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Folder Title:

[President's Trip to Tuskegee University
05/09/1987-05/10/1987] (1 of 4)

Box: 38

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WITHDRAWAL SHEET

Ronald Reagan Library

Collection Name GREEN, MAX: FILES

Withdrawer

MJD 10/26/2011

File Folder [PRESIDENT'S TRIP TO TUSKEGEE UNIVERSITY
05/09/1987-05/10/1987] (1)

FOIA

F03-0020/06

Box Number

THOMAS

71

DOC NO	Doc Type	Document Description	No of Pages	Doc Date	Restrictions
1	LIST	RE ADVANCE TEAM	2	ND	B7(C)
2	DIAGRAM	RE EVENT	2	5/10/1987	B7(E)

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

B-1 National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
B-2 Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
B-3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
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B-9 Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

1) Address

2) Necessities

- Skip on toes

TUSKEGEE TRIP

Date: May 10, 1987
Sunday
This is also Mother's Day

MM on trip

MM Brudley on trip

Pre-Advance: May 4, 1987

Lead Advance: Mike Lake (returns on Friday) →

Dedication of Chappie James Center:

Determined if possible on pre-advance trip (probably yes)

Tentative time: 10:00 a.m. CDT

Probably ribbon cutting ceremony

How

SAME PLACE??

Commencement address: Tentative 11:00 a.m. CDT

Contact persons at TI

-Chappie James:

-Commencement:

OPL TO DO LIST:

I. COMMENCEMENT ADDRESS

How many 5,000

Speechwriter: Dana Rohrbacher (meeting set up for Wed.)

Researcher: Carol Hayes

MM to Dolen CC; Gr 18 can

Theme:

1 pg COB Tues

Points must be made

+ any other suggested points

Topics to be covered:

- Economic Independence
- Competitiveness
- Excellence in Education
- History of Tuskegee Institute
-
-

II. BRIEFING PAPERS:

- Event Mel/Bob
- Intergovernmental Gwen King
- TP Cabinet Affairs
(Topics by Mel/Bob)

III. PLANE

- Formal requests to Jim Hookey
- 4 seats for Congress
- Availability 3 days before event
- Possibly fewer seats because of helicopter Columbus, Georgia to Tuskegee
- Carlucci may want to attend because involved in Chappie James grant
- Cabinet: Bennett; Weinberger or Air Force
- Mel & Bob to make list of which constituents should be invited onto AF1, in order of priority.
- List to MM by

Mrs. Chappie James? → Mel to Herndon who want to fight for.

IV. CHAPPIE JAMES CENTER

- Ribbon cutting?
- Who on dais?
- Remarks
 - Written by _____
 - Topics:
- 4 Star General Randolph
 - In Senate - Pass in time?
 - Can he be there?
- Mayor, local Republicans involved? (Intergov)
↳ Johnny Ford.

V. THE COMMENCEMENT

- Who will be in Holding Room (from Tuskegee)
 - Bios
- ② Who on dais? ①
 - Honorary Degree & address
 - how long does POTUS need to stay? → *what does he usually do*
- Possibility of demonstrations?
i.e. ~~Seton~~ Seton Hall

VI. OTHER:

- Press Questions?

Speakers Before RR

1) Gov Alabama (Rep.) Hunt?

2) Andy Brennan - Black Economist

3) Guy Bluford → Astronaut

4) RR

Admission →

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-

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- TP	Cabinet Affairs (Topics by Mel/Bob)

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VI. OTHER:

- Press Questions?

Gwen King
Patry Faoro

Issues Tusheya

→ Loans vs Grants FY 88 Budget

→ Inst. Aide for HBC

Deduction Share of Fed. ~~Ass. Grants~~
Contracts.

Research, etc

→ Promotion Science & Technology
Primary Institution.

2 fold increase in money for
Nat Sci Foundation

Min. inst & students.

been severely lacking in sci & development.

→

years. Until the early 1960s, for instance, the ground floor housed the campus bookstore. But Huntington has always been the center of instruction at Tuskegee University, most recently for classes in the social and natural sciences. Huntington has been renovated several times, the last time in 1984-85 at a cost of \$1.5 million.



The **BAND COTTAGE** is the oldest brick structure on campus. Constructed in 1889 and first used as a foundry and forge shop, the building was also at one time the campus tin shop. Lewis Adams, an instructor and in charge of all trades, taught classes here. Several of the Crimson Piper bands have used the Cottage.



The **CARVER MUSEUM** exhibits promote the works of George Washington Carver and the history of Tuskegee University. These exhibits include paintings by Carver, an assortment of preserved vegetables Carver used as a teaching tool in agriculture, among other things. Recordings of Carver reciting favorite poetry are also available for listening, as are byproducts from the sweet potato, peanut and soybean, and pieces from Carver's scientific laboratory. Tuskegee University's history is displayed through exhibit panels depicting student-campus life through the years, changes in academic programs and the role of principle people in those program evolutions and lifestyles—Booker T. Washington, Emmett Scott, Warren Logan, Margaret Murray Washington, P.H. Polk, Robert Russa Moton, Robert Robinson Taylor, the Reverend W.H. Whittaker and others. Researchers and tourists are allowed to peruse the Carver papers on microfilm in the Museum and the other content of the Museum's library.

The most imposing building on campus, **TOMPKINS HALL** doubles as the cafeteria, recreation center and offices for the Student Government. Designed by Robert R. Taylor, the first black architect to graduate from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT), Tompkins has prevailed since 1910. Despite its size and the weather conditions the building has withstood, Tompkins was originally designed without steel or reinforced concrete support. The bricks were made by Tuskegee University students and faculty, a common practice during the Booker T. Washington administration.



About TUSKEGEE UNIVERSITY



The **TUSKEGEE CHAPEL** replaces the religious center leveled by fire in 1957. Internationally known New York architect Paul Rudolph designed the current Chapel which was completed in 1969 at an approximate cost of \$3 million.

About TUSKEGEE UNIVERSITY

General

Tuskegee University was established in 1881 by an Act of the General Assembly of the State of Alabama. Its founder and first principal was Booker T. Washington. From its beginning in a one-room shanty on an abandoned cotton plantation, it has become 4500 acres of land with more than 155 buildings serving 3300 students from 47 states and 32 foreign countries.

Tuskegee University is a research-based university with an international reputation. It is private, non-sectarian, and has historically served the needs of black students.

Undergraduate Programs of Study

Tuskegee University offers the Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Science degrees in 45 disciplines. As a university, Tuskegee courses are offered in the College of Arts and Sciences, the School of Agriculture and Home Economics, the School of Business, the School of Education, the School of Engineering and Architecture, the School of Nursing and Allied Health, and the School of Veterinary Medicine. Tuskegee also offers Army and Air Force ROTC. Graduate Programs of Study and Special Programs are also offered.

