Originally Processed With FOIA(s):
S

FOIA Number:
S

FOIA MARKER

This is not a textual record. This is used as an administrative marker by the George Bush Presidential Library Staff.

Record Group/Collection:	George H.W. Bush Presidential Records
Collection/Office of Origin:	Speechwriting, White House Office of
Series:	Speech File Backup Files
Subseries:	Chron File, 1989-1993

OA/ID Number:	13667
Folder ID Number:	13667-006

Folder Title:
Alcorn State University Commencement 5/13/89 [OA 6265] [1]

Stack:	Row:	Section:	Shelf:	Position:
G	26	19	1	1

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20270

Agent Old to follow up on HBCU request Time for Results

SUMMARY OF MEETING
January 11, 1989

Meeting of Presidents of the
Historically Black Colleges and Universities
January 11, 1989 at 2:30pm
Room 274, Old Executive Office Building

I. PURPOSE/BACKGROUND

The purpose of this meeting with key black college and university presidents was to reinforce the President-Elect's campaign commitment to make education a high priority in the Bush Administration as well as to demonstrate his interest in the viability of these institutions.

The meeting was recommended by Bobbie Kilberg and Dave Demarest.

II. SPEAKERS

(In order of appearance):
Bobbie Kilberg, Public Liaison Officer
David Demarest, Director of Public Affairs
Lauro Cavazos, Secretary of Education
Vice President-Elect Dan Quayle
President-Elect George Bush
William Harvey, President of Hampton University
Benjamin F. Payton, President of Tuskeegee University
Niara Sudarkasa, President of Lincoln University
Dallas Simmons, President of Virginia Union University
Walter Washington, President of Alcorn State University

III. EVENTS OF MEETING

Bobbie Kilberg opened the meeting by welcoming the group. After going over the agenda with them, she introduced David Demarest, who presented the group with an overview of the transition and introduced Secretary of Education Cavazos.

Secretary Cavazos asserted his interest in being supportive of black colleges and universities and asked the group to assist him in combatting the problems of high drop-out rates for black college students, illiteracy and attracting blacks to become teachers (given the disparity in the ratio of black students to black teachers). He pledged his continued support for Title III (part B) and asked the group to work with him on the loan default issue. Here are some of the questions and statements addressed to the Secretary: (Fort) Do you plan to make any recommendations to the President-Elect on the need for more blacks to enter the field of science and technology? (Response: Yes). (Robinson) Do you plan to formalize the mechanism by which you can get input from this group? (Response: Let me have some ideas from this group). (Scott) Will you have the chance to investigate the $4 million loss suffered by 11 black colleges in making the transition from part A to part B of Title III? Bennett College lost $171,000 in the process. (Francis) While some of the colleges have experienced some enrollment growth over the last few years, there doesn't seem to be much money in the budget for

College housing programs. We hope the Secretary will support increases in education on the housing side. (Stewart) The problem of loan defaults is directly attributable to the change in the ratio of (Pell) grants to loans. (Responses of Quayle, Cavazos: There will be a sense of fairness and equity in handling these issues. We have some tough decisions to make). (Ponder and Fort) Why do our colleges have to be penalized if their students default on college loans?

The President-Elect greeted the group individually upon his arrival and opened his remarks by recalling his participation as a student at Yale forty years ago in raising money for the United Negro College Fund. As meeting moderator William Harvey took the floor, he thanked the President-Elect for his strong record of support and asked him to consider either reinforcing, reinstituting or reissuing Executive Order 12320. [The President-Elect asked if, legally speaking, the order is automatically negated or if it automatically expires at the end of a President's term. **We need to follow up with the Office of Legal Counsel on this so that we can give the President-Elect (as well as the group) an answer.**] He further asked for the President-Elect's help in getting the agencies to support the Executive Order by working with the colleges and for consideration in placing the White House Initiative on Historically Black Colleges and Universities Office in the White House. (It is currently in the Department of Education). **We need to provide Gov. Sununu with some background on this since the President-Elect asked him to look into this matter.**

