MEDAL FOR HEROISM GIVEN POSTHUMOUSLY TO SLAIN BOY — The Mayor's Citizenship Medal for Heroism, the first to be awarded here, has been presented posthumously to a 19-year-old boy killed Feb. 5 while trying to apprehend two bandits following a robbery on Beach Boulevard.

Mayor Hans G. Tanzler presented the medal to the youth's mother, Mrs. Rika Hathaway, in a ceremony in Tanzler's office Monday.

Later during the day, a memorial program honoring Raymond Hathaway was conducted by the Jacksonville Jaycees in the Englewood High School stadium. Speakers there included Tanzler, School Supt. Ish Brant, R. A. Altobellis and Tony Bates, Jaycees president.

Tanzler told Mrs. Hathaway, "There is nothing we could ever do to replace your son, but I want you to know the community is tremendously proud of what he did."

The silver medal presented to Mrs. Hathaway, with other members of the family present, is two inches in diameter. The face bears the seal of the City of Jacksonville and the inscription, "The Mayor's Citizenship Medal for Bravery. The obverse bears the inscription: "Presented to Posthumously to Raymond George Hathaway for Heroism in the Cause of Law and Order, Feb. 5, 1968."

Tanzler said that it is his intention to establish the medal to recognize acts of exceptional heroism by private citizens and law enforcement officers.

"Tanzler also will present a resolution to other city commissioners this afternoon, citing Hathaway's demonstration of concern for law and order . . . and the memory of his brave act."

Hathaway was shot to death when he tried to apprehend two men, wearing Halloween masks, who had just tried to hold up a restaurant shortly before midnight on Feb. 5 at Highlands Avenue and Beach Boulevard. One of the bandits killed the youth with a pistol when Hathaway tried single-handedly to apprehend them a short distance from the restaurant. The bandits fled and have not been apprehended.

Submitted by Mr. Michael F. Harkins from Jacksonville's "Florida Times Union" of 27 Feb. 1968.

U.S. NEXT-OF-KIN GOLD STARS — The next-of-kin of servicemen killed in cold war incidents will receive official gold star lapel buttons, under a proposal approved by Congress this week.

The measure, which requires President Johnson's signature to become law, is retroactive to June 30, 1958, when the Armed Forces Expeditionary Medal was first awarded. Similar lapel devices have been awarded to survivors of men killed in World War I, World War II and later wars and "armed hostilities," but technically, the present Vietnam war is not legally considered "armed hostilities in which the United States is engaged."

The new buttons will be given to surviving parents, widows and the next-of-kin if the serviceman dies while engaged in an action against an enemy of the United States, or while engaged in military operations involving conflict with an opposing foreign force, or while serving with friendly foreign forces engaged in an armed conflict in which the U.S. is not a belligerent party against an opposing armed force.

Submitted by Col. Robt. M. Gaynor from an issue of "Army Times" (undated).
1967 RECIPIENTS OF THE NATIONAL MEDAL OF SCIENCE - An illustration of this medal and articles have previously appeared in issues for May 1962 and Oct. 1963. The following information was supplied by Mr. Raymond A. Witnik from a "New York Times" dispatch out of San Antonio, Texas, and from the "Congressional Record" of 17 Jan. 1968.

12 Men Selected. The White House announced yesterday the selection of 12 men as the 1967 recipients of the National Medal of Science, the government's highest award for distinguished achievement in science, mathematics and engineering. The medals have been given annually since 1959.

This year's recipients were nominated by a special committee headed by Dr. Bryce L. Crawford of the University of Minnesota. President Johnson will make the presentations at the White House early next year. The winners:

Kenneth S. Cole, senior research biophysicist, National Institutes of Health; Harry F. Harlow, professor of psychology, University of Wisconsin; Alfred H. Sturtevant, professor of biology, emeritus, California Institute of Technology; Michael Heidelberger, professor of immunology, New York University; Edwin H1. Land, president, Polaroid Corp.; Igor I. Sikorsky, retired engineering manager, Sikorsky Aircraft Division of United Aircraft Corp.; Paul J. Cohen, professor of mathematics, Stanford University; Jesse W. Beams, professor of physics, University of Virginia; Francis Birch, professor of geological sciences, Harvard University; Gregory Breit, professor of physics, Yale University; Louis P. Hammett, retired professor of chemistry, Columbia University; George B. Kistiakowsky, professor of chemistry, Harvard University.

Extension of Remarks of Hon. Thomas P. O'Neill, Jr. Mr. Speaker, the National Medal of Science is America's highest award for achievement in science, mathematics, and engineering. The medal is given to those whom the President of the United States deems worthy of "special recognition by reason of their outstanding contributions to knowledge" in these fields.

The 1967 recipients of this distinguished award were recently announced by President Johnson. I take great pleasure in noting that three eminent scientists from Cambridge, Mass., shared in this outstanding honor.