Accreditation

Tuskegee University is fully accredited by the Association of Colleges and Schools. The professional areas of Architecture, Chemistry, Dietetics, Engineering, Extension Service, Medical Technology, Nursing, Occupational Therapy, Social Work, and Veterinary Medicine are all accredited by national agencies.

Faculty and Their Degrees

		Prof. Degrees*	MA/MS	PhD
Professors		3		61
Assoc. Profs.		8	1	46
Asst. Profs.		10	47	29
Instructors	2	2	60	1
Lecturers	2		3	

*Includes DVM, MD, B., Arch., and JD

THE OAKS was constructed by Tuskegee University students in 1899 at an estimated cost of \$7,000. Several factors influenced Robert Robinson Taylor, the first black architect to graduate from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT), in designing the house as the private residence of Booker T. Washington: a place of special comfort for the Washington family, including the physical limitations of Mrs. Washington; a residence that would be appropriately presidential to receive prominent guests interested in the work of Washington and Tuskegee University; a model for other homeowners in the community;



Designed in the Queen Anne revival style, the house has five bathrooms and was the first private residence in Macon County to have electricity. During the estimated 45 minute guided tour of the residence, one gets a feeling of the lifestyle and prosperity of Washington.

The first-floor parlor, library and dining room and second floor den have been restored to the period in which Washington lived. Research is underway that will result in historical furnishing plans for other rooms in the house.

Tours are limited to not more than 20 persons at one time.

Unveiled in 1922, the **BOOKER T. WASHINGTON MONUMENT** was designed (sculptured) by Charles Keck. The Monument, cast in Roman bronze, is 8 feet tall and rests upon an 8-foot base. The crescent seat is commonly known as an "exedra." The bronze figure shows Dr. Booker T. Washington pulling away from a crouching half-concealed



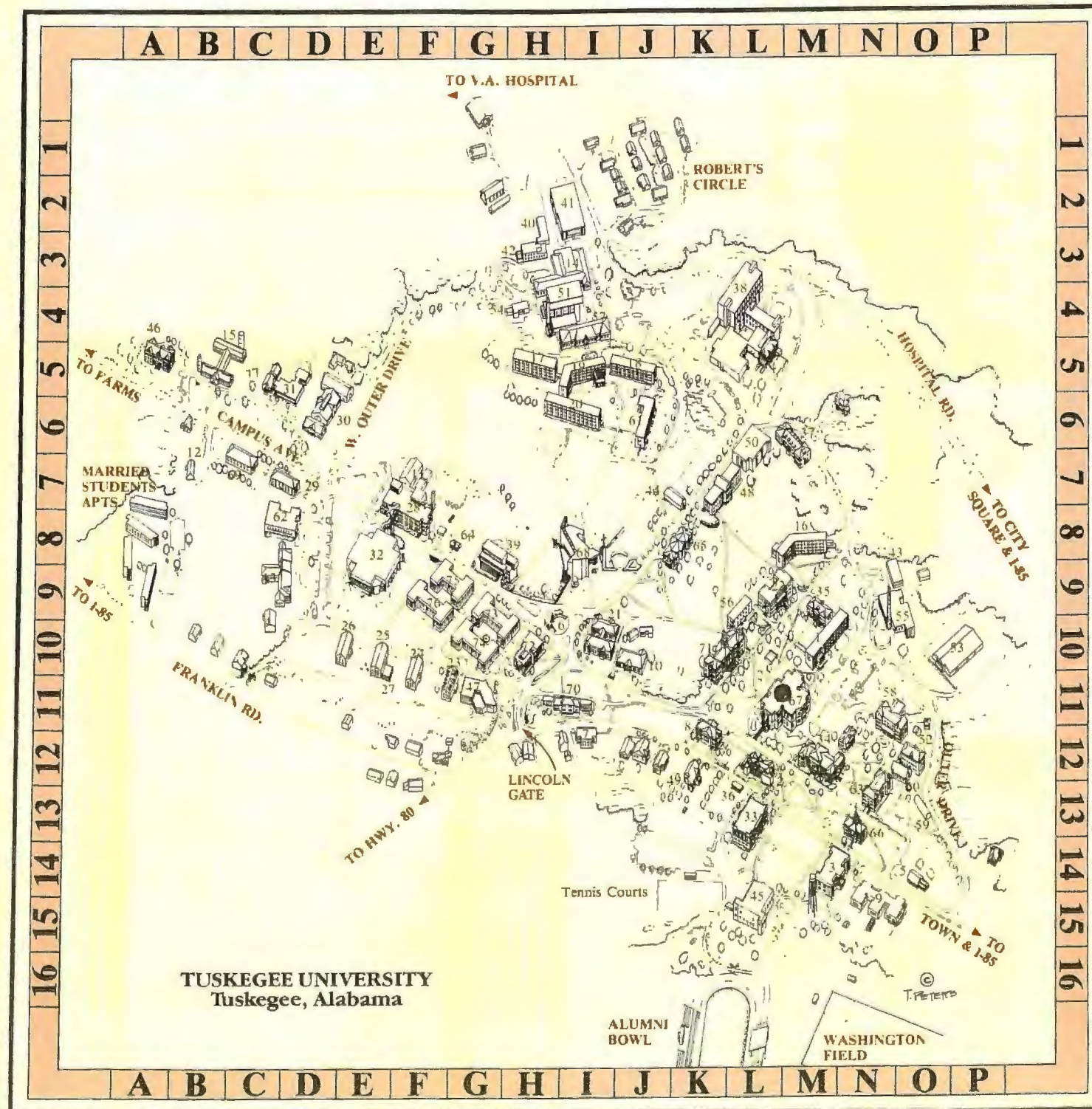
CARVER RESEARCH FOUNDATION was started in 1940 with the \$32,000 life savings of the famous black scientist, Dr. George Washington Carver. With the support of income from what is now an endowment of almost \$500,000, federal government grants, industrial contracts, state support and private gifts, Tuskegee University scientists are continuing the Carver legacy in behavioral science, medical, energy and agricultural research. The contractual relationships that support Carver Foundation projects evidence the quality of research work underway here. The U.S. Department of Energy, Oak Ridge Associated Universities, the Department of the Army, Agency for International Development, The Alabama Research Institute, Martin Marrietta, PRICOR, and Tennessee Valley Authority are among the federal and industrial agencies that have made investments in research projects through the Carver Research Foundation. Agriculture, by far the largest research undertaking at Tuskegee University, attracts more than \$1 million a year.

black man the veil of ignorance and superstition and of revealing to this struggling man of promise the book of knowledge of life and the implements of education, whereby that man will finally master the book upon which there has already begun to shine the bright hopeful light of a dawning day. An inscription on the back of the monument notes; "This Monument is erected by contributions from Negroes in the United States as a Loving Tribute to the Memory of Their Great Leader and Benefactor."

