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WHO'S  
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6<sup>th</sup>  
EDITION

*Black*  
*Americans*

Foreword by the Honorable Damon J. Keith,  
*Judge of the United States Court of Appeals  
for the Sixth Circuit*

1990/91

Iris Cloyd, *Editor*

William C. Matney, Jr., *Consulting Editor*



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2/22/90

**SULLIVAN, LEON HOWARD**

Clergyman, organization head. **PERSONAL:** Born Oct 16, 1922, Charleston, WV; married Grace Banks; children: Howard, Julie, Hope. **EDUCATION:** West Virginia State College, BA, 1943; Union Theological Seminary, 1945; Columbia Univ, MA, 1947; Virginia Union Univ, DD. **CAREER:** Zion Bapt Church Phila, pastor 1950-88; pastor emeritus, 1988-. **ORGANIZATIONS:** Founder/chmn Zion Home for Ret 1960-; founder, dir, bd chmn, Opp Indus Cntrs of Am Inc, 1964, Zion Investment Assoc Inc, Progress Aerospace Inc; dir Gen Motors Corp, Mellon Bank Corp; co-founder of Self-Help. **HONORS/ACHIEVEMENTS:** Russwurm Awd, Natl Publisher's Assn, 1963; Amer Exemplar Medal, 1969; Philadelphia Book Award, 1966; Philadelphia Fellowship Commn Awd, 1964; Leon Howard Sullivan Chair, School of Social Welfare, Univ of Wisconsin, 1976; Franklin D Roosevelt Four Freedom Medal Award, 1987; Leon Howard Sullivan Scholarship Fund established at Bentley Coll, Massachusetts, 1988; Hon LLD Dartmouth Coll, Princeton Univ, Swarthmore Coll; Bordin Coll, Denison Univ, Gannon Coll, Temple Univ; Hon EdD, Judson Coll. **BUSINESS ADDRESS:** Progress Plaza Shopping Center, 1501 N Broad St, Philadelphia, PA 19122. \*

**SULLIVAN, LOUIS W.**

Educational administrator, physician. **PERSONAL:** Born Nov 03, 1933, Blakely, GA; married Eva Williams; children: Paul, Shanta, Halsted. **EDUCATION:** Morehouse Coll, BS (Magna Cum Laude) 1954; Boston Univ, MD (Cum Laude) 1958. **CAREER:** Boston City Hosp, Boston MA, dir hematology, 1973-75; Boston Univ, Boston MA, prof medicine and physiology, 1974-75; Morehouse Coll of Medicine, Atlanta GA, dean 1975-; US Dept of Health and Human Services, Washington DC, head, 1989-. **ORGANIZATIONS:** Ad hoc panel on blood diseases Natl Heart Lung Disease Bur 1973; mem sickle cell anemia adv com NIH 1974-75; mem Natl Adv Rsch Cncl 1977; mem Amer Soc of Hematology, Amer Soc Clin Investigation, Inst Medicine, Phi Beta Kappa, Alpha Omega Alpha. **HONORS/ACHIEVEMENTS:** Published over 50 articles in medical journals & magazines 1957-77; pub "The Education of Black Health Professionals," 1977; progress report The Sch of Medicine Morehouse Coll 1977; num professorships & attending physician positions. **BUSINESS ADDRESS:** Dean, Morehouse College, School of Medicine, 223 Chestnut St, Atlanta, GA 30314. \*

**SULLIVAN, MARTHA ADAMS (MECCA)**

Social worker. **PERSONAL:** Born Jun 13, 1952, Philadelphia, PA; daughter of Leon H Adams and Lillie B Foster Adams; married James Pearley Sullivan; children: Mecca Jamilah, Malik Khalil. **EDUCATION:** NYU Washington Square College, BA 1974; Hunter Coll Sch of Social Work, MSW 1976; ABD 1989-. **CAREER:** Henry St Settlement Comm Consultation Ctr, supervising social worker/family therapist 1976-83; Private Practice, psychotherapist 1981-; Gouverneur Diagnostic & Treatment Ctr Dept of Psychiatry, asst dir 1983-. **ORGANIZATIONS:** Founder and mem Source, The Black Women Therapists' Collective 1978-; consultant Center for Women in Govt 1985-; mem Natl Assn of Social Workers 1985-; chairperson Manhattan Geriatric Comm 1986-; mem Natl Caucus and Center on the Black Aged. **HONORS/ACHIEVEMENTS:** Co-author "Women of Color & Feminist Practice," in Not For Women Only NASW Publ 1986. **BUSINESS ADDRESS:** Asst Dir of Psychiatry, Gouverneur Diag/Trtmt Center, 227 Madison St #329, New York, NY 10002.

**SULLIVAN, RICHARD H.**

Educator. **PERSONAL:** Born Apr 27, 1941, Laurens, SC; married Rubye Jones; children: Richard Ali, Jamal Obi. **EDUCATION:** SC St Coll, BS 1963; Howrd U, PhD 1972. **CAREER:** Naval Ordnance Sta Indn Hd MD, research chem 1966-71; Fyftvll St Univ, asst prof 1972-73; Jackson St Univ, asso prof 1973-; Inst of Ser to Educ Wash DC, prog assoc 1974; Clemson Univ, lecturer 1972; NC A&T, lecturer 1973; Jackson State Univ, dir marc/hurt prog 1977-; prof and chrmn of chemistry 1983-. **ORGANIZATIONS:** Prcipnt in smmr phy sci Workshop of Inst for Serv to Edn; ACS SoEstrn Regn 1973; mem Am Chem Soc; Am Assn for Adv of Sci; Natl Inst of Sci; Beta Kappa Chi; Kappa Alpha Psi. **HONORS/ACHIEVEMENTS:** Super Ach Awd Nvl Ordnc Sta 1970; Prompted to Prog Assoc 1974. **MILITARY SERVICE:** AUS 1962-65. **BUSINESS ADDRESS:** Chemistry Dept Chairman, Jackson State University, PO Box 17636, Jackson, MS 39217.

**SULLIVAN, ZOLA JILES**

Educator, educational administrator. **PERSONAL:** Born Nov 05, 1921, Tallahassee, FL; married Dr William David; children: Yolands Someya, William David II. **EDUCATION:** FL A M Univ Tllhs, BS MS 1950; Fisk Univ Nshv; Univ of MI Ann Arbor; Oxfrd Univ Engl, 1965; Univ of IL Urbn Champ, PhD 1970. **CAREER:** Broward Co Public School Sys Ft Lauderdale, teacher 1942-43; Palm Beach Co Elementary School, teacher 1943-50; FL A&M Univ, instructor 1950-53; Dade Co Public Sys, prin elementary teacher 1953-71; FL Intl Univ Miami FL, asst prof educ 1971-74, assoc prof educ 1974-. **ORGANIZATIONS:** Chmn Num Childhd Educ Com; consult Num Educ Assn; spkr lectr Num Elmntry Schs; coor Num Educ Wrkshps; mem Num Educ Assns; spkr Num Ch Grps; mem Rchmd Hghts Women's Club FL; mem Alpha Phi Alpha Frat; Iota Pi Lambda Chap Miami; mem bd of dirs Sickle Cell Ann Assn Dade Co 1978; mem FL Intl Task Force on Needs Assessment to Improve Educational Opportunities in Guinea. **HONORS/ACHIEVEMENTS:** Recip num schol & career oport cert; pub num papers on edn; NDEA Fellwshp Univ of IL 1969-70; intrr various prog & Univ class; recip num plqs & cert for outstndng work; listed in Who's Who and Why of Successful FL Woman, 1985; FL Governor's Awd for Outstanding Achievement 1986; Outstanding Serv to African Educators Political Leaders and Students, recognized by FL Chapter of the Natl Council of Intl Visitors. **BUSINESS ADDRESS:** Assoc Professor of Education, FL International University, Tamiami Trail, Miami, FL 33199.

**SULLY, IVORY ULYSSES**

Professional athlete. **PERSONAL:** Born Jan 20, 1957, Salisbury, MD. **EDUCATION:** Delaware, BED. **CAREER:** L A Rams, safety 1979.

**SULTON, JACQUELINE RHODA**

Physician/pediatrician. **PERSONAL:** Born Mar 27, 1957, Detroit, MI; daughter of Dr & Mrs Nathaniel Holloway; married Francis Arnold Sulton; children: Carmen Denese, Jonathan Francis. **EDUCATION:** Spelman Coll, BS 1978; Meharry Medical Coll, DM 1982. **CAREER:** Tulane Univ Sch of Medicine, internship/residency 1982-85; Robinson-Gouri Pediatric Group New Orleans, pediatrician 1984-85; Morehouse Sch of Medicine, student preceptor; Oakhurst Comm Health Ctr, staff pediatrician 1985-88; private practice Pediatric & Adolescent Medicine, Decatur GA. **ORGANIZATIONS:** Mem Amer Med Assoc, Alpha

Kappa Alpha Sor, Atlanta Medical Assoc Inc. **HONORS/ACHIEVEMENTS:** Atlanta Univ Ctr Biology Honor Soc 1976; Outstanding Academic Performance in Biology 1977; life mem NAACP; Certificate of Merit Student Rsch 1980. **BUSINESS ADDRESS:** Private Physician, Pediatric and Adolescent Medicine, 1760 Candler Rd, Suite D, Decatur, GA 30032.