Mr. Edwin Land is president of the Polaroid Corp., in Cambridge. He graduated from the Norwich Academy and Harvard University. In 1947 he served on the board of overseers of Harvard College and committees to visit departments of chemistry, physics, and astronomy. He was appointed by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1956 as visiting institute professor. Mr. Land has served on the President's Science Advisory Committee as consultant-at-large since 1960. He is a member of the National Academy of Sciences and the recipient of many awards, including the Presidential Medal of Freedom in 1963 and the Rumford Medal of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences in 1945. His citation is as follows:

For many discoveries and inventions in the field of polarized light, rapid photography, including quick processing of the final photograph, for the development of a unique theory of color vision, and for contributions to national defense.

Dr. George B. Kistiakowsky is currently abbott and James Lawrence professor of chemistry at Harvard University. Born in Kiev, Russia, in 1900, he became a naturalized citizen in 1933. He received his doctorate in chemistry from the University of Berlin in 1925 and was staff member of the chemistry department at Princeton University from 1928 to 1930. In 1930 he joined the faculty of Harvard as assistant professor and became a full professor in 1938. He has worked in the fields of kinetics of gas phase reactions; structure of polyatomic molecules; thermochemistry of organic compounds; enzyme catalyzed reactions, and shock and detonation waves. He participated during World War II in the work of Los Alamos Laboratory and has been a frequent consultant to the Government. He was special assistant to the President for science and technology from 1959 to 1961. Dr. Kistiakowsky is a member of the National Academy of Sciences, the American Philosophical Society, and the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. He received the Medal for Merit in 1946, and the Willard Gibbs Medal of the American Chemical Society in 1960. His citation reads:
For contributions to physical chemistry, particularly to the understanding of reaction rates, and for statesmanship in the evolution of relationships between science and public affairs.

Dr. Francis Birch is presently Sturgis Hooper professor of geology at Harvard University. He was born in Washington, D.C., in 1903, and took his bachelor of science in 1924, his M.A. in 1929, his Ph. D. in physics in 1932, all from Harvard University. In 1932 he joined the professional staff at Harvard, initially in the department of physics, and later in the division of geological sciences. He has remained at Harvard throughout his professional career with brief intermissions during World War II at the Bureau of Ships, the Radiation Laboratory, and Los Alamos. He is a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, the National Academy of Sciences and the American Philosophical Society. In addition, he has received the Legion of Merit Award in 1945, the Day Medal of the Geological Society of America in 1950, and the William Bowie Medal of the American Geophysical Union in 1960. In 1964 he served as president of the Geological Society of America. His citation is as follows:

For outstanding contributions to geophysics which have immeasurably increased our understanding of the composition and the processes of the interior of the earth.

The achievements of these men have promoted the rapid growth and development of this country. I am proud that they are citizens of my district. I congratulate them on their remarkable work as scientists and their contributions as citizens of the United States.

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V.F.W. AWARDS - "V.F.W." stands for the "Veterans of Foreign Wars" and in paging through several issues of their monthly journals for 1967, I noted they had quite a few awards and decorations. Not counting their many documents and plaques, quite a few of these awards take the form of wearable medals.

I feel that in other nations, the purposes for which these awards were given would result in the bestowal of national orders of merit and other honor decorations. Since the U.S. seems to be deficient in the establishment of national honors covering various areas of merit and achievement, this private patriotic organization has taken upon itself to supply this deficiency. For this reason I am of the opinion that these medals deserve mention and our attention.

Some of the medals noted are: "Gold and Silver Medals of Merit"; "Distinguished Service Medal" (on cravat); "Armed Services Award" (on cravat); "Americanism Gold Medal"; "J. Edgar Hoover Gold Medal Award" (on cravat); "Al Jolson Gold Medal Award" (on cravat); and the "Space Award" (on cravat). Most of these, if not all, were accompanied by a framed bestowal document.

The Space Awards were presented in heavy frames to the widows of the recently deceased astronauts, White, Chaffee and Grissom. The Al Jolson award was presented to singer and actress Frances Langford in recognition of her 25 years of entertaining American servicemen overseas and for "her dedication to the high principles of patriotism for which these men fought and are fighting." This decoration was also framed.

The J. Edgar Hoover Gold Medal Award went to Sheriff Don Genung of Pinellas County, Florida. Genung has acquired a nationwide reputation as an authority on the problems of juvenile delinquency. With this award went a $1,000 scholarship to the F.B.I. training academy.

Submitted by John Holloway

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MEDAL LITERATURE - "Medals Awarded by The United Nations", an article which appeared in the Nov. 1967 issue of the "COINS AND MEDALS MAGAZINE", was published by Link House of London. "ORDERS, MEDALS AND DECORATIONS OF BRITAIN AND EUROPE", by Paul Hieronymussen, was published at 35 Shillings recently.

Maj. John A. McNett