HUNTINGTON MEMORIAL BUILDING

Everybody studies here—regardless of major. Named in honor of railroad millionaire Collis P. Huntington, Tuskegee University's main classroom building was first constructed in 1905. As with many of the buildings at Tuskegee University, Huntington Memorial has served different functions over the





TOUR GUIDE CODE

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Adams Hall M-10 | 45. Logan Hall L-15 |
| 2. Administration Building (old) L-12 | 46. Milbank Hall A-5 |
| 3. Armstrong Science Hall N-14 | 47. Moton Hall (Job Corps) G-11 |
| 4. Arts-Crafts C-10 | 48. Nurses Home K-7 |
| 5. Band Cottage O-14 | 49. The Oaks (Booker T. Washington Home) K-12 |
| 6. Booker T. Washington Monument H-10 | 50. O'Connor Hall (Nursing) L-6 |
| 7. Bookstore (Chambliss Building) I-12 | 51. Patterson Hall (Veterinary Medicine) H-4 |
| 8. Carnegie Hall K-12 | 52. Phelps Hall (ROTC) O-12 |
| 9. Carver Research Building N-15 | 53. Physical Plant P-10 |
| 10. Carver Museum J-10 | 54. Post Mortem Building H-4 |
| 11. Central Cooling Plant F-7 | 55. Power Plant O-9 |
| 12. Centralized (Veterinary) Medicine B-7 | 56. Residence Hall L-9 |
| 13. Chambliss Business House C-8 | 57. Rosenwald Center I-4 |
| 14. Clinical-Anatomy Building (Veterinary Medicine) I-3 | 58. Rockefeller Hall O-11 |
| 15. Dairy Barn B-5 | 59. ROTC Rifle Range O-13 |
| 16. Olivia Davidson Hall M-8 | 60. ROTC Supply O-12 |
| 17. Dormitory B H-5 | 61. Russell Hall J-6 |
| 18. Dormitory C J-5 | 62. Russell Nursery D-8 |
| 19. Dormitory E I-5 | 63. Sage Hall N-13 |
| 20. Dormitory F I-6 | 64. Security Building G-8 |
| 21. Dorothy Hall (Guesthouse) I-10 | 65. Tatum Hall K-8 |
| 22. Douglas Hall L-9 | 66. Thrasher Hall N-13 |
| 23. Emery I G-11 | 67. Tompkins Hall M-11 |
| 24. Emery II F-11 | 68. University Chapel I-8 |
| 25. Emery III E-10 | 69. Vocational Building C-7 |
| 26. Emery IV E-10 | 70. Washington Hall H-11 |
| 27. Emery Recreation Bldg. E-11 | 71. White Hall L-10 |
| 28. Engineering Building F-8 | 72. Willcox Hall A (Arch.) H-10 |
| 29. Extension Building C-7 | 73. Willcox Hall B G-10 |
| 30. Farm Mechanization Center D-6 | 74. Willcox Hall C G-10 |
| 31. Food Science Building C-5 | 75. Willcox D G-9 |
| 32. General Daniel "Chappie" James Center E-9 | 76. Willcox E F-9 |
| 33. Hollis Burke Frissell Library L-13 | 77. Woodruff Foods Processing Center D-6 |
| 34. Huntington Memorial Building (Academic) M-12 | |
| 35. Huntington Hall M-9 | |
| 36. Information Booth L-12 | |
| 37. James Hall M-6 | |
| 38. John A. Andrew Community Hospital L-4 | |
| 39. Kresge Center (Administration) G-9 | |
| 40. Large Animal Barn H-3 | |
| 41. Large Animal Care Center I-2 | |
| 42. Large Animal Ward H-3 | |
| 43. Laundromat O-9 | |
| 44. Little Theatre K-7 | |



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FOIA

F03-0020/06

THOMAS

Box Number

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DOC Document Type

NO Document Description

No of Doc Date Restriction
pages

1 LIST

2 ND B7(C)

RE ADVANCE TEAM

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C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

Bob -

We need to make sure →

- Mrs. Chappie James -
How inform? Travel?
- Gen. Randolph
 - Real or Honorary Tuskegee Airman?
 - Thru Senate by Thursday?
- Name of ^{current} President of Tuskegee Airman -
- Have Children of Thappie Jones
been invited to ~~and~~ attend
unveiling or do we need
to do this?

Mutt

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tions

2 DIAGRAM

2 5/10/1987 B7(E)

RE EVENT

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*signed by
Off. G. A. Baker
for Gary Bauer*

Fact Sheet on 1988 Student Aid Policies

The Administration recognizes the public good resulting from higher education and affirms the Federal role in providing all qualified students who want to go to college with access to the money they need. However, because the chief and most immediate beneficiary of higher education is the student who receives the education, it is appropriate that aid be made available primarily in the form of loans - the student in effect borrowing to finance an investment in himself. This approach also minimizes the cost of aid to taxpayers - many of whom will never benefit from a college education or the higher earnings it makes possible.

The Administration's 1988 proposals provide broad access to capital in a way that is fair to all -- taxpayers as well as beneficiaries. We would spend \$4.5 billion (unadjusted for credit reform financing changes) on grants, loan capital, and loan subsidies.

Key features:

- Any student currently receiving aid will continue to receive or qualify for aid under our proposals.
- Any students, regardless of income, would be eligible for loan aid limited only by the cost of education. Everyone would be able to afford to go to college of his or her choice. *to solve*
- Grants will be fewer but larger on average, and focused on the neediest. Greater emphasis will be placed upon loans.

Student aid would have three components:

- (1) Unsubsidized loans. We would continue Guaranteed Student Loans, with increased loan limits (~~as much as the cost of education~~) but reduced subsidies. (Note: much of the proposed cost savings is due to declining interest rates rather than new policies). Government should provide access to capital where it would otherwise be unobtainable.

- (2) Income Contingent Loans. This is the most important advance in student aid in 15 years. It allows students to borrow much more than is allowable under current loan programs, then pay it back on terms commensurate with their post-graduation earnings. The loans are unsubsidized. We would provide over \$600 million in new capital for colleges' and universities' revolving funds in 1988 - compared to only \$5 million provided for a demonstration project in 1987.
- (3) Grants to the neediest students. Pell grants originally were intended to go to only the very needy. The program has grown to the point where one of every four college students receives the grants. We propose to reduce it to one in six. Awards to students from families below the poverty line would be essentially unchanged.

The shift to more loans won't deprive students of a college education.

- Congress has been shifting the emphasis throughout the 1980s, and the percentage of high school graduates going to college has risen steadily (now 58%, the highest ever).
- Black enrollments have also stayed high. *Debate*
- A recent report from the U.S. Congress Joint Economic Committee found no evidence that loans change students' career decisions, affect enrollments of minorities or low income students, or cause other problems.
- Students with loans are more likely to graduate than those without loans.

Issue Paper on Institutional Aid to Black Colleges

Some in the black higher education community have expressed concern that the share of financial support going to black colleges seems to be declining.