**SULTON, JOHN D.**

Business executive. **PERSONAL:** Born Aug 18, 1912, St George, SC; son of John Jacob and Daisy; married Kathleen Hunter; children: Linda N Wosu. **EDUCATION:** SC State Coll, BA 1934; KS State Univ, BA 1941. **CAREER:** Office of Hilyard R Robinson, architect 1941-42; US Fed Pub Housing Authority, 1943-44; Fed Works Agency, 1945; Hilyard R Robinson, 1946-63; Cassell-Gray-Sulton, partner 1963-64; Sulton Campbell & Assocs, 1965-71, pres 1971-80, chmn 1980-. **ORGANIZATIONS:** Mem Natl Tech Assn 1945; Natl Treas 1964-74; Corp mem Amer Inst Architects 1955; mem FAIA Amer Inst of Arch 1982; mem Washington Bldg Congress 1971; Washington Bd of Trade 1972. **HONORS/ACHIEVEMENTS:** Hon Mention Awd Ch Architectural Guild Am 1957; Prestressed Concrete Inst Awd; HUD's Operations Breakthrough 1981; KS State Univ Hon for Distinguished Serv in Arch & Design 1981. **BUSINESS ADDRESS:** President, Sulton Campbell & Assocs, 2901 Druid Park Dr, Suite 208B, Baltimore, MD 21215.

**SUMLER-LEWIS, JANICE L.**

College professor, attorney. **PERSONAL:** Born Aug 10, 1948, New York, NY; daughter of Ernest Sumler and Lucille Jones Sumler; divorced. **EDUCATION:** UCLA, Los Angeles CA, BA, 1970, MA, 1971; Georgetown Univ, Washington DC, PhD, 1978; UCLA School of Law, Los Angeles CA, JD, 1985. **CAREER:** Spelman Coll, Atlanta GA, visiting prof, 1980-81; Reginald Heber Smith Fellowship, legal aid of Los Angeles, 1985-86; Clark Atlanta Univ, Atlanta GA, assoc prof, 1986-. **ORGANIZATIONS:** Natl vice dir, Assn of Black Women Historians, 1986-88, natl dir, 1988-90; mem, Georgia Assn of Black Women Attorneys, 1987-; recruiter, Georgetown Univ, 1988-. **HONORS/ACHIEVEMENTS:** Lubic Memorial Law Scholarship, 1983-84; Southern Fellowship Fund Summer Research Award, 1988; "The Forten-Purvis Women and the Antislavery Crusade," Journal of Negro History, 1981; "Personhood and Citizenship: Black Women Litigants, 1867-1890," forthcoming.

**SUMMER, DONNA ANDREA**

Musician, singer. **PERSONAL:** Born Nov 30, 1948, Boston, MA; married Bruce Sudano; children: Mimi, Brook Lyn, Amanda Grace. **CAREER:** Casablanca Record & Filmworks, "Hair", Germany & Vienne, "Godspell" Vienne Germany Switzerland Musicals, recording artist, performer 1969-74; "Porgy & Bess" Vienne Folks Opera, "Showboat" Vienne Folks Opera Vienne Austria, "The Me Nobody Knows" Germany, "After Dark", "Love To Love Ya Baby", performer, recording artist; Theme for "The Deep", co-author. **HONORS/ACHIEVEMENTS:** Narm Awd Female Soul Artist 1977; Gold Albums, Love To Love You Baby, Love Trilogy, Four Seasons of Love; #1 Top New Female Vocalist 1975; #1 Top Female Vocalist; Record World Annual Directory Awd; Best Female Rock Vocalist 1979; named Favorite Female Pop Vocalist Amer Music Awd 1979; Favorite Female Vocalist of Soul Music 1979; Favorite Pop Single 1979; named Best Selling Black Music album for Female Artist Natl Assoc Record Merchandisers 1979; Best Selling album for Female Artist 1980; Ampex Golden Reel Awd for Single On the Radio 1980, for album On the Radio, for album Bad Girls; best rock performance Best of Las Vegas Jimmy Awd 1980; Grammy Awd for Best Inspirational Performance 1984. **BUSINESS ADDRESS:** c/o Munao Mgmt, 1224 N Vine St, Los Angeles, CA 90038.

**SUMMEROUR-PERRY, LISA**

Spokesmodel. **PERSONAL:** Born Sep 05, 1962, Somers Point, NJ. **EDUCATION:** Howard Univ, attended 1980-82. **CAREER:** Prudential Realty Group, legal sec 1983-84; Sugh-rue Mion Zinn Macpeak & Seas, legal sec 1984; Lenox China/Crystal, sec 1985; Sands Hotel Casino, excecutee 1985-86. **ORGANIZATIONS:** USO participation toured the Mediterranean on the 1st Annual Miss USA USO/DOD Tour 1986, USO Show Fort Eustis Hampton VA 1986, USO Show Celebrating the commissioning of the USS Roosevelt 1986, USO Show 1987 Natl Salute to Hospitalized Veterans 1987. **HONORS/ACHIEVEMENTS:** Natl Quill & Scroll; Southern Univ Academic Achievement Awd. **HOME ADDRESS:** 101 Kensington Ave, Trenton, NJ 08618.

**SUMMERS, DAVID STEWART**

Physician, educator. **PERSONAL:** Born Feb 16, 1932, Canton, OH; son of William Summers (deceased) and Stuard Jordan Summers (deceased); married Ernestine Cumber, Nov 30, 1957; children: David S II, Timothy C. **EDUCATION:** VA State Univ, BS 1954; VA Union Univ (Electives only) 1954-55; Univ of VA Sch of medicine, MD 1959. **CAREER:** SUNY Upstate Med Ctr at Syracuse, intern resident & instr 1959-63; Univ Rochester Sch Med & Strong Meml Hosp Dept of Neurology, instr asst prof dir EEG labs 1967-72; McGuire VA Hosp, neurologist 1967; Univ Utah Coll Med Dept of Neurology, asst prof & electroencephalographer 1972-76; DHEW, natl cncl serv & facilities devel disabled 1974-77; State of Utah, gov's black policy cncl 1975-77; Univ of Utah, affirm action comm 1975-77; Hill AFB Hosp & SLC VA Hosp, neurology consult 1972-76; St Vincent Health Ctr, neurologist & electroencephalographer. **ORGANIZATIONS:** Mem Amer Acad of neurology 1962-; mem Erie Co & PA Med Soc 1976-; neurology consul Hamot Med Ctr Metro Hlth Ctr Millcreek Hosp 1978-; Great Lakes Rehab Hosp 1986-; lectr neurology Gannon Univ & Gannon-Hahnemann Med Prog 1977-; lectr neurology St Vincent Health Ctr CME Prog 1976-; mem E Assn of Electroencephalographers 1971-; mem Amer Epilepsy Soc 1971-; mem Epilepsy Found of Amer 1972-; mem Natl Med Assn 1977-; life mem Erie NAACP, Univ VA Alumni Assn 1976-; cncl mem Immanuel Lutheran Ch 1980-86; mem bd dir Natl Multiple Sclerosis Soc NW PA Chap 1986-. **HONORS/ACHIEVEMENTS:** Publs of Neurology topics 1964-81; Abby Aldrich Rockefeller Scholar, John D Rockefeller, 3rd 1951-54. **MILITARY SERVICE:** AUS Med Corps capt 3 yrs; Natl Def Serv Medal; Cert of Achievement-Germany 1967. **HOME ADDRESS:** 1520 Pasadena Dr, Erie, PA 16505. **BUSINESS ADDRESS:** Neurologist, 2314 Sassafraas St, Suite 206, Erie, PA 16502.

**SUMMERS, EDNA WHITE**

Elected official. **PERSONAL:** Born Sep 04, 1919, Evanston, IL; married William J Summers; children: Michael, Stephen, Elizabeth, Jerome. **EDUCATION:** Roosevelt Univ, Univ of Wisc - Milw.. **CAREER:** City of Evanston, alderman 1968-81; State of Ill, social service 1974-85; City of Evanston, Township Supervisor 1985-. **ORGANIZATIONS:** Real estate Evanston-North Shore board; trustee Ebenezer Ame Church; lecturer Early Childhood De-



1ST STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

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July 10, 1991, Wednesday, BC cycle

LENGTH: 392 words

HEADLINE: LEON SULLIVAN REGRETS LIFTING OF SOUTH AFRICA SANCTIONS

BYLINE: By Peter Cooney

DATELINE: PHILADELPHIA, July 10

KEYWORD:  
SAFRICA-SANCTIONS-SUL

BODY:

The Reverend Leon Sullivan, the black civil rights leader who spearheaded the drive for U.S. disinvestment in South Africa, said on Wednesday he regrets President George Bush's decision to lift U.S. sanctions against South Africa.

In 1977, he drafted a set of guidelines, known as the Sullivan Principles, for U.S. companies operating in South Africa.

A decade later, the cleric, frustrated by the lack of progress in abolishing apartheid, abandoned the guidelines. He urged the United States to sever relations with South Africa and impose a total embargo until apartheid was abolished.

"I would have hoped that they (sanctions) might have stayed on a little while longer because I think South Africa still requires that pressure be applied to it for the final act of democratisation for blacks," Sullivan said in a telephone interview.

"I will be saying to cities and states: 'Keep your sanctions on until there is constitutional and political equality for blacks,'" said Sullivan, **pastor emeritus of Zion Baptist Church in Philadelphia.**

Acknowledging South Africa's progress in dismantling apartheid, Sullivan said: "I am more confident than ever, but the pressure must stay on.

"The Mandelas and the blacks need that strength when they meet (with the government) at the negotiating table," he said, referring to African National Congress leader Nelson Mandela and his wife, Winnie.

Sullivan said that sanctions were vital in persuading South Africa's white minority government to repeal the laws underpinning apartheid, the policy of racial separation.

Sullivan said Bush's move was within the letter of the U.S. sanctions law, which stipulated that the White House could lift sanctions once South Africa met certain conditions.

