Iris Diaz, Maximo Diaz, Corps Founder and first Director Marsha Feinberg, Carolyn Crockett, William Cruz and Library Museum Curator Frank Rigg.

The first annual Joseph P. Lombard Award was presented to Marsha Feinberg and Mark Roosevelt, founders of the Corps. The Kennedy Library Foundation created this award in memory of Mr. Lombard, a former director, who contributed the initial funding for the Corps. In future years, the award will be given to a former Corps member for continued commitment to public service.

The tenth anniversary celebration concluded with a presentation of certificates to the 1995-1996 Corps members. These members worked one to two afternoons a week during the school year on such service projects as tutoring programs, environmental clean-ups, and intergenerational initiatives.

Library Corps Coordinator Osita Maduegbunam (far left) and Director Kelly Ecelbasy (far right) with JFK Statue Award winners Yvette Mendes and Patrick Cisterna.
Summer Ad Campaign Recalls 1960 Race

The Library's summer museum promotion, developed by the Martin Agency, recalls the 1960 presidential race. Commercials on Boston-area radio stations feature original Kennedy '60 radio spots with singer Nat King Cole backing a $1.25 minimum wage, Frank Sinatra singing 'High Hopes,' and John F. Kennedy himself. Posters with slogans such as 'Let's Back Jack' are located in Boston's most heavily traveled subway stations. A city bus, painted a colorful red, white and blue and with the slogan 'Join the Jack Kennedy Bandwagon,' runs on a route through the city's Back Bay hotel and convention area.

South African Journalists Visit Library

Journalists from the Independent Newspapers in South Africa recently visited the Library to tour the museum and attend a reception in their honor hosted by the Library and Foundation. They were taking part in a month-long program on management and journalism, cosponsored by Dr. A.J.F. O'Reilly, chairman of the newspaper group, and organized by the Nieman Foundation with the cooperation of Harvard Business School.

Library Director Brad Gernatt (second from right) with (from left) Esther Waugh, Murray Seeger from the Nieman Foundation, Ryland Fisher, Rick Mikkoni, Makhubu Banda, and Dennis Graywagen.
Georgia Educator Wins 1996 Profile in Courage Award

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Civil Rights (OCR) and the Southeastern Desegregation Assistance Center to evaluate the legality of the district’s academic tracking practices which had resulted in blatant segregation.

The OCR ultimately agreed that Calhoun County’s practices were in violation of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, which bars racial discrimination in federally financed education programs and prohibits tracking when grouping results in racially identifiable classes. The school board abolished the four-tier classification and is sending teachers to conferences to learn how to end racial tracking and is providing counseling.

The investigators also ordered the integration of the basketball and football cheerleading squads which had traditionally been all black and all white respectively. The white squad received much financial support for camps and uniforms, while the black squad received very little funding.

Dr. Cherubini’s boldness in fighting the status quo inflamed many white parents and school administrators who did not want the in-school system of segregation to change. His actions led to death threats, hate letters, and oral taunis from white parents and students; anonymous fliers with racially antagonistic messages; a fabricated riot scare; a recall effort by Concerned Calhoun Citizens for Education who filed a county injunction against him; an exodus of white students from the schools; and tension in the community that has not healed.

The award takes its name from Profiles in Courage, the 1957 Pulitzer Prize-winning book written by John F. Kennedy when he was a U.S. senator from Massachusetts. Established by the Kennedy Library Foundation in 1989, the award honors examples of political courage in contemporary public life.

Joint Ceremony Honors Hemingway and Winship Award Winners

Nobel and Pulitzer Prize-winner Saul Bellow gave the keynote address as more than 600 members of Boston’s literary community gathered with Patrick Hemingway and Thomas Winship to honor the recipients of the 1996 PEN/Hemingway Foundation and L.L. Winship/PEN New England Awards.

In his remarks Mr. Bellow recalled President and Mrs. Kennedy’s 1962 White House dinner for France’s Minister of Culture Andre Malraux: “It was a very great dinner indeed - every sort of celebrity was invited and more than a few real heroes were present.”