The Administration has long had a deep and abiding interest in improving the viability of historically black colleges. In 1981 we issued our Executive Order on Historically Black Colleges and Universities which has made unprecedented progress in support to black colleges.

- o The Administration intervened to keep the nation's flagship black institutions -- Meharry Medical College and Fisk University from closing their doors.
- o Overall Federal support for these institutions has climbed from approximately \$545 million in FY 1981 to \$630 million by FY 1985, a 15.6% increase over the financial support provided during the final year of the previous administration.
- o We are establishing partnerships between these institutions and some of the nation's most accomplished science laboratories as a means of enhancing the science capability of black colleges.
- o We have a continuing procedure for identifying and overcoming obstacles which stand in the way of increased federal research and other contracts to black colleges.

You personally met with leaders of the black college community two months ago regarding institutional aid and key members of the Administration are holding follow-up discussions with them on this subject.

OPD
w/Ed.

talked to
John Hoover
Education

S.P.A.
to Secty

Issue Paper on Student Aid Policies

Among the prominent features of our student aid proposals for Fiscal Year 1988 is a continuation of the trend of greater emphasis on student loans than on student grants. Grants originally were intended to go to only the very needy. The program has grown to the point where one of every four college students receive the grants. We propose to reduce it to one in six.

However, the shift in emphasis to loans coincides with reports and surveys showing a decline in black student enrollment. Thus many student aid advocates are publicly making the assertion that the Administration's policies are having a detrimental impact on black enrollment in higher education.

It has been our view that the shift to more loans won't deprive students of a college education:

- o Congress has been shifting the emphasis throughout the 1980s, and the percentage of high school graduates going to college has risen steadily (now 58%, the highest ever).
- o Black enrollments have also stayed high. *After Reagan Administration after falling during Carter years.*
- o A recent report from the U.S. Congress' Joint Economic Committee found no evidence that loans change students' career decisions, affect enrollments of minorities or low income students.
- o Students with loans are more likely to graduate than those without loans.

You personally met with leaders of the black higher education community two months ago to listen to their concerns about black college enrollment and key members of the Administration are holding follow-up discussions on this subject.

Friday - INS - confusion -
LK - Political Affairs WB

MB

~~Novak~~

Redo Memo to Dukerstein since
Press Office

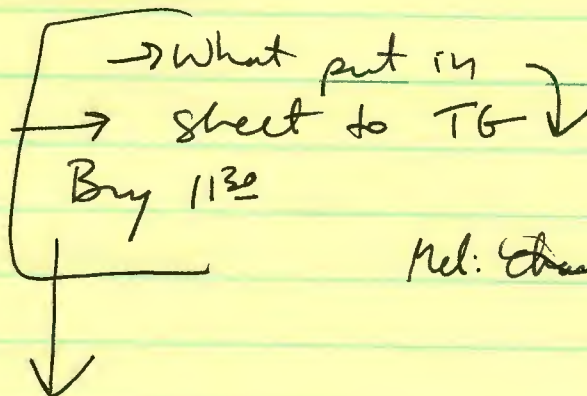
HB edit

MM to:

Green Herchel Howley
re: Mrs. C. Jones.

- Speeches - brief up
- T.P.s → Staff
- who where -
- Travel Auth
- Bros / Today
- M59p

Mrs. Jones -
Randolph
Questions - sheet



Rel: ~~changed to direct to Vert!~~

Speech
BP

==

MEMO

- Depart with AFS ✓
How many seats? MM + MB —
- Arrive Montgomery —
- Helicopter
Time?

- Where to where —
who meet there
- Motor - Heli to CJC
- Who meet at CJC
- Ribbon cutting?
Who on Dori's

##

Reminders

Lengths

What say

Where will press be

- Route to Commencement
where M/M

- 1 → Holiday dinner - 5:05
Dori's - who -
Mr. Cheyenne Jones

1) Address

2) Degree

3) Dignity

4) Healers

- Route to Depart
- Times - return

① What are themes/outlines
2 events?

WASH

②

→ Randolph → Get it there by Thursday

nm → Remarks 10 min → Blacks in Military??

(include R.L. movie narrate) - continuity.

nm → Tolence not mentioned → too much
attention → headline - same.

nm ?? Flight Jacket during dedication

(memo from Mel to Bauer) ④

→ memo to Pam re: Mel &

③

✓✓ Given King

✓✓ Topic TP → Dating
Bob / Depts

5000

~~Black~~ Black Press - ⑤

? Gown / Hat Size

List - Program
Dais

Bros for Dais -

nm Inside Unlikely 'steal outside

20
Dis - Greetings
- Deans
- Mr. Payton.
[Mrs Jones
Gov, etc.
rest - U.

In
Nat. Anthem
Invocation
Greetings - 2 min each - 6-7 Gov, etc.

Anthem - Ath
RL
Sp
Degree
Alumni Award - Daniel Jones
Degrees →
Payton.
Song
Recessional.

① Missouri Overall Ed. Budget
Student

② How many go to Tuskegee
→ Tuskegee University
→ # Graduates
→ (then what else)

③ HBCU

④ Ed. Budget

⑤ Student Aid.



Data
our fact sheet

1) Ed. Dept.
2) Sum of →

Persons Present

— President Reagan

— President Payton

— *Gov. Hunt*

Dr. Andrew Brimmer, Chair, Board of Trustees, Tuskegee University

— Mrs. Danice James Berry, Daughter of Gen James

— Mr. Daniel James, III, Son of Gen James

Gen. Randolph
Jerome Collins, first graduate in aerospace science engineering

Dr. Walter C. Bowie, Dean, School of Veterinary Medicine
Dr. Eloise Carter, Dean, School of Agriculture and Home Economics
Lt. Col. Lee C. Gamble, Professor of Military Science
Dr. Vascar Harris, Dean, School of Engineering and Architecture
Dr. Barbara Hatton, Dean, School of Education
Mrs. Cynthia C. Henderson, Director, Alumni Affairs
Dr. William L. Lester, Vice President for Academic Affairs
Lt. Col. Curtis McCarty, Professor of Aerospace Studies
Dr. Benjamin Newhouse, Dean, School of Business
Dr. Rosetta Sands, Dean, School of Nursing and Allied Health
Dr. Ollie C. Williamson, Dean, College of Arts and Sciences
Dr. Velma Blackwell, Special Assistant to the President
Mr. Henry Bowman, President, Tuskegee Airmen, Inc. ~~██████████~~

U. S. Senators Shelby and Heflin

Congressman Nichols

State Representative Thomas Reed (TU Trustee)
State Senator Corbett
General Randolph

Mr. Clint Larson, Honeywell
Mr. John McGuire - General Dynamics
Mr. Allen Borman - Rockwell International

Other Tuskegee University Trustees expected:

Mr. Russell, Mr. Gaston, Mr. Kirk, Mr. Farley, Mrs. Harvey,
Mr. Gridley and Mr. Hardin

- Daniel T. Williams
Chair
Convocations Committee

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 30, 1987

FORUM WITH FELLOWS OF THE COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS

DATE: April 1, 1987
LOCATION: Library, College of
Physicians of Philadelphia
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
TIME: 1:10 p.m.
FROM:  Mari Maseng

I. PURPOSE

To provide the opportunity for a discussion of health care issues with a focus on maintaining medical excellence as we move to the 21st century. This Forum is designed as a listening session for you.