Asked about arguments by civil rights groups that the South African government had not met all conditions, including the freeing of political



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prisoners, Sullivan replied: "That is a call for the president, who wasn't so anxious to support sanctions anyway."

The U.S. Congress passed the sanctions law in 1986 over then-president Ronald Reagan's veto. Bush was Reagan's vice president.

Sullivan said that when black political equality is achieved, possibly within a year, he will lead an effort to encourage U.S. companies to return to South Africa and to assist in the education of South African blacks.

October 4, 1991

COPY  
from ORM

Dear Don Luis:

I was pleased to learn that you are receiving the 1991 Americas Award from The Americas Foundation, and I am delighted to add my congratulations to those of your friends and colleagues.

You have earned the respect of your fellow citizens in Puerto Rico and throughout the United States for your many political, artistic, educational, and private sector endeavors. You are a shining example to us all, and you are certainly a deserving recipient of this prestigious accolade. I wish you many more years of achievement and success.

Barbara joins me in sending our best.

Sincerely,

GEORGE RUSH A

The Honorable Don Luis Ferre  
Two Reina Mora  
La Alhambra  
Ponce, Puerto Rico 00731

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✓ cc: John Witherspoon  
cc: Linda Casey

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by a certain inner strength and independence and resoluteness of spirit. She once humorously gave her measurements as "20-20-20." She is five feet five and a half inches tall and weighs 100 pounds; her eyes are gray-blue. She enjoys painting and sketching for recreation and is fond of animals.

Although she no longer considers herself a Catholic, Miss Farrow recognizes, as quoted in *Time* (February 7, 1969), "It makes a stamp on you, the Catholic upbringing. It's tattooed on your soul." Towards the end of 1967 she became deeply interested in Eastern mysticism as taught by Maharishi Mahesh Yogi, then touring California. In January 1968, with her sister Prudence, she accompanied the Maharishi to his Indian retreat in the Himalayas for a two-month course in "transcendental meditation," to gain "higher spiritual experience," and "to be a better person." The arrival shortly thereafter of the Beatles John Lennon and George Harrison with a mob of *paparazzi* caused her to leave prematurely, and after a three-week tiger hunt Miss Farrow returned to the States. Discussing the trip with Wendy Michener of the *Toronto Globe and Mail* (October 26, 1968), she said, "I could put down the Maharishi, but that's too easy. Because I don't believe in gurus. Therapy's a lot of hogwash too. Meditation is the only thing to replace the mind-expanding drugs." The "Indian thing" was among the subjects that she discussed when she was interviewed in March 1968 on an ABC-TV show called *The Now Generation*, on which she represented the young people born shortly after World War II.

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por; p25 Mr 23 '68 por  
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Parade p8+ Ja 3 '65 por  
Toronto Globe and Mail p23 O 26 '69 por  
TV Guide 12:15+ O 3 '64 por  
International Motion Picture Almanac (1969)

#### FERRÉ, LUIS A(LBERTO) (fâ-râ')

Feb. 17, 1904- Governor of Puerto Rico  
Address: b. La Fortaleza, San Juan, Puerto Rico;  
h. 2 Reina Mora, Ponce, Puerto Rico

Bringing to an end two decades of uninterrupted rule by Luis Muñoz Marín's Popular Democratic party, Luis A. Ferré, founder and head of the New Progressive party, won election to the governorship of Puerto Rico in November 1968. Ferré, a millionaire industrialist and philanthropist who equates business success with social responsibility, describes himself as "revolutionary in my ideas, liberal in my objectives, and conservative in my methods." Chief among his long-range objectives is statehood for his constituency, a 3,435-square mile Caribbean island with a population of about 2,741,800 that is now a commonwealth (*estado libre*

*asociado*) of the United States, sharing citizenship, currency, trade, and defense with the mainland but having no voting representative in Washington. More immediately occupying Ferré's attention are Puerto Rico's problems of drug addiction (as bad, proportionately, as New York City's), unemployment (ranging between 10 and 13 percent of the labor force), and lack of decent city housing for a population that is fast becoming urbanized.

Three decades ago Puerto Rico had a predominantly agricultural, chiefly sugar and rum-based economy. Since the 1940's there has been a rapid industrialization of the island, with mainland companies—attracted by tax advantages and lower wage scales than those of the mainland—pouring in \$500,000,000 in capital each year. The island's gross product rose from \$287,000,000 in 1940 to \$3.7 billion in 1968, when its trade, chiefly with the mainland United States, amounted to nearly \$2 billion in imports and \$1.5 billion in exports. At \$1,200 a year, per capita income is now the highest in Latin America but still low by mainland standards. In answering those who argue that statehood would bring United States federal taxes to Puerto Rico and thus discourage outside investors, Ferré points out that the island, as the poorest state in the union, would receive more money in aid from the federal government than it would pay the government in taxes. But he does not expect Puerto Rico to remain very long poorer than such states as Mississippi, and his more important argument is that the increased political stability implicit in statehood would encourage the influx of more rather than less capital.

The second of four sons of Antonio Ferré y Bacallao and Mary Aguayo (Casals) Ferré, Luis Alberto Ferré was born in Ponce, Puerto Rico on February 17, 1904. His father, an engineer of French descent, began building Ferré Industries in 1918—when he opened a small foundry—and he educated his sons for complementary roles in the enterprise. The oldest son, José, destined to specialize in sales and inter-company relations, was sent to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology to study business administration. After graduating from public elementary school in Ponce and high school in Morristown, New Jersey, Luis followed José to M.I.T., where he took B.S. (1924) and M.Sc. (1925) degrees in mechanical and electrical engineering. Returning to Puerto Rico, he took charge of organization and labor relations in the family corporation. A younger brother, Herman, was trained in civil engineering and became production chief. The other younger brother, Carlos (who died in 1958), specialized in chemical engineering.

During World War II, in 1941, the United States government began building the vast Roosevelt Roads Naval Base in Puerto Rico. Needing a local supplier of cement for the project, it loaned the Ferrés enough capital to found the Ponce Cement Corporation. In 1950, in a package deal with the Puerto Rican government, the Ferrés acquired an additional, profitable cement plant, along with paper, clay, and glass plants on which the government had been losing money. Not long after they came under the Ferrés' ownership, all the plants

ates, sharing citizenship, use with the mainland representative in Washington. Ferré's attention are drug addiction (as bad, New York City's), unemployment and 13 percent of the recent city housing for being urbanized.

Puerto Rico had a predominant sugar and rum-based there has been a rapid d, with mainland commodities and lower wage land—pouring in \$500,000,000 in 1940 to \$3.7 billion, chiefly with the mounted to nearly \$2 billion in exports. At some is now the highest low by mainland standards. Who argue that statehood federal taxes to Puerto outside investors, Ferré as the poorest state in more money in aid from it would pay the governor not expect Puerto poorer than such states. An important argumental stability implicit in the influx of more

of Antonio Ferré y (Casals) Ferré, Luis Ponce, Puerto Rico on other, an engineer of Ferré Industries in small foundry—and he elementary roles in the José, destined to spearhead company relations, was Institute of Technology tion. After graduating school in Ponce and high Jersey, Luis followed took B.S. (1924) and mechanical and electrical Puerto Rico, he took labor relations in the younger brother, Herman, ing and became promoter brother, Carlos specialized in chemical

1941, the United States the vast Roosevelt Rico. Needing a local project, it loaned the the Ponce Cement package deal with the Ferrés acquired an plant, along with on which the government. Not long after they ership, all the plants

showed a profit. Meanwhile the Ferrés were buying stock in Maule Industries, a Florida company to which they had been supplying cement, and in 1954 they took over Maule, which has been the chief supplier of cement in the construction of hotels in Miami Beach.

Puerto Rico was a possession of Spain from 1509, when Ponce de León conquered it, until 1898, when it was ceded to the United States in the Treaty of Paris ending the Spanish-American War. Politics on the island was almost completely controlled by Washington, through governors appointed by the President, until the early 1940's, when Luis Muñoz Marín and his reformist, left-of-center Popular Democratic party won control of the Puerto Rican legislature and received the backing of the Roosevelt administration in their land reform and industrial development programs. In 1947 the Congress of the United States authorized popular gubernatorial elections in Puerto Rico, and the following year Muñoz won the first of his four elections to the governorship.

Under Muñoz Marín, Puerto Rico became a commonwealth (1952), a status in which it enjoys both the protection of the United States and local autonomy, including freedom from United States taxation. In his economic development program, called Operation Bootstrap (*Jaldá Arriba*), Muñoz Marín was able to offer incoming industries 100 percent tax exemption for ten to seventeen years. With more than 1,000 manufacturers setting up new plants in Puerto Rico, industry grew at the rate of 10 percent a year, opening up more than 200,000 new jobs. More than half the population, once predominantly rural, moved from the sugar field plantations and other agricultural sites to the cities. Personal income grew from \$219,000,000 (or \$110 per capita) to \$3.1 billion, the highest, in proportion to population, in Latin America, and improvements in medicine, health care, and diet raised the life expectancy from forty-six to seventy years.

The major opposition party challenging the Muñoz regime was the Republican Statehood party (*Partido Estadista Republicano*) headed by Miguel Ángel García Méndez, a relative of Ferré. Aside from a generally more conservative orientation, that party differed from the Popular Democrats chiefly in its advocacy of full statehood. Running on the Republican Statehood ticket, Ferré was elected a Representative-at-large in the Legislative Assembly of Puerto Rico in 1952, and he ran for governor against Muñoz, unsuccessfully, in 1956 and 1960. In the latter year the mainland-trained Roman Catholic bishops of Puerto Rico intervened in the electoral campaign, out of opposition to the Popular Democratic party's espousal of birth control and sterilization programs and its stand against religious instruction during school hours. The bishops forbade Roman Catholics to cast votes for Muñoz Marín and, through others, they effected the formation of the Christian Action party specifically for the purpose of defeating the Governor. Ferré defended the bishops, explaining that their intervention was a pastoral action provoked by "totalitarian" policies repugnant to Roman Catholic tradition. (Ferré does, however, favor a governmental "voluntary program of family-planning orienta-



LUIS A. FERRÉ

tion and service.") On November 8, 1960, Muñoz received about 352,400 votes and Ferré about 250,000, an increase of 75,000 over his tally four years earlier. The Christian Action and Independence parties received only 6.5 and 3.1 percent of the vote, respectively, thereby losing their place on the ballot for future elections. (Official recognition requires 10 percent of the vote.)