At the earlier request of Bill Harvey, Benjamin F. Payton presented the first few issues to the President-Elect, which were: 1) the need to reinstitute an outside (of government) body like the old Advisory Committee on Black Education; 2) deal with the fact that black colleges and universities are being unfairly penalized for student loan defaults, and 3) continue the current research agreements between DoD and Transportation and the black colleges and universities. The second presenter, Dallas Simmons, said that all of the institutions would like to increase their endowments significantly. Niara Sudarkasa, the third presenter, stated the importance of financial aid in affording needy or financially disadvantaged students access to higher education (with the exception of community colleges) since over 75% of students at these schools depend on financial aid. The proposed increase for Pell grants would help especially if there was an increase in other scholarship opportunities. She also shared the group's sentiment that there needs to be some incentives for good students to enter the teaching field. (The President-Elect asked if Pell grants had some sort of set-aside. The group responded that Pell grants are based on need). Walter Washington explained the need for affordable and decent campus housing, which impacts both the campus environment and quality of education.

The meeting adjourned on an amiable note at approximately 3:45pm.

IV. CONCLUSIONS/RESULTS

The group across the board was pleased with the obviously early timing of the meeting as well as with its friendly and open tone. A number of the meeting participants stated afterwards that they were indeed very happy to be included in this way.

A follow-up note from the President-Elect (and of course Secretary Cavazos) thanking the participants for coming and pledging to work with them on the issues they raised would perhaps be an appropriate thing to do.

V. LIST OF ATTENDEES

List attached.

THIS IS A COVER SHEET

TELEFAX TRANSMISSION

FROM

ALCORN STATE UNIVERSITY
LORMAN, MISSISSIPPI

TELEFAX NUMBER: (601) 877-2975

TELEPHONE NUMBER: (601) 877-6111

SENT TO: Ms. Peggy Dooley, White House Speech Writer

FROM: Ralph L. Payne, Alcorn State University, Lorman, MS 39096

NUMBER OF PAGES: 2

PLEASE DELIVER TO: Ms. Peggy Dooley AS SOON AS POSSIBLE. TELEPHONE/EXTENSION NUMBER: 202-456-6218

AFTER COMPLETION OF TRANSMISSION CALL (601) 877-6111 IF YOU FAIL TO RECEIVE ANY PART OF THIS TRANSMISSION OR NEED RE-TRANSMISSION.

Oakland Chapel has served two institutions as a center of religious activities and campus landmark. The large chapel served as a prayer hall for Oakland College after it opened in 1830. Other portions of the building were used as classrooms, study rooms and laboratories. The same Chapel has served Alcorn State University since 1871 as a prayer hall, religious center and classroom area.

Oakland College was established on this site by the Presbyterians as a school for White males. Rev. Jeremiah Chamberlain came from Kentucky to head the school. Rev. Chamberlain served as President of Oakland College until he was murdered on the campus by an irate citizen of Port Gibson in 1851. He, most of his family and several members of the Oakland College faculty are buried on the Alcorn campus. At the beginning of the Civil War the College closed. The Presbyterians did not reopen the College after the War, and the buildings and grounds were deserted until the State of Mississippi purchased them in 1871 for the establishment of the first Land Grant insitution in America for Black citizens.

Oakland Chapel, like the other four original buildings remaining from Oakland College, was built by the slaves of the Presbyterian founding fathers. For 105 years it has served as a nucleus of an educational tradition for the builders' children and grandchildren.