II. BACKGROUND

The College of Physicians of Philadelphia was founded in 1787 by 24 of Philadelphia's most prominent physicians. It was the first society for medicine. For two centuries the College has sought to promote the general welfare by advocating for quality health care. Today, the College's 2,000 members continue to follow their motto, "Not For Oneself, But For All" as they seek quality care for their clients. The majority of members combine roles in academia with clinical practice.

The College maintains the largest medical library in the nation with volumes dating back to 1501. In addition the Mutter Medical Museum, also part of the College, has the finest collection of medical specimen in the U.S.

The forum participants were selected by the College as representing the best minds in their field of endeavor.

III. PARTICIPANTS

Lewis Coriell, M.D., Ph.D.
President, College of Physicians of Philadelphia
Director Emeritus, Coriell Institute for Research

Lewis (Bill) Bluemle, M.D.
Past President, College of Physicians of Philadelphia
President, Thomas Jefferson University

Paul Brucker, M.D.
Chair, Department of Family Medicine
Thomas Jefferson University

Maurice Clifford, M.D.
Commissioner of Health, City of Philadelphia
Past President, Medical College of Pennsylvania

Richard Rothman, M.D., Ph.d.
Head, Orthopedic Surgery, Pennsylvania Hospital
and Thomas Jefferson Hospital

William Kissick, M.D., Dr. P.H.
Chair, Public Health and Preventive Medicine
University of Pennsylvania

Claire Fagin, Ph.d.
Dean, School of Nursing
University of Pennsylvania

Robert Austrian, M.D.
President-Elect, College of Physicians of Philadelphia
Professor Emeritus, Department of Research Medicine
University of Pennsylvania

Edith Levit, M.D.
Vice-Chairman
National Board of Medical Examiners

Brooke Roberts, M.D.
Past President, College of Physicians of Philadelphia
Professor Emeritus - Surgery
University of Pennsylvania

- Dr. Otis Bowen will be accompanying you to the panel discussion and will be seated with the panel.
- Dr. Richard Davis will be a member of the audience.

IV. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

- 1:10 p.m. You enter the Library accompanied by Dr. Coriell and proceed to the table. Dr. Coriell will make introductory remarks.
- 1:12 p.m. You respond with brief remarks.
- 1:13 p.m. Dr. Bluemle (Blum-lee) panel moderator will make opening remarks and introduce the panel.

- 1:15 p.m. Five of the panel members will present prepared statements of approximately two minutes in length. (The number was kept to five in the interest of time.)
- 1:25 p.m. Dr. Bluemle will summarize the discussion points.
- 1:30 p.m. You respond.
- 1:35 p.m. Depart the Library to holding room. Refer to detailed schedule provided by Advance Office.

Attachment: Background material on health care issues and the City of Philadelphia

Note: Speechwriting is preparing talking points.

FACT SHEET ON AIDS EPIDEMIOLOGY

March 30, 1987

- o AIDS is characterized by a defect in a person's natural immunity to disease. People with AIDS are vulnerable to serious illnesses which would not be a threat to those whose immune systems function normally. AIDS is caused by a virus, usually referred to as HTLV-III, which is transmitted by sexual contact; needle sharing; from mother to child before, during, or after birth; or less commonly through blood transfusions.
- o As of January 12, 1987, CDC estimates there were 29,019 cases of AIDS reported in the United States since June 1981.
- o The three largest risk groups were homosexual/bisexual males (66 percent), heterosexual intravenous (IV) drug users (17 percent), and homosexual/bisexual males with a history of IV drug use (8 percent).
- o The number of Americans infected with the AIDS virus may be 100 times greater than the number with AIDS and is estimated at between 1.5 and 5 million, with a doubling time of about one year.
- o During 1991 alone, 145,000 cases of AIDS will require medical attention and 54,000 persons will die, bringing the cumulative number of AIDS deaths in this country to over 179,000.
- o Infection with the virus is 50% fatal within 7-10 years; the fatality rate may approach 100% within 12-15 years.
- o Dr. Robert Gallo, the U.S. scientist who isolated the AIDS virus, predicted that no cure for AIDS "would be found in anyone's lifetime."
- o The number of pediatric cases of AIDS will rise from the current level of 416 to more than 3,000 by 1991.
- o The most rapid increase in new AIDS cases is now seen in sexually active heterosexuals and transfusion recipients.
- o Nearly all those infected with the AIDS virus do not know it and spread disease in ignorance.
- o Most infected people could be identified with repeated blood tests, but there is no mechanism to identify them now.

- o New infections with the AIDS virus could be reduced or eliminated by applying appropriate public health measures, as was done for syphilis before a cure was found.

FEDERAL RESPONSE TO THE AIDS EPIDEMIC TO DATE

Scientific

- o Discovery of the virus that causes AIDS.
- o Development of a blood test for AIDS virus antibody.
- o Development of AIDS treatment agents (including AZT, which has now been licensed by the FDA).
- o Preliminary work on an AIDS vaccine.

Information

As the scientific efforts have yielded data, the Federal Government has conveyed information on AIDS to influence public policy and individual behavior. This information effort has included:

- o Recommendations for blood bank testing, leading to protection of the blood supply.
- o Publication of the Surgeon General's Report on AIDS, as directed by the President.
- o The President's approval of principles that should guide the Federal Government in providing AIDS information to the public and publication of the PHS AIDS Information/Education Plan.

Budget

- o The Federal Government spent over \$660 million on AIDS between FY82 and FY86. The President's FY88 Budget proposes over \$1.75 billion for FY87-88 and includes funds for research, education and treatment of AIDS victims.

MEDICARE & MEDICAID FACT SHEET

March 30, 1987

Medicare

- o Approximately 52 million of the Nation's poor, elderly and disabled people will have their health care needs met through Federal programs in 1988, an increase of 5 million people, or 11 percent, above 1980 levels.
- o These programs are expected to aid approximately one in every five Americans in 1988.
- o Medicare outlays increased by 127% between 1980 and 1988.
- o Medicaid expenditures over the same time period grew by 92%.
- o In the first half of the 1980s, Medicare expenditures increased an average of 12.4 percent a year. Only defense spending (11.9%), interest costs (15%) and agriculture payments (22.7%) grew comparably.
- o The President's budget proposes to slow this growth rate to 8 percent a year. Thus Medicare spending would be \$104 billion by 1992, over 260% of the amount spent in 1981.
- o The Administration has begun to succeed at controlling growth in hospital expenditures, which grew by only 2 percent from 1985 to 1986, after almost doubling between 1980 and 1985.
- o The Administration intends to promote competition, capitation and other methods of free-market enterprise to stimulate health care service efficiency and enhance quality of care. We plan to increase choices for beneficiaries and providers.
- o The Administration will expand opportunities for Medicare beneficiaries to enroll in a wider range of private health benefits organizations.