In 1964 Muñoz Marín, without relinquishing control of the Popular Democratic party, turned the party's gubernatorial candidacy over to Roberto Sánchez Vilella, who defeated Ferré in the elections of November 1964. Although Puerto Ricans do not vote in elections on the mainland—unless they have established residence there—the Republican Statehood party was affiliated with the Republican party in the United States, and Ferré served as a member of the Republican National Committee, beginning in 1964.

Of Puerto Rico's 1,067,349 registered voters, 707,293 turned out for a referendum on the island's status in July 1967. Continuance as a commonwealth was approved overwhelmingly, by 60.41 percent of the electorate, while 38.98 percent voted for statehood and 0.60 percent for independence. Disagreement between Luis Ferré and García Méndez reached a climactic point during the referendum, when García Méndez openly urged Republican Statehood party members to boycott the polls. Ferré bolted the party and formed his own, the New Progressive party.

During his term of office, Governor Sánchez Vilella divorced his wife and married a younger woman, thus inviting the disfavor of the predominantly Roman Catholic electorate in Puerto Rico. In 1968, when Muñoz Marín selected Luis Negrón López to replace Sánchez Vilella as the Popular Democratic gubernatorial candidate, Sánchez formed a splinter party. In his campaign against Negrón López and Sánchez Vilella, Ferré promised that as governor he would work for the subsidization of farm wages, the rehabilitation of slums, and the solution of the narcotics problem. He also promised not to press the statehood issue, at least for the time being.

At the polls on November 5, 1968 the voters of Puerto Rico cast 390,000 ballots for Ferré, 367,000 for Negrón López, and 109,000 for Sánchez Vilella. The New Progressive party also won twenty-six mayoral elections, took twelve (out of twenty-seven) Senate seats, and emerged with a majority (twenty-seven to twenty-four seats) in the House of Representatives.

Ferré was inaugurated on January 3, 1969. In his first message to the legislature he announced that he would introduce bills requiring tax-exempt employers to pay federal minimum wages, Christmas bonuses amounting to 2 percent of annual wages, and pensions. He also said that he would seek a more flexible form of tax exemption for new industry. One possibility, he suggested, is to begin to phase out tax exemption once a company reaches the expected return on its investment. "In the long run," he explained, as quoted in *Forbes* (April 1, 1968), "tax exemption is not healthy. It forces a company to tend to think of profits rather than integration into the community. Business should look at what is basically sound in Puerto Rico. It is close to Venezuelan oil and fish and to the big United States markets, and its people are good with their hands."

In an interview for the *New York Post* (June 18, 1969), Governor Ferré told Larry Kleinman: "On narcotics, we have a three-pronged program: control, enforcement, and rehabilitation. . . . To lower our unemployment rate we must improve our agricultural area through mechanization, technology, and diversification." In the neglected southwest of Puerto Rico, Ferré has undertaken a development project that includes the construction of roads, beaches, the island's second international airport, and the development of copper mines. According to a report in *Newsweek* (January 12, 1970), the Puerto Rican Independence party and the Pro-Independence Movement, opposing the expected entry of mainland mining companies into the copper region, have mounted "Yanqui go home" campaigns there.

Ferré Industries (Las Empresas Ferré) now embraces enterprises in trucking, shipping, steel, paperboard, and plastics, in addition to cement, glass, and clay, and the Ferré brothers own a substantial interest in the Ponce Intercontinental Hotel. The largest of the enterprises is the Puerto Rican Cement Company, the first Puerto Rican company to be listed on the New York Stock Exchange, with sales surpassing \$32,000,000 annually. Total family assets have been estimated at \$120,000,000. As industrialists, the Ferrés are known for their up-to-date use of technology and their progressive wage and employee-relations policies.

Luis A. Ferré and Lorencita Ramirez de Arellano were married on May 30, 1931. Their children are Antonio Luis and Mrs. Benigno Trigo. Mrs. Ferré died in 1970. With his brothers, Ferré donated \$200,000 to the University of Miami and \$1,000,000 toward the building of a new university in Ponce. Governor Ferré's most notable philanthropy is the Ponce Museum of Art (Museo de Arte), which he built and donated to the city in the early 1960's. The free public library in Ponce is also a gift from Ferré. The industrialist formerly

published the Ponce newspaper *El Día*, and he has been a leader in the development of YMCA's in Puerto Rico. As a patron of the arts, he looks forward to the day when Puerto Rico will have a cultural complex, similar to Lincoln Center in New York, for such events as the Casals Festival symphony concerts, plays, motion picture festivals, and major special art exhibitions.

Governor Ferré is a wiry man of medium height with a neatly trimmed mustache. Unostentatious in manner and life style, he prefers sports clothes to formal dress when feasible. His favorite recreation is playing classical music on the piano. Upon rising in the morning he does calisthenics, and he is reputed to be a good fencer. At the end of the day he likes to read, often in French literature. A devout Roman Catholic, Ferré was named a Knight of the Holy Sepulchre by Pope John XXIII. In 1969, *Aspira* of America, a development agency for Puerto Rican youth, honored him as "a man whose life and commitments exemplify the aspirations of Puerto Rico and its people." The Governor's goal for Puerto Rico is expressed by him in the slogan: "Nueva vida con calor humano" (New life with human warmth).

#### References

- Look 33:44 Mr 18 '69 por
- Nations Bsns 57:50+ D '69 por
- Time 81:81 Ja 18 '63 por
- Who's Who in America, 1970-71

#### FIEDLER, LESLIE A(ARON)

Mar. 8, 1917- University professor; writer  
Address: b. Department of English, State University of New York at Buffalo, Buffalo, N. Y. 14214; h. 154 Morris Ave., Buffalo, N.Y. 14214

In his books of unorthodox criticism and fiction and in his classroom lectures Professor Leslie A. Fiedler has brought a distinctly personal attitude, derived in part from Marxism and Freudianism, to blockbusting analyses of American literature, politics, and culture. His influential *Love and Death in the American Novel* (1959) and much of his other writing have been received with decided polarity of critical opinion, being described as both refreshing and offensive, provocative and provoking, and lively and tedious. Fiedler, who has lectured at many of the world's great universities, has been professor of English at the State University of New York at Buffalo since 1963, when he ended his twenty-two-year association with Montana State University.

The older of two sons of Jacob J. Fiedler, a pharmacist, and Lillian (Rosenstrauch) Fiedler, Leslie Aaron Fiedler was born in Newark, New Jersey on March 8, 1917. His brother, Harold Fiedler, works for the Department of State. In junior high school and high school Leslie Fiedler's interests were chiefly literary and political. At the age of twelve he read Thoreau and at thirteen, Marx. He spent much of his time at the Newark Public Library and at Military Park, where he liked to talk to hobos. His propensity

## HANNA HOLBORN GRAY

As historian and humanist, <sup>ensured</sup> teacher and university leader, Hanna Holborn Gray has assured that young generations learn the fundamentals of our civilization -- truths that never bend to fashion. In the highest ranks of academic leadership, she has strengthened Yale University and the University of Chicago and ensured that they remain among the world's great teaching and research universities. The United States honors Hanna Gray for devoting her abundant talent and energy to the causes of excellence, truth, and freedom.

*Professor*

FRIEDRICH AUGUST VON HAYEK

Friedrich August von Hayek has done more than any thinker of our age to explore the promise and contours of liberty. He grew up in the shadow of Hitler's tyranny and devoted himself at an early age to the nurture of institutions that preserve and expand freedom, the lifeblood of a full life. The Road to Serfdom still thrills readers everywhere and his subsequent works inspire people throughout the world because they possess the vigor and feel of real life -- not just the hollow ring of abstract theory. Professor Hayek has revolutionized the world's intellectual and political life. Future generations will read his works with the same sense of discovery and awe that inspire us today.

THOMAS P. O'NEILL, JR.

In his 50 years of public service, Thomas P. O'Neill, Jr. was not just a man of the House of Representatives; he was a man for the American people. Inheriting the public service tradition from his father, Tip O'Neill had an uncanny ability to understand people and politics. He won 25 consecutive elections rising to become Speaker of both the Massachusetts and United States House of Representatives while always maintaining his humor, humility, and touch with the people he served. He said, "All politics is local," but he demonstrated that faithful service to the people also well serves the Nation. The United States honors this distinguished legislator for his leadership, amity, good humor, and commitment to service and freedom.

HOWARD  
**THE REVEREND LEON SULLIVAN**

*He* Reverend Leon Sullivan, a civil rights leader and pastor emeritus of the Zion Baptist Church in Philadelphia, has devoted his life to the causes of liberty and justice. Reverend Sullivan founded the Opportunities Industrialization Centers of America, one of the largest and most prestigious job training organizations in the world. He later founded the International Foundation for Education and Self-Help. In 1971, Leon Sullivan was elected to the Board of Directors of General Motors, becoming the first black American to participate in the direction of a U.S. auto company. America honors this man of principle, who in word and example has shown so many people the way to freedom.

