

# Ronald Reagan Presidential Library

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### **Collection:**

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### **Folder Title:**

[President's Trip to Tuskegee University  
05/09/1987-05/10/1987] (3 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] (3)

**FOIA**

F03-0020/06

**Box Number**

THOMAS

72

DOC NO	Doc Type	Document Description	No of Pages	Doc Date	Restrictions
1	LIST	RE ADVANCE TEAM	1	ND	B7(C)

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]
- B-4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
- B-6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
- B-7 Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
- B-8 Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
- 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.

# THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 4, 1987

MEMORANDUM FOR MARI MASENG

FROM: BOB HOBSON -  
MATT ZACHARI *MZ*

SUBJECT: Pre-Advance Trip to Tuskegee

Today's pre-advance trip to Tuskegee went well. A few points you may want to be aware of:

-- There will be two events at Tuskegee: the dedication of the Chappie James Center and the commencement address. The dedication will take place outside the Chappie James Center and the commencement will take place inside the same Center. The University thought the dedication would be a simple photo-op outside the building and any relevant remarks regarding the dedication would be incorporated into the commencement address. We felt that the themes should be separate, therefore requiring two different sets of remarks, and Advance and Speechwriting agreed. Therefore, there will be brief remarks dedicating the Chappie James Center with the unveiling of the name sign outside the building. Speechwriting is preparing both the remarks and address.

-- Regarding demonstrations at the University: the University does not expect any demonstrations, but when the Vice President was at Tuskegee, a small group from outside picketed regarding South African policy and the freeing of Nelson Mandela. The University will keep us informed of any planned demonstrations.

Speechwriting might not include tolerance in the commencement address, fearing that only that issue would get headlines and not other topics. We will check on this and let you know if you need to do anything.

brief sequence of events:

- Land Maxwell Air Force Base, Montgomery, Alabama
- Helicopter to Tuskegee (30 min)
- Dedicate Chappie James Center
  - Brief Remarks
  - Press Pool
- Enter Gymnasium
  - Deliver Commencement Address (open press)
  - Receive Honorary Degree
  - Decision whether to remain throughout ceremony TBD
- Return to D.C.

This is just a brief summary - we will be happy to cover in detail if you wish.

*Bobson has  
said repeatedly that  
to be sure should be included  
speech at the meeting  
place of the  
where is outline  
give to me by 10:00  
PM.*

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 4, 1987

MEMORANDUM FOR ALL PRE-ADVANCE PARTICIPANTS

FROM: W. GREY TERRY

SUBJECT: THE PRE-ADVANCE TRIP TO TUSKEGEE, ALABAMA ON  
MONDAY, MAY 4, 1987 FOR THE TRIP OF THE  
PRESIDENT TO TUSKEGEE ON MAY 10, 1987

On Monday, May 4, 1987, the weather in Tuskegee will be: Partly cloudy with a 30% chance of rain and temperatures in the high 70's.

C-9 MANIFEST

Office of Presidential Advance

W. Grey Terry - Deputy Director of Presidential Advance  
Gary Foster - Assistant Director of Presidential Advance for Press  
Michael Lake - Lead Advance \*  
Thomas Pernice - Press Advance \*  
Pamela Stevens - Trip Coordinator  
John Gullickson - Site Advance \*\*

Office of Public Liaison

Bob Hobson, Staff Assistant  
Matt Zachari, Staff Assistant

Office of Speechwriting

Carol Hayes - Researher

Military Office

Major Ron Thomas - Military Aide to the President  
Ken Bassmann - WHCA Operations  
Jerry Griffith - WHCA T.O. \*  
Greg Miller - Air Force One Advance  
Rob Bridgers - HMX \*  
Scott Douglas - WHCA A.V. \*

\* Will remain at the Ramada Inn East 205/277-2200

\*\* Will meet in Alabama

05/04/87 8:00 a.m.

# WITHDRAWAL SHEET

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[PRESIDENT'S TRIP TO TUSKEGEE UNIVERSITY 05/09/1987-05/10/1987] (3)

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*DOC Document Type*

*NO Document Description*

*No of  
pages*

*Doc Date*   *Restric-  
tions*

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1   LIST

1   ND   B7(C)

RE ADVANCE TEAM

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

8:30 a.m. Vans depart West Basement en route Andrews Air Force Base.

Drive Time: 30 mins.