Medicaid

- o Medicaid has grown at an annual rate of 10% since 1980. The best strategy to slow the rate of increase in Federal and State Medicaid expenditures is capitation.

- o A new feature in the FY88 budget, and one that holds much promise, would provide to the States financial incentives to place Medicaid recipients in capitation. States would receive an enriched Federal matching rate for the first three years of each new capitation project. In return the State would systematically reduce its Medicaid expenditures over the three years to 95% of what it would have spent under fee-for-service.
- o Capitation can contribute to higher quality care because it would end sporadic, disjointed, and inappropriate care.

CATASTROPHIC ILLNESS INSURANCE FOR THE ELDERLY FACT SHEET

March 30, 1987

- o In the 1986 State of the Union address, the President charged Secretary Bowen with making recommendations on how the private sector and government can work together to address the problems of affordable insurance for those whose life savings would be otherwise threatened when catastrophic illness strikes.
- o In November 1986, in a comprehensive report on catastrophic illness expenses, Secretary Bowen presented a series of options on how to address this issue.
- o On February 6, 1987, the President approved the development and submission of legislation that would restructure Medicare and include catastrophic protection with an actuarially sound additional premium. There would be an annual limit of \$2000 per year of out-of-pocket expenses for all Medicare Part A and Part B deductibles and coinsurance. The annual premium for Part B would be raised by about \$60.
- o All 31 million Medicare Part B beneficiaries are eligible to participate in this new program.
- o The President also approved actions to improve catastrophic illness insurance protection for the general population under 65, by having government work with the private sector to educate the public about the risks, costs, and financing options available for catastrophic illness insurance, as well as the limitations of coverage for such expenses under public insurance programs.
- o In addition, the President approved the following innovations and initiatives:
 - work with States to develop risk pools;
 - provide greater flexibility in managing State Medicaid programs;
 - direct Treasury to study the impact of tax policy changes if catastrophic illness insurance was to be used by employers as a tax deduction.

- o Long-term care for the elderly is also being addressed through Treasury Department studies on the feasibility of establishing individual medical accounts combined with insurance, to permit tax-advantaged withdrawal of funds for long-term care expenses.
- o HHS is also aggressively encouraging Medicare beneficiaries to enroll in private health plans, such as HMOs, which offer catastrophic coverage.

TORT REFORM FACT SHEET

March 30, 1987

- o In February 1986, the President approved "the drafting and submission to Congress of product liability, government contractor liability, and Federal government liability legislative proposals...."
- o In its report, the Tort Policy Working Group also made the following eight tort reform recommendations:
 - Return to a fault-based standard for liability.
 - Base causation findings on credible scientific and medical evidence and opinions.
 - Eliminate joint and several liability in cases where defendants have not acted in concert.
 - Limit non-economic damages (such as pain and suffering, mental anguish, or punitive damages) to a fair and reasonable maximum dollar amount.
 - Provide for periodic (instead of lump-sum) payments of damages for future medical care or lost income.
 - Reduce awards in cases where a plaintiff can be compensated by certain collateral sources to prevent a windfall double recovery.
 - Limit attorneys' contingency fees to reasonable amounts on a "sliding scale."
 - Encourage use of alternative dispute resolution mechanisms to resolve cases out of court.
- o A report, "An Update on the Liability Crisis," issued in March 1987, provides a current analysis of the insurance liability crisis in the United States including medical liability.
- o Premiums appear to have stabilized at higher levels, but higher deductibles, lower coverage limits, additional policy exclusions and limitations have accompanied this stabilization.
- o Legislation has also been developed to address the issue of compensation of victims of individuals injured by the improper administering of vaccines.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 30, 1987

MEMORANDUM TO DAVID CHEW

FROM: FRANK J. DONATELLI

SUBJECT: Philadelphia Trip

Current local and regional issues:

Mayor's Race

Incumbent Mayor Wilson Goode (D) is running for re-election after serving his 1st 4 year term. His May 19 primary opponent is Ed Rendell (D) a former DA. Goode is favored to win his primary.

On the Republican side former Democrat Mayor Frank Rizzo switched parties to run on the GOP ticket. He has the endorsement of the Republican city committee. His opponent in the primary is John Egan the 1983 GOP nominee.

The major issue in the race is competence, particularly Mayor Goode's handling of the MOVE crisis. In May '85 five adults and six children were killed when police dropped a bomb on the headquarters of a radical group called MOVE. A grand jury report on the mayor's involvement in the MOVE case is expected in June.

Economic

Unemployment continues to improve in Philadelphia -- Jan '87 was 4.8% compared to Jan '86 rate of 5.9% For Pennsylvania the rates are -- Jan '87 5.7%; Jan '86 7.2%

Intergovernmental

The US Navy is considering a plan to allow the city to build a "trash to steam" facility at the Philadelphia Navy Yard. This plan is supported by the city, but opposed by nearby residents. Trash disposal is a regional issue as the city has no trash facility and has to send its trash out of state.

The city council is considering imposing a ban on the purchase of South African goods and a ban on city contracts with companies that do business with South Africa.

Our proposal to charge "user fees" to tourists to view the Liberty Bell caused quite a stir.

The Highway Transit Bill contained funds for SEPTA (Southeast Pennsylvania Transit Authority) and our veto of that bill is a real concern.

City Councilmember Joan Specter (R) is the wife of Senator Arlen Specter.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

4/22/87

MEMORANDUM

TO: MARI MASENG (Coordinate with James Hooley)

FROM: FREDERICK J. RYAN, JR. *FJR*

SUBJECT: APPROVED PRESIDENTIAL ACTIVITY

MEETING: Give Commencement Address and Dedicate "Chappie James Center" at Tuskegee University in Tuskegee, Alabama

DATE: May 10, 1987

TIME: To be determined

DURATION: To be determined

LOCATION: Tuskegee, Alabama

BACKUP LOCATION:

REMARKS REQUIRED: Yes

MEDIA COVERAGE: Coordinate with Press Office

FIRST LADY PARTICIPATION:

NOTE: PROJECT OFFICER, SEE ATTACHED CHECKLIST

W. Ball
P. Buchanan
D. Chew
J. Courtemanche
M. Coyne
E. Crispen
M. Daniels
T. Dawson
D. Dellinger
A. Dolan
J. Erkenbeck
L. Faulkner
C. Fuller

W. Henkel
J. Hooley
A. Kingon
J. Kuhn
M. Archambault
J. Miller
R. Riley
R. Shaddick
B. Shaddix
L. Speakes
G. Walters
WHCA Audio/Visual
WHCA Operations
J. Lamb

January 12, 1987

Dear Dr. Payton:

On behalf of the President, I wish to express his thanks for your kind invitation to be the Commencement Speaker at Tuskegee University on May 10, 1987.