**RUSSELL E. TRAIN**

As Chairman of the World Wildlife Fund, Russell E. Train has devoted himself to protecting our precious natural heritage. He has served the Nation as Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, as the first Chairman of the President's Council on Environmental Quality, and as Under Secretary of the Interior. Over the years, he has helped shape society's growing environmental awareness into sound policy. America honors an ardent conservationist, whose efforts help preserve Nature's treasures in this country and around the world.

A.

~~GENERAL~~ **VERNON WALTERS**

As a soldier and statesman, General Vernon Walters has made service to his country his life's work. He served six Presidents with distinction during a half century of kaleidoscopic change, from World War II through the long Cold War to the fall of the Berlin Wall. He has served on the battlefields of Europe and in the councils of NATO, at the UN and CIA, as Ambassador and aide to Presidents. This extraordinary adventurer and intellectual has offered his diplomatic, linguistic, and tactical skills to the cause of world peace and individual liberty. America honors this steadfast defender of our interests and ideals, this true champion of freedom.

WILLIAM F. BUCKLEY, JR.

William F. Buckley, Jr. has long served this Nation as a prolific author and as a thoughtful and insightful commentator on public affairs. His columns, books, novels, and television programs have enlightened and entertained millions with a style marked by grace, an irrepressible wit, and vibrant energy. The magazine he founded, National Review, is one of America's leading journals of opinion and has greatly contributed to the intellectual foundation of the American conservative movement. The United States honors a man who has given much to this country, a tireless worker in the vineyards of liberty.

A.

~~DON~~ LUIS FERRE

~~Don~~ Luis Ferre has led the people of Puerto Rico as a dedicated public servant, visionary industrialist, <sup>and</sup> patron of the arts, and founder of modern two-party politics, ~~in the Commonwealth.~~ Over the course of his life, he has been involved in his family's business, newspaper publishing and university development. Fittingly, the people of Puerto Rico elected ~~Don Luis Ferre~~, the founder and head of the New Progressive Party, <sup>the</sup> Governor of their ~~great island.~~ He equates business success with social responsibility and describes himself as "revolutionary in my ideas, liberal in my objectives, and conservative in my methods." America honors this pioneer of freedom.

The V.S.

BETTY FORD

Betty Ford has championed many causes, both as a First Lady and a leading citizen of this land. Even while she served as a full partner to her husband throughout his years in Congress and the White House, she provided selfless, strong, and refreshing leadership on a number of issues, particularly drug and alcohol dependency. Her courage and candor have inspired millions of Americans to restore their health, protect their dignity, and shape full lives for themselves. The United States honors a generous citizen, a creative spirit, a valiant woman who has struggled for the dignity essential for true freedom.

THEODORE SAMUEL

TED WILLIAMS

*Theodore Samuel Williams -- Ted Williams, The "Splendid Splinter" ~~was~~ <sup>is</sup> perhaps*

~~He called hitting a baseball "the hardest task in sport," but Ted Williams made it look easy. He won six batting titles, blasted 521 home runs, and half a century ago amazed America by becoming the last man to bat over .400. He also gallantly served his country in two wars and retired from baseball as only a hero could -- with a home run in his final at bat. A conservationist, avid fisherman, and baseball Hall of Famer, Ted Williams is a living legend. He is also, moreover, perhaps the greatest hitter of all time.~~

*the  
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*(I'll put this in POTUS remarks)*

PIERRE S. DU PONT IV  
PATTERNS  
ROCKLAND, DELAWARE 19732

239064

For direct response to writer:  
(302) 651-7728

April 17, 1991

*Handwritten:*  
The Honorable George Bush  
President of The United States  
The White House  
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

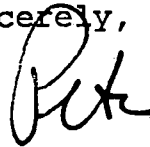
I am writing to ask that you consider awarding the Presidential Medal of Freedom to Professor Friedrich A. von Hayek.

Professor von Hayek, now in his 90's, is possibly the most influential economic writer of the 20th century. Milton Friedman has commented that in today's worldwide revival of free market thinking and faith in market behavior "the Adam Smith role was played...by Friedrich Hayek's The Road to Serfdom."

Conferring international recognition of this type to Professor von Hayek would also do much to help the reformers in Eastern Europe who look to him as the key pro-market economist. The Medal would be a powerful signal to them that their faith in market economics is not misplaced.

Thank you for your consideration of my request.

Sincerely,



Pierre S. du Pont IV

PSduP/dmh

seriously and tries to attend the House of Lords at least once a month. Grade has received three Queen's Awards to Industry for Export Achievements and orders of merit from the Tunisian and Italian governments. In 1975 he was the guest of honor at a testimonial dinner given by the leaders of the American television industry, part of which was subsequently broadcast by ABC as *A Salute to Lew Grade*. On January 17, 1979, Pope John Paul II presented to Grade, a Jew, the Order of Knight Commander of St. Silvester with Star, the highest Vatican honor that can be given to a non-Catholic.

References: *Christian Sci Mon* p8 O 16 '72 por; *Esquire* 86:84+ S '76; *Forbes* 119:42+ My 1 '77 por; *N Y Sunday News III* p15 O 22 '72 por; *N Y Times* p79 Ap 5 '66 por; *Time* 98:80 O 4 '71 por; *Today (Westchester)* B pl N 6 '78 por; *International Who's Who, 1978-79*; *Who's Who, 1979*; *Zec, Donald. Some Enchanted Egos (1973)*



**Gray, Hanna Holborn**

Oct. 25, 1930- President of the University of Chicago. Address: b. Office of the President, University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill. 60637

As president of the University of Chicago, Hanna Holborn Gray is the first woman to serve as chief executive officer of a major American coeducational institution of higher learning. Throughout her career, Mrs. Gray has compiled an impressive series of "first woman" milestones, and by any standard, she

is an outstanding scholar and a resourceful administrator. A professor of Renaissance and Reformation history by training, she was dean of the College of Arts and Sciences at Northwestern University and provost, then acting president of Yale University before taking on the presidency of the University of Chicago in July 1978. In keeping with that university's long-standing policy that all its faculty members teach at all levels, Mrs. Gray also teaches an undergraduate course in European history.

Hanna Holborn Gray was born into a distinguished academic family in Heidelberg, Germany on October 25, 1930. Her mother, Annemarie (Bettmann) Holborn, the daughter of a professor of medicine at Heidelberg University, took a doctorate in classical philology at Friedrich Wilhelm University, now the Humboldt University at Berlin. Her paternal grandfather, a physical chemist, was the director of a scientific research institute in Berlin and her father, the respected European historian Hajo Holborn, taught at both Heidelberg University and the Berlin Hochschule für Politik. She has one older brother, Frederick, who served as an administrative assistant to President John F. Kennedy before joining the political science faculty at the School of Advanced International Studies at Johns Hopkins University.

In the year 1934 Professor Hajo Holborn was dismissed from his academic posts because of his opposition to the Nazi party and, not long after that, the Holborns immigrated to the United States. They settled in New Haven, Connecticut because Professor Holborn, thanks to the intercession of the Carnegie Foundation, which had endowed his Berlin chair, had been offered a post on the Yale University faculty. The Holborns became naturalized American citizens in 1940.

By her own account, Hanna Holborn was "a brat," an "ill-behaved, tomboyish, independent, stubborn, and bad-tempered" child who was strictly disciplined by her parents. Among other restrictions, the Holborns monitored their children's movie-going and limited their radio listening to two programs a week in addition to news broadcasts and classical music concerts. "We were brought up under all kinds of German theories," Mrs. Gray told Giovanna Breu in an interview for *People* magazine (October 30, 1978). "We weren't allowed to use pillows, and we had to eat rye bread. White American bread was some kind of unhealthy thing." She especially resented having to wear dirndl skirts. "I wanted to look like the other American children, with plaid skirts, knee socks, and saddle shoes," she said.

Her parents were more liberal in their approach to her intellectual development and need for self-reliance. From an early age, they encouraged Hanna to explore the neighborhood on her own, to read widely, and

to make her own choices, "so long as they were serious." She attended the Foote School, a private institution favored by faculty families. During World War II, the school's student body and teaching staff were enriched by an influx of foreigners who had sought refuge in the United States, and Hanna was, as she put it years later, "stretched" by her extraordinary teachers and by "those English children." During school vacations she often lied about her age to get summer jobs that she thought would help prepare her for a hoped-for career in journalism or publishing.

When she was fifteen, Hanna Holborn enrolled at Bryn Mawr College in Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania. Because most of her classmates were older, wealthier, and more mature socially, her freshman adjustment was difficult. She soon settled in, however, and in a short time, she was writing editorials, sometimes critical of the school administration, for the *Bryn Mawr College News*. After taking her A.B. degree *summa cum laude* in 1950, Hanna Holborn continued her education as a Fulbright scholar at St. Anne's College, Oxford University. On her return to the United States in 1952, she enrolled in the doctoral program in Renaissance intellectual history at Radcliffe College in Cambridge, Massachusetts, but interrupted her work the following academic year—1953-54—to teach history at Bryn Mawr. On June 19, 1954 Miss Holborn married Charles Montgomery Gray, a Harvard graduate student she had met in a seminar on Erasmus. That autumn she resumed her graduate studies on an American Association of University Women fellowship. From 1955 to 1957, while completing her dissertation, "History and Rhetoric in Quattrocento Humanism," she was a teaching fellow in Harvard University's history department.