9:00 a.m. Vans arrive Andrews Air Force Base. Proceed to C-9 for boarding.

9:10 a.m. C-9 aircraft departs Andrews Air Force Base en route Montgomery, Alabama.

Flight Time: 1 hr. 55 mins.

Time Change: None

Food Service: Full Breakfast

10:05 a.m. C-9 aircraft arrives Maxwell Air Force Base, Base Operations Ramp (205/293-6961). Proceed to bus for transportation to Tuskegee University.

Met by:

LTC Curtis McCarty, Tuskegee University  
(205) 271-1902 (o)

10:10 a.m. Bus departs Maxwell Air Force Base en route Tuskegee University.

Drive Time: 1 hr.

11:10 a.m. Bus arrives Tuskegee University. Proceed inside to Kresge Center for meeting (205) 727-8502.

11:15 a.m. Meeting begins.

Met by:

Dr. William Lester, Vice President,  
Academic Affairs

Mr. J.J. Johnson, Director of Public  
Information

Mr. George Howell, Director of Physical  
Plans

Mr. Daniel Williams, Chairman of  
Convocations

Mr. Booker Conley, Campus Architect

Mr. Curtis Rabin, Chief of Security

Mrs. Pauline Punch, Executive Assistant  
to the President

12:00 p.m. Meeting concludes. Proceed on site survey.

05/04/87 8:00 a.m.

SITE SURVEY: General Daniel "Chappie" James Center

12:50 p.m. Site Survey concludes. Return to Kresge Center for wrap-up meeting.

1:10 p.m. Wrap-up meeting concludes. Proceed to Bus for transportation to Maxwell Air Force Base.

Drive Time: 1 hr.

2:10 p.m. Bus arrives Maxwell Air Force Base. Proceed on site survey.

2:20 p.m. Conclude site survey. Proceed to C-9 aircraft for boarding.

2:25 p.m. C-9 departs Montgomery, Alabama en route Andrews Air Force Base.

Flight Time: 1 hr. 45 mins.

Time Change: + 1 hr.

Food Service: Lunch

5:10 p.m. C-9 arrives Andrews Air Force Base. Proceed to van for transportation to The White House.

Drive Time: 30 mins.

5:40 p.m. Van arrives the West Basement, The White House.

05/04/87 8:00 a.m.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 5, 1987

MEMORANDUM FOR GARY BAUER

FROM:

MEL BRADLEY *MB*

SUBJECT:

Points to be Covered in the President's Tuskegee  
Address

Attached is an outline of some of the essential points contained  
in my memo of May 1st and my discussion with Dana Rohrabacher.

cc: Mari Maseng



Points to be Covered in Tuskegee University  
Commencement Remarks

Theme:

Economic Independence: President Reagan's vision and agenda for Black Americans

- Points: (1) There is still some distance to go in black America's long march toward equal rights.
- a. Racial tolerance is one example.
  - b. Fair housing is another.
  - c. But the full weight of the government stands against any who seek through fear or intimidation to deny black Americans the full rights to which they are entitled.
  - d. The Administration supports and will shortly introduce legislation strengthening fair housing enforcement.
- (2) But these remaining challenges cannot not mask the fact that black Americans have achieved great progress in vindicating the equal protections to which they are entitled, e.g.
- voting
  - education
  - accommodations
  - etc.
- (3) And these examples represent just the tip of the iceberg, because as the Poet Sterling Brown predicted, "strong black men and women keep coming, and strong black men and women keep getting stronger."
- (4) The President has deeply held convictions on civil rights, e.g.
- (5) But the President also understands that these rights are empty rights if not accompanied by a good measure of economic independence.
- (6) His vision of economic independence for black Americans is backed up by a solid policy agenda:

- a regenerated economy
- an unprecedently successful minority business development program
- JTPA
- greater access to quality education
- pro-family tax reform policy
- enterprise zones
- welfare reform

May 5, 1987

NOTE TO MEL BRADLEY  
BOB HOBSON

FROM: MATT ZACHARI, *4/2*

THINGS THAT NEED IMMEDIATE ATTENTION:

- I. OUTLINES For Address and Dedication  
- Copies to Bauer and Mari ASAP

II. BRIEFING PAPERS

- Talking points on issues from Cabinet agencies  
Bob talked with people at Education re: grants and  
things - we need by COB Thursday  
Do we need talking points on South Africa/Mandela?
- Gwen King sheet on local elected officials  
She now says they can't do, OPL should do  
Mel - bring up with Mari
- OPL Briefing Paper - by COB Thursday

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

Date: 5/6

TO: Matt

FROM: BRENDA WONG  
Office of Public Liaison

Comments by WBS  
today.

**WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM**DATE: 5/5/87 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: C.O.B. 5/6/87SUBJECT: PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS: COMMENCEMENT CEREMONY AT TUSKEGEE UNIVERSITY

	ACTION FYI			ACTION FYI	
VICE PRESIDENT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	GRISCOM	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BAKER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	HENKEL	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DUBERSTEIN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	HOBBS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
MILLER - OMB	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	KING	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BALL	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	MASENG	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BAUER	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	MILLER - ADMIN.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
CARLUCCI	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	RISQUE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
CRIBB	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	RYAN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
CULVAHOUSE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	SPRINKEL	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DAWSON	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	TUTTLE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DONATELLI	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	DOLAN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
FITZWATER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	GRAHAM	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

**REMARKS:**

Please provide any comments/recommendation to Tony Dolan by close of business on Wednesday, May 6th, with an info copy to my office. Thanks.

**RESPONSE:**

*Callings changed*  
*pre-11:48*  
 87 MAY 6 11:48  
*ph. call*

RECEIVED OPL-WW

Rhett Dawson  
Ext. 2702

(Rohrabacher/ARD)  
May 5, 1987  
5:30 p.m.

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS: COMMENCEMENT CEREMONY AT TUSKEGEE  
UNIVERSITY  
TUSKEGEE, ALABAMA  
SUNDAY, MAY 10, 1987

Thank you. President Payton, distinguished faculty members, graduates-to-be, and, of course, proud parents. It is an honor for me to be here sharing this special day with you.

This is a most fitting day for a graduation ceremony because it coincides with the day we give thanks to the individuals to whom we really owe everything, people who sacrificed and sometimes went without themselves, so we could have happier, more complete lives.

Today, we remember and give thanks to our mothers. I'd like to have every woman who has a child graduating today to stand. (Pause) Ladies, we honor your children today for their outstanding accomplishments, but we know that you deserve our accolades as well. God bless you and thank you for all you've done to bring this happy day about.

Today, you young people end one phase of your life and begin another. Your parents, your teachers, all of us, are genuinely excited for you. There is a story of a diplomat who caught a taxi in Washington and, on the long ride to Dulles International Airport, struck up a conversation with his cabbie. The young man mentioned he would be graduating in a few weeks, and the diplomat asked what kind of work he intended to pursue. "I don't know," replied the cabbie. "I haven't decided yet."

Once at Dulles Airport, the diplomat caught a plane which took him to Moscow. There he caught a taxi and, speaking fluent Russian, struck up a conversation with his driver. This cabbie, too, would soon be graduating, and when the diplomat asked what line of work he planned to pursue the cabbie replied, "I don't know. They haven't decided yet."

In a free society, as that story suggests, the individual makes the ultimate decision as to the direction of his or her life. This freedom is one of the greatest sources of strength from which this or any country can draw, a wellspring of hope that can be seen in the optimism of free people. And looking out over your faces today, one cannot but have confidence in you and in our country's future.

This generation, your generation, of Americans will usher the world into a new era of freedom and progress, a time when our technology and our creativity will carry us beyond anything that we can now imagine. Already computers are expanding our productivity and opening doors of opportunity only dreamed of a short time ago. Small businesses, for example, have computer capabilities formerly reserved for giant corporations.

When I was attending college -- now I know many of you probably think that was back when dinosaurs roamed the Earth -- but actually, it was about the time Moses parted the Red Sea. Seriously, the goals Americans set for themselves in the days of my youth seem so modest: indoor plumbing, electricity, owning a family car, having a telephone or a radio crystal set. Traveling to distant cities was rare, traveling overseas was

within reach of only a tiny minority. For my family, even going to a movie was not always in reach.

Today, we explore technology that might someday conquer the remaining threats to health and longevity. While jet airlines carry middle-income passengers from coast to coast and overseas, our engineers are busy developing crafts that one day will take off from a runway and carry us into space, national aerospace planes that will deliver us anywhere in the world in a few hours time. Scientists are discovering secrets that may bring pollution-free electric cars and magnetic trains that carry cargo and travelers at speeds of 300 or 400 m.p.h.