The President is pleased to accept. This has been entered on his schedule for May 10, and nearer the date Mr. James Hooley, Director, Presidential Advance Office, will contact you about the President's visit with you.

The President's acceptance of this invitation should not be announced to anyone until official notification is given by the White House Press Office, and any public announcement of this event must be coordinated with that office.

You should be aware that certain physical facility requirements exist for any Presidential appearance. The costs associated with these requirements are generally the responsibility of the host and are summarized on the attached list.

If you wish to alter the current plans for this event in any way, such as changing any part of the format, the location, or the participants, please direct your request for the proposed change to the Office of Presidential Appointments and Scheduling.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

FREDERICK C. RYAN, JR.
Director, Presidential
Appointments and Scheduling

Dr. Benjamin F. Payton
President
Tuskegee University
Tuskegee, AL 36088

FJR:MHR:emu 1FJR
cc and incoming to Helen Donaldson for May 10, 1987 files

cc: The Vice President, Tom Dawson, Al Kingon, Pat Buchanan, Larry Speakes, Speechwriters, Sandy Warfield, Bill Henkel and Jim Hooley

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 23, 1986

MEMORANDUM FOR THE CHIEF OF STAFF

FROM: PAT BUCHANAN 
SUBJECT: Presidential Recognition of Black Soldiers

The President was warmly received last Friday when he spoke of the contribution black soldiers have made to our Armed Forces. This issue is tailor-made for the President: saluting men and women who defend our country while they advance through individual merit, not special favors or quotas.

Ronald Reagan, honorary Tuskegee Airman, could confound the black establishment by speaking out for the black soldier. This would be done in two steps:

1. A Presidential by-line article, in Jet Magazine or other mainstream black publication after November, in which RR reviews the impressive record of black military history and commends today's black soldier. Focus would be on the values the military experience instills in these fine men and women.
2. Dedication of the Chappie James Aerospace Science and Health Education Center at the Tuskegee Institute next February. This facility, the first of its kind on a black campus, simply would not have been built without the financial assistance of the Reagan Administration. RR should take appropriate credit and give Chappie the salute he deserves, building upon the themes contained in the article.

A recent essay in the Atlantic pointed out that blacks are thriving in our Armed Forces, but that traditional black political leaders only ignore their brothers in arms. The President should go directly to the men and women in uniform who serve in the spirit of Chappie James, whose motto was "build a nation, not tear it down."

With your approval, we'll get things underway.

Approve _____

Disapprove _____

DRAFT OUTLINE OF PRESIDENTIAL ARTICLE
FOR JET MAGAZINE

- o Recognize the outstanding achievements of black officers, including those presently serving in senior command positions. Make the specific point that the contributions of these men and women are too often overlooked by their fellow man.
- o Review the impressive history of black military service, from the revolutionary war to the present.
- o Commend the Armed Forces as the most successfully integrated institution in the country.
- o Congratulate the young men and women who are now leaving the inner cities for the Armed Forces. They are making a decision that will give them tremendous personal rewards while keeping the Nation free.
- o Discuss the values these men and women learn in the military: pride; discipline; teamwork; advancing through individual merit.
- o Applaud the Armed Forces' successful campaign to keep our men and women in uniform drug-free.

PROPOSED PRESIDENTIAL DEDICATION OF
GENERAL DANIEL "CHAPPIE" JAMES
CENTER FOR AEROSPACE SCIENCE AND HEALTH EDUCATION.

The Center, made possible by a \$9 million grant from the Department of Education, will house the only degree-granting aerospace science and engineering program located at a black university.

Chappie James, the first black four-star general in the U.S. Air Force, is a Tuskegee alumnus. Another famous Tuskegee ROTC alumnus is Col. Dick Tolliver, the first black pilot of an F-15.

The Tuskegee campus was used to train the Tuskegee Airmen, a special corps of black pilots in WWII. RR narrated a training film for this corps and was named an honorary Airman.

The dedication is scheduled to take place in February or March of 1987. Surviving veterans of the Tuskegee Airmen, as well as all black officers of flag rank, could be brought together for this historic event.

Tuskegee's rural location and proximity to major military facilities (Columbus, Georgia) offer certain advantages in terms of Presidential transportation and security.

3/

420571

Tuskegee University

Founded by Booker T. Washington



Office of the President

July 31, 1986

The President
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Mr. President:

I had an excellent meeting with Vice President George Bush last week, just before he left for the Middle Eastern tour. We discussed the progress we are making toward completing the "General Daniel 'Chappie' James Center for Aerospace Science and Health Education." We are most grateful for the help provided by you and the Vice President in getting the grant of \$9 million from the United States Congress to help construct the facility.

I am writing you now, at Vice President's Bush suggestion, to invite you to be the Commencement speaker at Tuskegee University on May 10, 1987, and to help us formally dedicate the new "Chappie" James Center, which is now about 50 percent completed. This will mark the University's 102 Commencement and its first opportunity to honor one of its most illustrious graduates, General "Chappie" James, along with the entire corps of Tuskegee Airmen.

You will recall that "Chappie" James was not only the first black American to achieve the rank of four-star General in the United States Armed Forces, but was also the first and only black American to become Commander of the North American Aerospace Defense Command (NORAD). He was superbly educated by his Alma Mater to take on these enormous responsibilities.

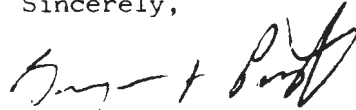
You were most gracious early in 1984, following the official presentation of the grant letter to help us construct the "Chappie" James Center, in ushering me through the Rose Garden to the wing of the White House where you spoke so warmly and eloquently about the Tuskegee Airmen, representatives of whom were special guests of yours at that ceremony. In your remarks accepting the gift of a Tuskegee Airmen's jacket, you reminded the entire assembly of your early acquaintance with the airmen during World War II and of the special speech you made regarding their bravery and distinction.

Page Two
The President
July 31, 1986

I know that you get many requests to speak, but I do believe that this invitation carries a special distinctiveness and uniqueness. It would enable you to speak at the best known and most widely recognized of the historically black universities and receive the honorary Doctor of Laws degree, while providing a fitting climax to a program you helped us get started in honor of a great American patriot and General. The fact that this is the first such program in aerospace science engineering at an historically black university only adds to the appropriateness of the role we have asked you to play.

I hope you will be able to give us a positive reply at your very early convenience.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Benjamin F. Payton", with a stylized flourish at the end.