On receiving her Ph.D. degree in 1957, Hanna Gray joined the Harvard faculty as an instructor in history. Two years later she advanced to the rank of assistant professor. Her lectures were unusually well-attended and her students reportedly applauded at the conclusion of many sessions. In 1960 Mrs. Gray moved with her husband to Chicago, where he was an associate professor at the University of Chicago. After spending a year as a research fellow at the Newberry Library, she too joined the university faculty as an assistant professor of history. In 1964 she was granted tenure and promoted to associate professor. During the latter half of the 1960's Hanna Holborn Gray headed the undergraduate history faculty and, with her husband, edited the *Journal of Modern History*. Respected by faculty and students alike, Mrs. Gray defused one potentially explosive situation when she chaired a committee reviewing the denial of tenure to Marlene Dixon, a sociologist and militant feminist. The students, who had staged a sit-in to protest Professor Dixon's dismissal, accepted the committee's conclusion upholding the original decision.

During that period Hanna Gray was a visiting lecturer at Harvard (1963-64); a research fellow (1966-67) and visiting scholar (1970-71) at Stanford University's Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences; a visiting associate professor of history at the University of California at Berkeley (1970-71); and a Phi Beta Kappa visiting scholar (1971-72). Her scholarly research bore fruit in several well-received essays, including "Valla's Encomium of St. Thomas Aquinas and the Humanist Conception of Christian Antiquity," published in *Essays in History and Literature* (Newberry Library, 1965), and "Machiavelli: The Art of Politics and the Paradox of Power," which appeared in *The Responsibility of Power* (Doubleday, 1967), a festschrift volume of historical essays in honor of her father, written by his students and friends, and edited by Leonard Krieger.

In 1972 Hanna Gray became the first woman to be named dean of arts and sciences at Northwestern University in Evanston, Illinois, heading the undergraduate college, with an enrollment of 3,000 and 550-member faculty. Serving in addition as professor of history, she remained at Northwestern until July 1974, when she returned to New Haven, her old hometown, to become the provost of Yale University. The Yale appointment was a double distinction since the post had never before been held by a woman and only rarely by a non-Yale graduate, but Mrs. Gray, who had served as a Yale trustee since 1971, was well acquainted with the university and its staggering fiscal deficit. Responsible for the overall planning of the operating budget and the academic curriculum, she struck a balance between retrenchment and the maintenance of vital programs and educational excellence. She judiciously pared nonessential programs, settled a crippling eighty-day strike by Yale's 1,400 service employees and, at the risk of losing some popularity on campus, closed the Faculty Club, thus saving the university some \$85,000 annually.

Since the provostship has often served as a steppingstone to the presidency of Yale, there was widespread speculation, almost from the outset of her tenure, that Hanna Gray was the chosen successor of the incumbent president, Kingman Brewster Jr. When Brewster resigned in May 1977 to become United States Ambassador to Great Britain, Mrs. Gray automatically became Yale's acting president. Continuing her policy of fiscal toughness, she tightened requirements for tenure, instituted a hiring freeze, and raised undergraduate tuition by \$350 a year. To aid students caught in the financial crunch, Mrs. Gray came out in favor of a program of direct federal aid to students.

Despite many indications that Yale's rather traditionalist alumni, on whom it depends for financial contributions, would have resented the appointment of a woman to the university's top post, Hanna Gray was one of the

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search committee's prime candidates for the presidency. In December 1977, however, she unexpectedly and dramatically removed herself from contention when she agreed to succeed John T. Wilson as the tenth president of the University of Chicago. Although she candidly admitted to having had some qualms about her decision, Mrs. Gray told reporters that she had decided to accept the "irresistible invitation" because "Chicago is an absolutely first-rate institution where we have the momentum to make a difference in the world of education." "What I am bringing [to the job] is a very high regard for the institution and for the city in which the institution is situated," she said at a news conference on January 9, 1978. "What I am bringing is some experience with the institution."

When she officially took office on July 1, 1978 at a salary reported to be in the mid-\$40,000 range, Hanna Gray assumed responsibility for one of America's most prominent universities. Founded in 1891 by John D. Rockefeller, the so-called "Harvard of the Midwest," occupies more than 140 buildings in the Hyde Park district on Chicago's south side, as well as other facilities, such as the Yerkes Observatory in Williams Bay, Wisconsin. Its undergraduate college, four graduate divisions, and six professional schools have a total enrollment of nearly 8,000 students and a faculty of 1,050, giving it an almost unequaled 1:8 faculty-student ratio. Because about 40 percent of its 90,000 living alumni work in the field of higher education, the University of Chicago is also known as the "teacher of teachers." Of its former students and faculty, 140 are currently college presidents, and forty-two are Nobel laureates.

Hanna Holborn Gray's chief concern as president is to maintain the university's academic quality in the face of inevitable financial constraints, for Chicago, like most other American universities, has been seriously afflicted by the recession-inflation cycle of the 1970's. Its problem is compounded, however, by its deliberate policy of keeping undergraduate tuition nearly \$1,000 below that of comparable Ivy League universities, and by its reluctance to use graduate teaching assistants, resulting in higher instructional costs.

Although its most recent four-year fund-raising drive, which ended in June 1978, fell \$105 million short of its announced goal of \$280 million, the university currently has a balanced budget. But Mrs. Gray makes a distinction between a balanced budget and "fundamental financial health." Because of soaring costs, inflationary pressures, and the declining value of endowments, she believes that Chicago, too, must rigorously tighten its belt and carefully plan for the future. "We have to accept the fact that the go-go period of growth is over," Mrs. Gray told Paul Galloway in an interview for the Chicago Sun-Times (July 16, 1978). "We know that the college-age population is not growing,

and we know that public support for education isn't something that is going to grow indefinitely, so we've got to learn to live in a situation of limitations without thinking that limitations are necessarily negatives. We must learn to make the right choices for change. . . . The major priority is to learn to develop, to innovate, to adapt, to produce fresh ideas, and to support the best of what is new in the disciplines without necessarily growing."

To keep liberal education alive in an institution that has for decades concentrated on graduate study and professional training, Mrs. Gray plans to make the undergraduate college "more visible," "a little larger," and "a little more fun." To offset planned tuition increases and attract more freshmen from the middle class, she has proposed a revision of the student loan program, allowing students to repay their loans over a longer period of time. She also favors active recruitment of minority students and, although she flatly rejects quota systems as "immoral," she supports flexible affirmative action programs. A self-described "old-fashioned Bryn Mawr feminist," she is especially interested in increasing teaching and administrative opportunities for women. "I'm interested in the goals of equal opportunity in general," she explained to Paul Galloway. "That includes equal opportunity for women. I'm interested in being sure that people are able, through their own competence, to develop their own independence. These are goals for women, but they are also goals for people. I find it hard to make the distinction."

Mrs. Gray is a former member of the National Council on the Humanities, the Carnegie Institution of Washington, and the Institute for Advanced Study at Princeton University. She is a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, a member of the Senate of Phi Beta Kappa, the American Historical Association, and the Renaissance Society of America, and a trustee of Bryn Mawr College, the Center for Advanced study in the Behavioral Sciences, and the Mayo Foundation. Named a director of J. P. Morgan & Co. and its subsidiary, the Morgan Guaranty Trust Co., in 1976, she is also a director of the Cummins Engine Company, Lawrence University, Grinnell College, St. Mary's College, Denison University, Wheaton College, and Oxford University, among others, have awarded her honorary degrees.

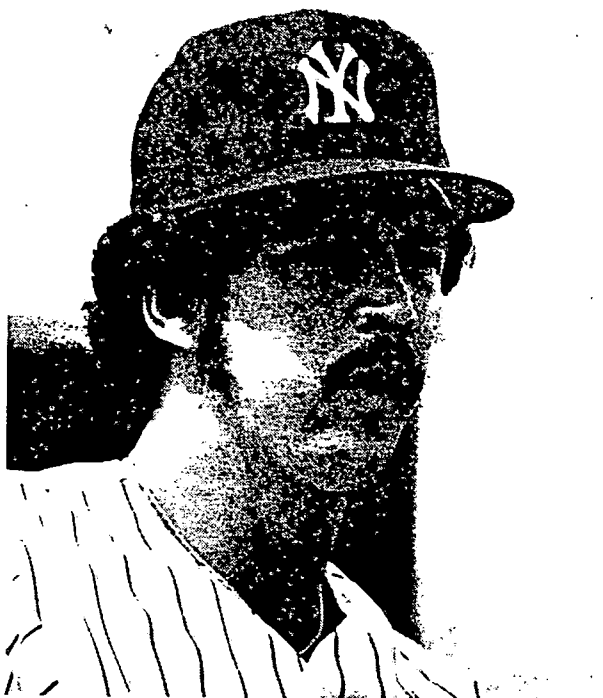
Since moving to Chicago, the Grays have made their home in the fifteen-room President's House on campus. The couple also has a nineteenth-century farmhouse in Vermont. Charles Gray, the author or coauthor of several scholarly works, including *Renaissance and Reformation England, 1509-1714* (Harcourt, 1973) and *The History of the Common Law in England* (University of Chicago Press, 1971), is a professor of history at the University

of Chicago. Although her husband plays squash or tennis daily, Mrs. Gray, in her words, "just sits." She is, however, an avid baseball and football fan and often attends the home games of the Chicago Bears as well as most of the university's sports contests.

In her New York Post (September 25, 1976) profile, Hope MacLeod described Hanna Holborn Gray as a "pleasant-faced woman with graying hair, alert blue eyes, sensible attire, and unpretentious manner." Mrs. Gray's friends and colleagues say she is warm and unfailingly cheerful, an amusing raconteur, and an accomplished mimic, especially of Dr. Henry A. Kissinger, the former Secretary

of State. "I really like what I'm doing," she told Hope MacLeod. "I'm almost never bored. There are obviously things one enjoys less and there are aspects of work that are tedious, but that doesn't necessarily make them boring. Real work, after all, involves tough stuff and tedious stuff as well as the interesting stuff."