During my teens, half of all Americans were still on the farm, more often than not, toiling with farm animals to achieve extremely limited production. It took \_\_\_ farmers to feed \_\_\_ Americans in those days. Those were also the days when most people, trying to earn a meager living, shut their eyes to the injustices suffered by minority citizens.

It was Thomas Jefferson who once said, "I like dreams of the future better than the history of the past." Americans have never lacked vision, never lacked the desire or the courage to attempt great deeds.

After the Second World War, during another time of tremendous economic and technological progress, our society made a long-overdue commitment to extend freedom to those who had been denied, to make real the dream of a land of freedom and justice for all. If there is any lesson now being learned it is that there is a relationship between human freedom and the progress of



man. The discrimination and prohibitions suffered by minorities in this country were undoubtedly one of the greatest impediments to the forward thrust of our Nation.

One need only look at the invaluable scientific contributions, especially in the area of agriculture, made by George Washington Carver, to wonder what more he might have accomplished had he not been overcoming prejudice, as well as conducting scientific experiments.

The first American doctor to perform open heart surgery was Dr. Daniel Williams, a black physician. Another black physician, Dr. Charles Drew discovered a method of storing blood plasma. How many of our countrymen would have lived longer, more productive lives had these outstanding citizens been freer to reach their potential?

America is proud of her explorers, yet few of us know that the first American to the North Pole was Matthew Henson, who reportedly beat Admiral Robert Peary by 45 minutes, and whose arctic skills and linguistic abilities were indispensable to the success of Peary's mission. How much more would he have accomplished in his life had he not been condemned to live in another man's shadow? The United States, in all these cases and so many more, did not know what it was losing.

Ironically, today America often isn't aware of what it is gaining by having opened doors that were long closed. One need only examine the scientific endeavors of contemporary black Americans to understand this point. The tragedy of the space shuttle Challenger brought to light the contributions of Ronald

McNair, a dedicated scientist and now a martyred astronaut. Today, our citizens may even be aware of four black astronauts now in line for upcoming shuttle missions. Yet, how widely known is it that a large portion of NASA's workforce is black, and that includes 349 scientists?

One of them, David Hedgly, was responsible for a breakthrough in computer graphics a few years ago, solving a problem that had confounded the scientific establishment for years. The press release announcing the accomplishment did not -- as was proper -- mention his race.

There is nothing wrong with the attention focused on black athletes and entertainers. I would be the last one to down play the role of entertainers. However, I think it is high time the media and the rest of America began paying more attention to those black citizens who are prominent in other professions as well.

We must be concerned about the perception children of every race are developing about themselves and about others. Certainly, problems cannot be covered up or ignored, yet rather than dwelling almost exclusively on the negative, as if crime and welfare were the only things happening in the black community, let's make certain our children see stories of black successes and triumphs.

And there are many from which to choose. Today, there are 656,000 minority owned businesses in the United States. The Federal Government is doing an unprecedented \$15 billion in business with them, and they've gotten another \$15 billion from

major private sector companies. Black entrepreneurs often overcome great adversity, as do many black doctors, lawyers, teachers, and theologians. These are stories that can lift the human spirit and credit individuals who should serve as the role model for our children.

Next week, for example, is National Small Business Week. An engineering and technical services company named Analysis Group Inc. has been selected for distinction. The president of the company, Arthur Paul, received his Bachelors and Masters in Engineering from Howard University and his doctorate from the University of Virginia.

As our country moves into the 21st century, it is imperative that more young black Americans follow the path of Dr. Paul and of our black scientists, physicists, and mathematicians. America must not be denied the benefits of the creativity and talents of any citizens.

Our Administration is moving aggressively in a number of fronts with an agenda aimed not only at overcoming the problems of today, but also preparing the ground for the technological era we are entering. We threw out the old CETA program, in which only one out of every \_\_ dollars was used for training, and put in its place the Job Training Partnership Act, which uses \_\_ out of every \_\_ dollars directly for training. It was Booker T. Washington who said, "The world cares very little about what a man or woman knows; it is what the man or woman can do..."

Well, our new training programs are designed to provide marketable, up-to-date skills.

We've done our best to put in place spending and tax policies that will keep our economy healthy and growing. Certainly, black unemployment has remained far too high. Yet, there are some figures that give us hope. Black employment has increased 1.5 million since 1980, and today, more black Americans are working than ever before and a higher percentage of the black workforce is employed than at any time in this decade. Since the economic recovery began, 16 percent -- or about 1 in 6 -- of all new jobs being created has gone to black Americans.