President and Mrs. Kennedy’s promotion of the arts during the White House years helped rekindle the nation’s interest in its cultural heritage. In later years it was Jacqueline Kennedy who brought first the Hemingway Collection and then the Hemingway Award ceremony to the Kennedy Library.

Mr. Hemingway, Ernest’s son, presented the Hemingway Award for the first published book of fiction to Chang-rae Lee for his novel, Native Speaker. The novel tells the story of Henry Park, a Korean-American in contemporary New York, who struggles with being a man of two worlds - Korea and America.

Finalists for the award were Charles D’Ambrosio for The Point and Julie Schumacher for The Body is Water.

Mr. Winship, former Boston Globe editor and son of L.L. Winship, presented the Winship Award for a book by a New England author or with a New England theme to Jane Brox for her memoir Here and Nowhere Else: Late Seasons of a Farm and Its Family. The memoir is a chronicle of life on the Brox’s New England farm which has been in the family for over 90 years.

Winship Award finalists were Peter Davison for his collected poems; Daniel C. Dennett for Darwin’s Dangerous Idea: Evolution and the Meanings of Life; Robert D. Richardson for Emerson: The Mind on Fire; and Douglass Shand-Tucci for Boston Bohemia, 1892-1900.

The Kennedy Library has been the home of the presentation ceremony for the Hemingway Foundation Award since 1992. The decision to merge the ceremony, already an important landmark on the Boston literary calendar, with that for the L.L. Winship/PEN New England Award, was made following last year’s Hemingway Award presentation. Co-sponsors of the joint ceremony are the Kennedy Library; the Kennedy Library Foundation; The Boston Globe; the Friends of the Hemingway Collection; and PEN New England, the local chapter of PEN, the international organization of writers, editors and publishers.
Schedule of Fall 1996
Public Programs

The Library will sponsor a variety of programs this fall for students and the general public. The calendar of forums and senior seminars will be mailed in early September. If you are not already on our mailing list, please call 617-929-4554.

At press time, the following programs had been scheduled:

October 6, Sunday
Performance by Rebecca Bloomfield of her award-winning show, The Revolutionary Mrs. Adams.

October 13, Sunday
Talk by James MacGregor Burns, distinguished scholar and author of biographies of Franklin Roosevelt and John Kennedy, and of major studies of political leadership.

November 3, Sunday
Talk by Ronald Thiemann, dean, Harvard Divinity School, on his recent book, Religion in Public Life: A Dilemma for Democracy, followed by a panel discussion.

November 13, Wednesday
Annual forum on the condition of American politics. Paul G. Kirk, Jr., chairman of the Foundation's Board of Directors and former chairman of the Democratic National Committee, will moderate a discussion on the election results and the political road ahead.

November 17, Sunday
Talk by Philip Perlmutter on his new book, Dynamics of American Minority Groups.

November 20, Wednesday
Annual program of Save the Harbor, Save the Bay.

Library Remembers Winston Churchill

Mary Soames, left, presents Kennedy Library Archivist Megan Desnoyers with a certificate of appreciation from the International Churchill Society.

At a Rose Garden ceremony on April 9, 1963, President Kennedy conferred honorary U.S. citizenship on Winston Churchill, "the most honored and honorable man to walk the stage of human history in the time in which we live." This event climaxed a six-year campaign to recognize her good friend, Winston, by Kay Halle, an active Democrat, author of four Churchill books, journalist, radio commentator, patron of the arts and friend of the Kennedys, Roosevelts and Churchills. Miss Halle recently donated her papers to the Library.

To commemorate the conferment of honorary citizenship, the Library hosted a visit by more than 250 members of the International Churchill Society, in Boston for the Twelfth International Churchill Conference. Members viewed a film of the conferment ceremony; an exhibit on the Kennedy-Churchill relationship drawn from materials in the Halle papers as well as other Library collections; and toured the museum. Distinguished guests included Mr. Churchill's daughter, Mary Soames; granddaughter, Celia Sandys; and historians William Manchester and Arthur M. Schlesinger, Jr.

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