Benjamin F. Payton
President

BFP:p

cc: The Honorable George Bush

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

DRAFT

PROPOSED SUMMARY SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT

SUNDAY, MAY 10, 1987

9:00 a.m. THE PRESIDENT proceeds to Marine One for boarding.

OPEN PRESS COVERAGE

9:05 a.m. MARINE ONE departs The South Lawn en route Andrews Air Force Base.

Flight Time: 10 mins.

9:15 a.m. MARINE ONE arrives Andrews Air Force Base.

OPEN PRESS COVERAGE
CLOSED ARRIVAL/DEPARTURE

THE PRESIDENT deplanes.

Met by:

TBD

OPEN PRESS COVERAGE

THE PRESIDENT proceeds to Air Force One for boarding.

9:20 a.m. AIR FORCE ONE departs Andrews Air Force Base en route Montgomery Alabama.

Flight Time: 1 hr. 45 mins.
Time Change: - 1 hr.
Food Service TBD

10:05 a.m. AIR FORCE ONE arrives Maxwell Air Force Base,
CDT Montgomery, Alabama.

OPEN PRESS COVERAGE
CLOSED ARRIVAL/DEPARTURE

THE PRESIDENT deplanes and proceeds to Marine One for boarding.

04/29/87 2:00 p.m.

10:10 a.m. MARINE ONE departs Maxwell Air Force Base en route
Tuskegee University landing zone.

Flight Time: 25 mins.

10:35 a.m. MARINE ONE arrives Tuskegee University landing zone.

OPEN PRESS COVERAGE
CLOSED ARRIVAL/DEPARTURE

THE PRESIDENT deplanes and proceeds to motorcade for
boarding.

10:40 a.m. THE PRESIDENT departs Tuskegee University landing zone
en route Tuskegee University, General Daniel "Chappie"
James Center.

Drive Time: 5 mins.

10:45 a.m. THE PRESIDENT arrives General Daniel "Chappie" James
Center and proceeds inside for dedication ceremony.

Met by:

TBD

OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPHER ONLY

10:50 a.m. THE PRESIDENT proceeds to dais and is seated.

TBD introduces THE PRESIDENT.

10:55 a.m. THE PRESIDENT proceeds to podium and makes remarks.

PRESS COVERAGE TBD

11:05 a.m. THE PRESIDENT concludes remarks and cuts ribbon.

PRESS COVERAGE TBD

11:10 a.m. THE PRESIDENT concludes General Daniel "Chappie" James
Center dedication ceremony and proceeds to holding
room.

THE PRESIDENT arrives holding room.

11:20 a.m. THE PRESIDENT departs holding room en route Auditorium
off-stage announcement area.

THE PRESIDENT arrives Auditorium off-stage announcement
area.

Ruffles and Flourishes
Announcement (off-stage)
"Hail to the Chief"

11:25 a.m. THE PRESIDENT proceeds on-stage and is seated.

TBD introduces THE PRESIDENT

11:30 a.m. THE PRESIDENT proceeds to podium and makes remarks.

OPEN PRESS COVERAGE

11:50 a.m. THE PRESIDENT concludes remarks and remains standing.

TBD makes a presentation to THE PRESIDENT.

OPEN PRESS COVERAGE

11:55 a.m. THE PRESIDENT accepts presentation and proceeds to holding room.

THE PRESIDENT arrives holding room.

12:00 p.m. THE PRESIDENT departs holding room en route motorcade for boarding.

12:05 p.m. THE PRESIDENT departs General Daniel "Chappie" James Center en route Tuskegee University landing zone.

Drive Time: 5 mins.

12:10 p.m. THE PRESIDENT arrives Tuskegee University landing zone and proceeds to Marine One for boarding.

12:15 p.m. MARINE ONE departs Tuskegee University landing zone en route Maxwell Air Force Base.

Flight Time: 25 mins.

12:40 p.m. MARINE ONE arrives Maxwell Air Force Base.

OPEN PRESS COVERAGE
CLOSED ARRIVAL/DEPARTURE

THE PRESIDENT deplanes.

Met by:

TBD

OPEN PRESS COVERAGE

THE PRESIDENT proceeds to Air Force One for boarding.

04/29/87 2:00 p.m.

SUNDAY, MAY 10, 1987

DRAFT

PAGE 4

12:45 p.m. AIR FORCE ONE departs Montgomery, Alabama en route
Andrews Air Force Base.

Flight Time: 1 hr. 35 mins.

Time Change: + 1 hr.

Food Service: TBD

3:20 p.m. AIR FORCE ONE arrives Andrews Air Force Base.
EDT

THE PRESIDENT deplanes and proceeds to Marine One for
boarding.

3:25 p.m. MARINE ONE departs Andrews Air Force Base en route The
South Lawn.

Flight Time: 10 mins.

3:35 p.m. MARINE ONE arrives The South Lawn.

OPEN PRESS COVERAGE

THE PRESIDENT deplanes and proceeds inside.

04/29/87 2:00 p.m.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 27, 1987

NOTE TO MEL BRADLEY
BOB HOBSON

FROM: MATT ZACHARI

Just a reminder, Mari wants by COB tomorrow a one page memo from Mari to Tony Dolan, cc: Griscom about what points must be made in the Tuskegee commencement address, and what other points you would like made.

Also, you should draft a memo to Henkel re: who Mari should try to get onto Air Force One (Mrs. Chappie James; anyone else?).

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 28, 1987

MEMORANDUM FOR WILLIAM HENKEL

FROM: MARI MASENG

**SUBJECT: Dedication of "Chappie James" Center for Aerospace
and Health Science at Tuskegee University**

Mel Bradley believes that having Mrs. James -- Chappie's widow -- accompany the President on the flight to Tuskegee would add greatly to the success of this event. I agree. Could we accommodate her?

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 28, 1987

MEMORANDUM FOR ANTHONY DOLAN

FROM: MARI MASENG

SUBJECT: Commencement Address and Remarks Dedicating the
"Chappie James" Center for Aerospace and Health
Science at Tuskegee University

Mel Bradley believes that the commencement address presents an excellent opportunity for the President to communicate his goal and agenda of economic independence for black Americans, a theme which accurately captures the aspirations of the black population. I concur. There seems to be too little public awareness of improvements within the economy with respect to blacks as well as our successful initiatives involving minority business, job training, education reform, and support of black colleges. We also believe that it is important to address the subject of racial violence, particularly if it can be done in such fashion as not to compete with the dominant theme.

The remarks for the dedication ceremony should emphasize the fact that this is another chapter in the President's long history of support for black airmen which began in 1944 when he narrated a promotional film about black Army Air Corp pilots being trained at Tuskegee. It has culminated thus far in the participation of three black astronauts in space missions during his Administration as well as in his pending promotion of Air Force Lt. General Randolph to four star rank.

cc: Tom Griscom