Nevertheless, current unemployment levels, especially those for minority citizens, are totally unacceptable. I care deeply about the unemployed, no matter what the race. I saw my father suffer from the pain of not being able to support his family. I witnessed what it did to him, to his self-respect, and to my mother. It is not something I, or anyone in the Administration, take lightly. And I can assure you, we won't be satisfied till every American, regardless of race, who wants a job has a job and is earning a decent living.

Our preparation for the next century, of course, goes far beyond our efforts to build an economy which will provide jobs for the unemployed. Part of it is encompassed in our campaign for excellence in education. We have not been offering easy answers in this regard. Instead, we set out to mobilize the public, to get the people involved in their local schools and in the education of their children, to encourage them to insist on high standards and discipline. And let's not kid ourselves, we can't expect children to excel in an environment of drugs and

permissiveness. If Booker T. Washington were with us today, with his emphasis on character, there is little doubt that he would be a leading figure in this battle. Nancy would be on the phone to him three times a day. All Americans should stand shoulder-to-shoulder against this evil that undermines the moral fiber of the Nation and attacks our youth. It's time to get drugs off our campuses and out of our school yards.

We want to make certain that by the time young people get to college, they are of sound mind and have the basic educational skills to carry them into any field they choose.

We are also engaged in an effort to encourage them as to what choice to make. At the college level, we are doing what we can to provide incentives for black Americans to choose math, engineering, and the sciences. This is evident in our doubling of the budget of the National Science Foundation, which will rise to more than \$3 billion by 1992. Next year, in response to our direction, the National Science Foundation will move to ensure the widest participation in the sciences. This includes funding comprehensive projects to improve the teaching of science and engineering to pre-college and undergraduate students in minority schools. A commitment has also been made to recruit a more representative spectrum of scientists and engineers to handle the increasing research load of the Foundation.

And this isn't just a job for the Government. One of the goals we've set for ourselves in recent years has been to enlist the citizenry and private corporations in such community-building programs. Today, there are partnerships between Texas Experiment

Station and Prairie View A&M University, between Lawrence Berkley Laboratory and Jackson State University, and others that provide hands-on engineering and scientific experience to minority students. We are doing our best to encourage these partnerships, whether they take the form of apprentice programs, consulting arrangements, or joint research.

In the public sector, the full support of our Administration has been thrown behind the effort to greatly strengthen the research capabilities of black institutions of higher learning. \$260 million in research grants were provided by 16 agencies and departments to Historically Black Colleges in 1986. One example, the Navy awarded Tuskegee a \$2.5-million contract to help in the development of automobile, aircraft, and spacecraft engine components. VJC

This contract, I'd like to stress, was awarded on merit, in recognition that more of Tuskegee's students are enrolled in engineering and architecture than any other area of study. Furthermore, among your faculty and staff, in keeping with the standards established by Dr. Carver, are some of the best higher education has to offer in electrical, mechanical, chemical, and aerospace sciences. About 25 faculty members in those specialty areas have Ph.D.'s, and many are engaged in research along with teaching.

Tuskegee has a tradition of top-quality scientific research, again beginning in the days of Dr. Carver. In 1890, Tuskegee received a \$7-million Federal grant for research in the food and

agricultural sciences, the largest amount ever extended to any institution to that date.

Dr. Carver once said, "Race and Creed find no recognition in the eyes of the Deity when He bestows His generous gifts."

Dr. Carver not only said that, he proved it.

Tuskegee made history with its agricultural research, which continues even now to be a source of pride. Yet, let me suggest that this fame may someday be surpassed by contributions your institution will make in the field of aerospace engineering.

This potential is the reason the George C. Marshall Flight Center and other similar foundations, as well as private corporations, are humming around here. This is the reason NASA loaned this institution some of its most sophisticated aviation-related computers last year. And, of course, it is the reason that you have received \$9 million in support from the Department of Education for the opening of an Aerospace Science and Health Education Center, which I was honored to inaugurate shortly before joining you today.

That center, of course, is dedicated to the memory of one of this country's great patriots, a hero of two wars, General Chappie James. As a youth he washed planes for 25 cents. He earned his degree here at Tuskegee and helped train the famous Tuskegee airmen, pilots who during the war destroyed 261 enemy aircraft and won 150 Distinguished Flying Crosses.