References: *Intellect* 102:209 Ja '74; *N Y Post* p23 S 25 '76 por; *N Y Times* p23 D 11 '77 por; *People* 10:86+ O 30 '78 pors; *Directory of American Scholars, 1974*; *Who's Who in America, 1978-79*; *Who's Who of American Women, 1977-78*



**Guidry, Ron** (gid'rē)

Aug. 28, 1950- Baseball player. Address: b. New York Yankees, Yankee Stadium, 161st St. and River Ave., Bronx, N.Y. 10451

The New York Yankees years ago built their reputation as the "Bronx Bombers" on the power hitting of such legendary sluggers as Babe Ruth, Lou Gehrig, Joe DiMaggio, and Mickey Mantle; in 1978 it was Ron Guidry, the tobacco-chewing, flame-throwing pitcher who captured the headlines as he helped the revived Yankees win their third straight American League pennant with his shotgun left arm. A product of the Yankee farm system, Guidry spent six years in the minor leagues before making the Yankee squad in 1977. Relying almost exclusively on his smoking fastball. "Louisiana Lightnin'" Guidry won twenty-five games during the 1978 regular

season while losing only three, and his earned-run average was an awe-inspiring 1.74. In the modern era only Sandy Koufax has had a comparable year.

Perhaps most importantly for the Yankees, Guidry has developed into a dependable "stopper." Fifteen of his victories, including the 1978 division title playoff win over the Boston Red Sox, came after Yankee losses. Although he was the unanimous choice for the 1978 American League Cy Young Award, Guidry insists he still has a lot to learn about pitching. "I still need a lot of polishing," he said in a recent interview. "I still don't put myself in the same league as [Jim] Palmer or [Tom] Seaver or [Jim ("Catfish")] Hunter." In 1979, when the Yankees finished fourth in the American League East, Guidry won eighteen and lost eight in thirty-three appearances, and his earned-run average was 2.78.

The descendant of French exiles from Nova Scotia who settled in the Mississippi River bayous in the mid-eighteenth century, Ronald Ames Guidry was born in Lafayette, Louisiana on August 28, 1950 to Roland Guidry, a railroad conductor, and his wife Grace. He has one brother, Travis, who is eighteen years his junior. An impudent, prankish youngster—a *canaille*, or "little rascal" in the Cajun dialect of his family—Ron Guidry spent much of his childhood playing practical jokes. Because his mother feared he would get in trouble, Guidry was not allowed to join the other neighborhood boys in sports, but he often watched pickup baseball games at the local playground. One afternoon, a Little League coach saw him retrieve a ball that had rolled foul in the outfield and fire it back toward the mound. Recognizing the boy's natural ability, the coach persuaded the Guidrys to let their son join the Little League team.

Since Lafayette's Northside High School, which Guidry attended in the mid-1960's, did not have a baseball team, he played outfield and pitched for the local American Legion team. Meanwhile, he attended the

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to 1965 he was a vestryman of the St. Johns-on-the-Mountain Episcopal Church in Bernardsville, New Jersey.

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FORD, BETTY See Ford, Elizabeth (Anne Bloomer)

#### FORD, ELIZABETH (ANNE BLOOMER)

Apr. 8, 1918- Wife of the President of the United States  
Address: The White House, 1600 Pennsylvania Ave., Washington NW, D.C. 20500

At a Chicago fund-raising gathering in September 1974 for Republican women candidates for state office, Elizabeth Ford appropriated the theme of the meeting, "You've come a long way, baby," in commenting on her own dramatic rise to national prominence: "In ten months from the wife of Jerry Ford, House Minority Leader, to the wife of Mr. President. Wow! I'm still out of breath." Mrs. Gerald R. Ford had become the United States' First Lady during just the preceding month, on August 9, when the resignation of President Richard Nixon brought Ford to the nation's executive office and mansion after an abbreviated term as Vice-President.

During the year following President Ford's inauguration, his wife received extraordinary attention in the press, partly because the uncertain state of her health was seen as linked to his eventual decision on seeking election to the Presidency in 1976. Betty Ford, the mother of four children, however, had also proved to be an appealing First Lady of gumption as well as graciousness with whom many Americans, especially women, could readily identify as she championed the Equal Rights Amendment and coped, with more than perfunctory concern about inflation, with the housekeeping chores of the White House.

The youngest child and only girl in a family of three children, Elizabeth Anne Bloomer Ford was born in Chicago, Illinois on April 8, 1918 to William Stephenson and Hortense (Neahr) Bloomer. One of her brothers, William Bloomer, is an automobile dealer in Minnesota; her other brother, Robert Karl Bloomer, is no longer living. When Betty was three years old, the family moved to Grand Rapids, Michigan. Her father, a traveling salesman for firms dealing in industrial supplies, was able to afford a moderately comfortable home in a fashionable section of the city. Related to a wealthy manufacturing family in Grand Rapids, her mother enjoyed a certain



ELIZABETH FORD

social distinction and was also active in civic affairs. The Bloomers and their friends spent their summers at White Fish Lake in Michigan.

At the age of eight Betty Bloomer began taking dancing lessons. Setting her heart on a career in the dance, she studied for several years at the Calla Travis Dance Studio, from which she graduated in 1935. Then, after she had completed her secondary school education at Grand Rapids' Central High School, she attended the Bennington School of the Dance at Bennington College for two summer sessions, in 1936 and 1937. Her study there with Martha Graham, Charles Weidman, and Doris Humphrey increased her determination to become a professional dancer. In that ambition she had the encouragement of Martha Graham, who has remained her idol and inspiration over the years. "She was a great disciplinarian," Betty Ford said of Miss Graham in an interview with Jerry Tallmer of the *New York Post* (December 15, 1973), "and that has given me the strength to carry on. Had I not had that association with her I might not have been able to do as well."

Betty Bloomer's father had died when she was sixteen, and her protective mother insisted that she live at home until she reached her twentieth year. In 1939 she left Grand Rapids for New York City, where she joined the Martha Graham troupe, not the touring company, but an auxiliary concert group. Besides continuing her training in the dance and performing occasionally in public, at least once at Carnegie Hall, she took a job as a model with the John Powers Agency and appeared in fashion shows.

For three years the aspiring young dancer resisted her mother's glowing accounts of social events back home. Then, in 1941, she yielded to her mother's persistent urging by agreeing to a six-month trial period in Grand Rapids. When she returned to New York before long, her purpose was not to resume her career with Martha Graham,

but to make a series of buying trips for Herpolzheimer's Department Store of Grand Rapids, which employed her from 1943 to 1948 as its fashion director. In that job she also arranged for fashion shows, trained models, and coordinated window displays with sales promotions. Organizing an amateur dance group in her spare time, she taught black and handicapped children, among other pupils, and staged performances of dances that she choreographed.

One of the reasons why Betty Bloomer decided to remain in Grand Rapids was her marriage in 1942 to William C. Warren, a local furniture dealer. The marriage ended five years later in divorce, on the grounds of incompatibility, with no request for alimony. Later in the year 1947 she began dating the former football star Gerald R. Ford. They were married in the Grace Episcopal Church in Grand Rapids on October 15, 1948. At that time Ford was in the midst of his first campaign for the House of Representatives. "I thought I was marrying a nice, quiet lawyer," Mrs. Ford explained to Tallmer in the *New York Post* interview. ". . . He formally made up his mind to run for the [Michigan Fifth] Congressional District after I had made up my mind to marry him." But she enthusiastically joined in the campaign, just as she later helped him with other campaigns.

For a short time after their marriage the Fords lived on Q Street in the Georgetown section of Washington, D.C. They then moved to Alexandria, Virginia, where they had an apartment for about two years before building their own home, in 1954, on Crown View Drive. All four of their children were born in Washington, Michael in 1950, John in 1952, Steven in 1956, and Susan in 1957.

As a young Alexandria matron, Mrs. Ford was active for a time in the Cub Scouts of America and helped to sponsor various community projects, such as hospital and charity benefits, serving, for example, as program chairman of the Alexandria Cancer Fund Drive. From 1961 to 1964 she taught Sunday school at the Emmanuel on the Hill Episcopal Church. She once said that of all the city's services and organizations the one with which she became most familiar was the emergency room of the Alexandria Hospital, because her sons, like their father, preferred football to less hazardous sports.

After Ford became Minority Leader of the House of Representatives in 1965, he spent a great amount of time away from home, feeling obliged to make an average of nearly 200 speeches a year, either to supplement his income or campaign for other Republicans. In addition to her routine household tasks, his wife had to take on increased responsibility in rearing their children. The pressures of her efforts as disciplinarian and counselor, together with the strain of her role as the civic-minded wife of an ambitious political leader, aggravated the pain of a pinched neck nerve, an injury she had incurred in the mid-1960's when she reached to raise a window. To help relieve tension she

visited a psychiatrist about once a week, and then occasionally, for a year and a half or two years. Through psychotherapy, she has said in several press interviews, she gained a new sense of self-worth and self-confidence.

The injured neck nerve, however, remained a medical problem, and Betty Ford's discomfort was one of the factors leading her husband to promise not to campaign for political office after 1974. His intention to leave the government for private practice of law was drastically changed by unprecedented political developments. On October 12, 1973 President Richard Nixon named Gerald R. Ford to succeed Spiro T. Agnew, who had resigned, as Vice-President of the United States, making him the first Vice-President to take office under the Twenty-fifth Amendment.