Some of you may be aware that back in 1944, in the midst of that great conflict, I narrated a film about these brave pilots. I can't tell you how proud I am to wear this pin they gave me,

making me an honorary member. For pilots, that's the equivalent of saying you're one of Sugar Ray Leonard's sparring partners.

The skill and courage of these individuals, Chappie James and the Tuskegee flyers, is part of a heroic tradition. It started in the Revolutionary War when some 5,000 black Americans fought gallantly for our country's independence. One of the first casualties of that conflict was Crispus Attucks, killed during the Boston massacre. About 20 percent of the men who manned our naval vessels in the Revolution was black; in the Civil War, it was one in four.

During the great Indian wars, black infantry and cavalry -- or Bafflo troops, as they were called -- played a vital role, as they did in the Battle of San Juan Hill when their quick action is credited with saving Teddy Roosevelt's Rough Riders from heavy losses, perhaps defeat.

One of the only men to win two Congressional Medal of Honors was a black American, Dick Turpin. And when we talk of technology, let us also remember this unique individual, a skilled diver, was the inventor of the underwater cutting torch.

At Pearl Harbor, a black seaman named Dorie Miller was on the Battleship Arizona. He grabbed a machine gun and, at great personal risk, amidst the chaos and fury then wracking his doomed ship, is credited with downing two enemy aircraft. He received the Naval Cross, the Navy's highest military decoration, for his gallantry. His heroism was cheered by all Americans. A few years later, he was killed in action while on duty with an American ship of the line.



Dorie Miller, the Tuskegee Airmen, and others who fought, and often paid the supreme sacrifice for their country, did so in a segregated military. Their courage and patriotism undoubtedly helped bring an end to this outrage, this stain on our national honor.

Today, one of the greatest strengths of our military is that it is one of the most successfully integrated institutions in the country, an open door of opportunity to all citizens. Ten percent of the Army's officers are black, as are 30 percent of its sergeants. One in five R.O.T.C. graduate officers are black and the proportion of blacks in the incoming West Point class has gone up tenfold in one generation. Blacks are in more positions of managerial and command authority in the military than in business, education, journalism, or any other part of government.

Chappie James once predicted, "Someday there will be so many black people doing so many things that are noteworthy that it will no longer be newsworthy." Well, that day has certainly come, and nowhere is it more apparent than in the Armed Forces.

Seven percent of the Army's active duty generals are black. There have been two black four star generals: Chappie James in the Air Force and Roscoe Robinson, Jr. in the Army. In fact, I have nominated another black general, Bernard Randolph, for his fourth star, and it is now pending Congressional approval. Again, Chappie was right. This officer's race no longer even makes the news.

The military is seen by many as an avenue for advancement, a job where individual merit will be recognized and rewarded. The

technological training and skill development provided in the military is some of the best in the country. That could mean learning about car and truck engines. It could also mean learning to build bridges or space stations. Astronaut Guion Bluford was an R.O.T.C. graduate who went into the Air Force after receiving a B.A. from Penn State. While in the service, he earned his doctorate degree in engineering philosophy, with a minor in laser physics, from the Air Force Institute of Technology.

I might add that he was at the White House on the day we announced the initial grant for the Chappie James Center here in Tuskegee.

Those Americans in the military service of the United States do us proud because of their achievements and because they, like the brave men who went before them, are willing to put their lives on the line to defend our country. I know that today we have \_\_\_\_ R.O.T.C. graduates with us who will soon be joining the ranks.

Would they please stand?

You young people are a great source of pride to all of us -- your families, your fellow students, and your countrymen. I know I speak for all of us here when I tell you we are confident that you will never let us down. And let me pledge to you, we will never let you down. I consider it an honor to salute you.

(SALUTE) Thank you.

I'd like to close with one story. Being from this campus, you know of Chappie and the Tuskegee pilots. I would like to

Speak with you of a man whose name is not so well known as these, Ensign Jesse Brown, the first black naval aviator.

He was a husband and father, a deeply religious man, an individual who studied engineering at Ohio State and left college to become a naval aviator. He loved to fly. In December 1950, Ensign Jesse Brown was a member of Fighter Squadron 32, aboard an aircraft carrier somewhere off Korea. He flew 20 close-air support missions, providing cover for our out-numbered Marines at the Chosin Reservoir. The battle was fierce, our men on the ground were in a desperate situation.

On December 4, 1950, Ensign Brown's aircraft was hit while making a strafing run against the enemy. With tremendous skill, he managed to crash land on a rough, boulder-strewn slope. He survived the crash, waving to his friends as they circled overhead. They knew he was in trouble when he remained in the cockpit, even as smoke began to bellow from the wreckage.

Finally, a fellow member of his squadron could stand it no more. As the others attacked and held off advancing enemy troops, Lt.(jg.) Thomas Hudner ignored the dangers of the mountain terrain and enemy troops and made a deliberate wheels-up landing. He ran to Ensign Brown's plane, now erupting in flames, and found his friend alive, badly injured, and trapped in the cockpit. Lt. Hudner shoveled snow with his hands to keep Jesse from the flames, burning his hand badly in the process.

Finally, over the battle-scarred terrain, came a Marine helicopter. Lt. Hudner, with the help of a crewman from the helicopter, managed to extract Jesse.

Now, I would like to tell you that they both made it and that, over the years, they have been best of friends, sharing family outings, caring about one another. But that was not to be. Ensign Jesse Brown died on that slope in Korea.

When he risked his life for those besieged Marines, Jesse Brown didn't consider the race of those he sought to protect. And when his fellow pilots saw him in danger, they did not think of the color of his skin. They only knew that Americans were in trouble. Ensign Brown was posthumously awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross, the Air Medal, and the Purple Heart; Lt. Hudner, the Congressional Medal of Honor.

But perhaps the most moving tribute was paid by Ensign Brown's shipmates. In a memorial printed in the ship's paper they wrote. "We bid farewell to a Christian soldier, a gentleman, a shipmate and friend.... He was a credit not alone to the Navy but to our country... His courage and faith in Almighty God shone like a beacon for all to see... Hail and farewell."

Today, you become part of the continuing saga, the history shaped by individuals like Dr. Carver, Chappie James, and Ensign Jesse Brown. What you do with your lives will keep America shining like a beacon of opportunity and freedom for all to see. Thank you for letting me be with you today. Good luck in the years ahead. God bless you.

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

May 6, 1987

NOTE TO CATHERINE LADD

FROM: MATT ZACHARI

RE: Tuskegee Fact Sheets

Attached are two fact sheets we would like to include with the President's briefing paper for the Tuskegee trip on May 10th. I understand these must be staffed for clearance. Ken told me you could handle this. We will take comments (x6270) by 4 pm 5/7/87.

Call me if you have any questions.  
Thanks for your help.

(Drafts provided by DoEducation)

Aid Policies

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- (1) 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 receive the grants. We propose to reduce it to one in six, still a generous level.

May 6, 1987

NOTE TO MEL BRADLEY ✓  
BOB HOBSON

FROM: MATT ZACHARI *MZ*

RE: Tuskegee To Do List

These are outstanding things we need to do for the Tuskegee trip:

1. When Mari signs off on alternative AF1 names, send memo to Griscom, Henkel, Hooley.
2. By COB today 5/6:  
  
Draft "Fact Sheets" on issues the President may be asked by the press on the trip, i.e., education issues, South Africa, etc. Background material on education issues (from Education through Cabinet Affairs) is attached. This must be done by COB today (preferably by 3:00 p.m.) because it has to be staffed out for comments, and we need to submit by COB Thursday.
3. COB Thursday 5/7  
  
Briefing paper for the President and Fact Sheets on issues. Under "Sequence of Events," put "To be provided by Advance office."
4. Misc. questions:
  - Will Gen. Randolph be thru Senate by Thursday?
  - Are we sure Randolph is a Tuskegee Airman?
  - Chappie James children up to speed? Do we need to coordinate with them?
  - Are we coordinating with University re: who will be standing where, etc. Are there any other people who should be included that we might have missed?

cc: Tim Archie

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 6, 1987

MEMORANDUM FOR WILLIAM HENKEL, ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT

FROM: MARI MASENG, DEPUTY ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT  
AND DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC LIAISON

SUBJECT: Air Force One - Tuskegee Trip

Mrs. Chappie James will not be able to accompany the President on his trip to Tuskegee University.