Betty Ford responded with quiet competence and something of a flair for public service to the duties that her husband's new office entailed on her. "When Jerry was selected as Vice-President, it gave me a challenge that I needed," she admitted, as quoted in *Newsweek* (October 7, 1974). "I'm not a bridge player or a clubwoman. I can enjoy something only if I feel I'm working at it and contributing something." She fulfilled a heavy schedule of traveling, giving speeches, appearing on ceremonial occasions, and presiding as chairman of Heart Sunday of the Washington Heart Association and as president of the Red Cross Senate Wives Club. On her own initiative she represented the Nixon Administration in July 1974 at the funeral in Atlanta of the slain Mrs. Martin Luther King, Sr.

In early August 1974, while still preparing to move from her Alexandria home into the Admiral's House at the United States Naval Observatory in Washington, Mrs. Ford learned that her new address was to be not the official Vice-Presidential residence, but the White House. Shortly after the departure of Richard Nixon, forced to resign by the Watergate scandal, Gerald R. Ford took the oath of office as President. His wife, who held the Bible for the swearing-in ceremony, later remarked, "I really felt like I was taking that oath too." Acknowledging her supportive role, President Ford said at his inauguration, "I am indebted to no man and only to one woman—my dear wife."

During the nearly ten months of her husband's Vice-Presidency Mrs. Ford had given well over a hundred interviews, earning from Helen Thomas of United Press International the tribute, as she was quoted in *Good Housekeeping* (May, 1974), "She's down to earth and very approachable." In some of the interviews she surprised and delighted journalists by her frankness in answering their questions on controversial issues. She especially stirred widespread reaction, both favorable and unfavorable, by her statement that she approved of abortion in cases affecting the mother's health or under unusual circumstances, such as those involving rape or incest.

When she met reporters at her first official news conference as First Lady, in early Septem-

ber 1974, Betty stand. Replying concerned with for the adoption by state legisla defend her rig citizen, not Fir scale meeting v. creased particip government. O Ford had name Secretary of H she alluded to addressing a gr tees on the sta that occasion s. "I'm working c preme Court as

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Ted Williams was the last player to bat over .400.

**WILLIAMS, Ted** (1918– ), American baseball player, who ranks as one of the game's foremost hitters. Theodore Samuel Williams was born in San Diego, Calif., on Aug. 30, 1918. He played professional baseball for the Pacific Coast League team in that city for two years (1936–1937) without great distinction, but after a banner season with the Minnesota Millers of the American Association he was called up to the Boston Red Sox in 1939.

A left-handed hitting outfielder with a classic stance and swing, Williams was to be hailed as one of baseball's greatest hitters within a few years of his entry into the major leagues, batting .327 and .344 in his first two seasons and .406 in his third (1941).

Williams, long known as "the Kid," was a colorful, quick-tempered perfectionist. A keen student of hitting, he was intensely preoccupied with his specialty and, in the early years at least, made little attempt to conceal his scorn for baseball fans, sportswriters, and the art of fielding. Nevertheless, he delighted followers of the game with his batting feats. And fellow players seeking advice on hitting problems found him to be a readily available analyst.

Though his career with the Red Sox was twice interrupted by service in the armed forces (1943–1945 and 1952–1953), he recorded six American League batting championships (second only to Ty Cobb's 12), 521 home runs (among the few to pass 500 in major league history), and a lifetime batting average of .344 (exceeded by only four hitters of the modern era). He was named the American League's most valuable player in 1946 and again in 1949.

Williams retired as a player in September 1960 and was elected to the National Baseball Hall of Fame in 1966. In 1969 he became manager of the Washington Senators (later, the Texas Rangers), retiring in 1972.

**WILLIAMS, Tennessee** (1911–1983), American writer, considered by many to be the nation's finest dramatist of the post-World War II era. His emotionally charged works deal compassionately with sensitive but psychologically wounded protagonists seeking to survive in a hostile world.

**Life.** Thomas Lanier Williams was born in Columbus, Miss., on March 26, 1911. He spent much of his childhood in the home of his maternal grandfather, an Episcopal minister, with whom his parents lived. In 1918, Williams' father moved his family to St. Louis, and thereafter family harmony disintegrated. Williams began writing as early as 1922 and published his first story in 1928. He entered the University of Missouri in 1929 but had to withdraw in 1931 for lack of funds. He then spent what he described as "a season in hell" working for a shoe company until he had a physical breakdown in 1934. He later returned to college and graduated from the University of Iowa in 1938. During the 1930's, Williams wrote a number of plays, several of which were performed by amateur groups.

Williams changed his name to Tennessee, his father's home state, in 1939, the year in which he won a playwriting contest sponsored by New York's Group Theatre. In 1940 his *Battle of Angels* was produced professionally but closed during its pre-Broadway tryout, probably because its mixture of sex and religion offended playgoers of that conservative era. (It was subsequently revised and produced as *Orpheus Descending* in 1957 and filmed as *The Fugitive Kind* in 1960.) After 1940, Williams worked at numerous temporary jobs, including scriptwriter for MGM, before achieving his first success with *The Glass Menagerie* in 1945.

During the late 1950's, Williams became addicted to alcohol and drugs, and in 1969 he suffered a mental and physical breakdown. Although his last major success came with *The Night of the Iguana* (1961), he continued to write regularly until his death in New York City on Feb. 25, 1983. Many of his plays reflect his own experiences, about which he wrote candidly in his *Memoirs* (1975).

**Writings.** Williams wrote about 30 full-length plays, some 35 short plays, an equal number of short stories, two volumes of poetry, and a volume of essays. He also wrote two novels—*The Roman Spring of Mrs. Stone* (1950) and *Moise and the World of Reason* (1975). Some 15 of his works were made into films, and two of his plays have served as librettos for operas. His output, though prolific, was uneven, but the overall quality of Williams' work assures him a lasting place in American drama.

In *The Glass Menagerie*, Williams drew on his life in St. Louis to create a serio-comic picture of a mother who lives on memories of her romanticized Southern past and on hopes for the future of her children, especially for the painfully shy Laura, who seeks refuge from reality in her menagerie of glass animals.

Williams' best-known play and the one that most fully realizes his major themes is *A Streetcar Named Desire* (1947), in which a once-genteel Southern belle, Blanche DuBois, struggles with psychological and moral decay but finds herself no match for the harsh reality represented by her brother-in-law, Stanley Kowalski. Here, as in others of his plays, Williams depicts a vulnerable and sensitive soul struggling to retain a modicum of dignity and to

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# DRAFT

The President of the United States of America

Awards this

Presidential Medal of Freedom

to

TED WILLIAMS

Americans often measure sports heroes by their ability to inspire nicknames. When Ted Williams played, fans called him the Kid, the Splendid Splinter, and in New England, simply Himself. No one name could capture the aura of this iconoclast, this rebel, this man who may have been the greatest hitter ever to play the game of baseball. In 1941, Ted Williams hit .406 -- the last man to eclipse .400. He won six batting titles, and in the process became a John Wayne in a Red Sox uniform. In his final at-bat, he left the game as only a deity of the sport could. He stroked a home run, No. 521. An author wrote of his retirement: "And now Boston knows how England felt when it lost India."

Yet Ted Williams never has retired from life. He remains active and vigorous to this day -- supporting causes he holds dear, remaining a singular figure in the life of this Nation. America salutes this American legend.

# DRAFT

Reverend Leon Sullivan, a civil rights leader and pastor emeritus of the Zion Baptist Church in Philadelphia, has devoted his life to the causes of liberty and justice. Reverend Sullivan founded the Opportunities Industrialization Centers of America, one of the largest and most prestigious job training organizations in the world. He later founded the International Foundation for Education and Self-Help. In 1971, Leon Sullivan was elected to the Board of Directors of General Motors, becoming the first black man to participate in the direction of a U.S. auto company. A tireless advocate of civil justice in the world, his "Sullivan Principles" called for greater economic involvement by blacks and peaceful change in South Africa during the height of apartheid. America honors this man of principle, who in word and example has shown many people the way to freedom.

# DRAFT

Friedrich August von Hayek has done more than any thinker of our age to explore the promise and contours of liberty. He grew up in the shadow of Hitler's tyranny and devoted himself at an early age to the nurture of institutions that preserve and expand freedom, the lifeblood of a full life.

"The Road to Serfdom" still thrills readers in the former communist world, and his subsequent works inspire people throughout the world because they possess the vigor and feel of real life -- not just the hollow ring of abstract theory.

Professor Hayek has revolutionized the world's intellectual and political life. Future generations will read his works with the same sense of discovery and awe that inspire us today. America honors this disciple of freedom.

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# DRAFT

(Duggan/Simon)

November 6, 1991

Draft Two

Betty

MEDAL OF FREEDOM: BETTY FORD

Betty Ford has stood tall for many causes, both as a First Lady and a leading citizen of this land. She served as a full partner to her husband throughout his years in Congress and the White House. She provided selfless, strong and refreshing leadership on a number of issues, including drug and alcohol dependency. Her courage and candor have inspired millions of Americans to restore their health, protect their dignity, and shape full lives for themselves. The United States honors a generous citizen, a creative spirit, a valiant woman who has struggled for the dignity essential for true freedom.

WED 00 NOV 31 21:10 PG.07

MEDAL OF FREEDOM DRAFTS

**DRAFT**

Don Luis Ferre has led the people of Puerto Rico as a dedicated public servant, a visionary industrialist, a patron of the arts and a founder of modern two-party politics in the Commonwealth. As a young engineer, Don Luis helped run the family cement company, which eventually became the first Puerto Rican company to be listed on the New York Stock Exchange. Over the course of his life, Don Luis has been involved in newspaper publishing and university development. He also built and donated the Ponce Museum of Art and the Ponce free public library. Later, as founder and head of the New Progressive Party, the people of Puerto Rico elected Don Luis governor of their great island. Don Luis equates business success with social responsibility, and describes himself as "revolutionary in my ideas, liberal in my objectives, and conservative in my methods." America honors this pioneer of freedom.