However, we still believe it essential that someone associated with the Tuskegee Airmen make the trip. We recommend Henry Bowman, President of the Tuskegee Airmen, and General Randolph, also a member of Tuskegee Airmen, accompany the President. The President has recently named General Randolph to four-star rank. He will replace Chappie James as the highest ranking black Air Force officer.

cc: Thomas Griscom  
James Hooley

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 6, 1987

MEMORANDUM FOR THOMAS GRISCOM, ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT AND  
DIRECTOR OF COMMUNICATIONS

FROM: MARI MASENG, DEPUTY ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT  
AND DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC LIAISON

SUBJECT: Draft Tuskegee Address

This initial draft falls short of our expectations in several areas:

1. The extensive military focus in this draft is more appropriate for the dedication of the Chappie James Center than for the commencement address. The commencement remarks should focus on the quest of black Americans for economic independence and the Administration's support of this objective. The dedication remarks should focus on Chappie James and the heroic tradition of blacks in the defense of our nation.
2. It does not focus at all on economic independence, which was agreed on to be the dominant theme of the speech.
3. Racial tolerance is not addressed.
4. The subject of the Administration's budget with respect to historically black colleges and college student aid is not addressed.

Most of these topics are elaborated upon in detail in the attached guidance package furnished to Gary Bauer and the speechwriter, Dana Rohrabacher. I have highlighted this for you.



May 6, 1987

NOTE TO MEL BRADLEY  
BOB HOBSON

FROM: MATT ZACHARI

RE: Tuskegee To Do List

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cc: Tim Archie

**WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM**DATE: 05/06/87 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: 4:00 p.m. Thursday 05/07SUBJECT: TUSKEGEE UNIVERSITY TRIP FACT SHEETS

	ACTION FYI			ACTION FYI	
VICE PRESIDENT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	GRISCOM	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BAKER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	HENKEL	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
DUBERSTEIN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	HOBBS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
MILLER - OMB	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	KING	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BALL	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	MASENG	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
BAUER	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	MILLER - ADMIN.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
CARLUCCI	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	RISQUE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
CRIBB	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	RYAN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
CULVAHOUSE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	SPRINKEL	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DAWSON	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	TUTTLE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DONATELLI	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>ZACHARI</u>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
FITZWATER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

**REMARKS:**

Please provide any comments/recommendations to Matt Zachari (x6270) by 4:00 p.m. on Thursday, May 7th, with an info copy to my office. Thanks.

**RESPONSE:**

Rhett Dawson  
Ext. 2702

## 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 students who want to go to college (and who possess the qualifications) with access to the money they need.

Although higher education clearly is a public good, the chief and most immediate beneficiary is the student who receives the education. On average, a college graduate earns \$640,000 more over his lifetime than a non-graduate (males earn \$1 million more).

Therefore, we must as a nation strike a balance between the benefits to individuals and the costs to taxpayers, many of whom do not benefit. The present financial aid system began with the best of intentions. But, like many Federal programs, it has grown out of control.

Our 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 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.
- In general, students will qualify for about the same amount of Federal aid under our proposals as they do currently.
- The balance will shift to more loans, fewer grants.
- Grants will be fewer but larger, and focused on the neediest.

### Student aid would have three components:

- (1) 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 receive the grants. We propose to reduce it to one in six, still a generous level.

- (2) Subsidized loans. We would continue Guaranteed Student Loans, but with reduced subsidies. (Note: much of the proposed cost savings is due to declining interest rates rather than new policies.) The principle here is: the government will provide access to capital where it would otherwise be unobtainable, guarantee the loan, and provide some subsidies. In return, the student pays back the full amount borrowed plus market rate interest. Without government guarantees -- which we will continue -- no commercial lender would ever make unsecured loans to a college student.
- (3) 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 \$600 million in new capital for colleges' and universities' revolving funds.

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.
- A recent report from the U.S. Congress Joint Economic Committee found no evidence that loans change students' career decisions, affect Black enrollments, or cause other problems.
- Students with loans are more likely to graduate than those without loans.

Fact Sheet on Federal Support to  
Historically Black Colleges and Universities

Total obligations by Federal agencies to HBCU for FY 1981 through FY 1985 are as follows:

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Total Obligations</u>	<u>Percentage of Federal Obligations to all Postsecondary Education Institutions</u>
1981	\$544,818,000	5.4
1982	564,458,319	5.7
1983	606,209,205	6.1
1984	620,578,221	5.7
1985 <sup>1</sup>	629,552,477 <sup>2</sup>	5.2

1) Last available year.

2) This represents a 15.6% increase over the amount of aid given these institutions in the final year of the previous administration.