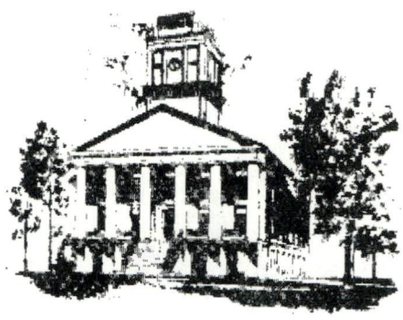
The Setting For Many Historic Occasions. Here, in 1833, James M. Smylie of Amite County became the first native Mississippian to receive a college degree from an institution in his home state. In 1888 Mrs. Beulah Turner Robinson became the first Black female to graduate from a state supported college in America in Oakland Chapel.

The beautiful wrought iron stairs leading up to the chapel came from Windsor Castle, a splendid mansion nearby that was destroyed by fire in 1890.

The chandelier is a replica of the original assembled in New Orleans and hung in 1958. The building was completely renovated in 1958, but after nearly one and a half centuries of service, the building remains almost unchanged. Even the pews are the originals ones used in Oakland Chapel.

Regular Sunday and other worship services are held in the Chapel. The Military Science department and ROTC unit have offices in the basement level of the brick building, which has two stories with balconies and measures 112 feet by 65 feet. In 1975 Oakland Chapel was officially entered into the National Register of Historic Places.

The beautiful structure of Greek Revival design offers a sanctuary for quiet meditation, yet, remains a trademark of educational fortitude and endurance.



OAKLAND CHAPEL

McIntyre - 347-0973
Detchon
MLK Mem Lib - 526-8989

(McNally/Dooley)
May 8, 1989
5:30 p.m.
Draft One
(ALCORN)

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: ALCORN ST. UNIV. COMMENCEMENT
LORMAN, MISSISSIPPI
SATURDAY, MAY 13, 1989
11:00 A.M.

((DR. WALTER WASHINGTON, ALCORN'S PRESIDENT, WILL INTRODUCE YOU.))

Thank you, Doctor. Washington Thank you. ((PAUSE))

You know, last month we commemorated the bicentennial of the American presidency. And Walter, I have to tell you -- after all these actors in powdered wigs -- it's a relief to finally stand beside someone who really is "President Washington."

When Air Force One landed, Walter sent an assistant out to meet us. The Alcorn ((ALL-CORN)) aide was nervous and blurted out the ten scariest words in the English language: ((PAUSE)) "I come from Washington -- and I'm here to help you."

Good morning to you all -- President Washington, respected faculty, Mississippi's distinguished congressional delegation -- the families and friends and fans of these students -- and most of all: The Alcorn State University Class of '89.

For four years, today's seniors have been part of the proud tradition they call "the Alcorn family." And this is a day for the family. But it's your own individual families -- the mothers and fathers and grandparents gathered here -- that I want to congratulate first. In a very private way, your years of hard

work, sacrifice, and yes, love for your sons and daughters have brought this moment to pass. You deserve the first round of applause.

For many American families -- those fortunate families where children are raised assuming they will have the opportunity to go to college -- the drama of today's ceremony is difficult to appreciate. Many of you are the first in your families ever to attend college -- let alone stay the course to graduate.

And the economic transformation wrought by historically black colleges such as Alcorn is nothing less than astounding: Although 85 percent of United Negro College Fund alumni come from blue-collar families -- only three percent hold blue-collar jobs themselves. Almost 90 percent go on to professional or managerial positions. Ninety-five percent work in interracial settings -- and many are the first blacks to hold those positions. It's an exciting tradition -- and one of the most under-appreciated success stories in America.

It's also a tradition that's close to my heart. When I was a college senior in 1948, Barbara and I began participating in the United Negro College Fund. In the forty years since, we've continued to do our small part along the way. And even before becoming President -- back in January, about a week before the Inauguration -- Walter Washington and some of his colleagues met with me at the White House to talk about how the Administration can best support this unique tradition.

Some good ideas came out of that gathering. And several are already in effect -- begun last month when Walter and others joined me in the Rose Garden to launch the President's Board of Advisors on Historically Black Colleges and Universities.

Now, I understand that several of today's graduates ~~will soon be~~ are joining me in federal service -- in agriculture, defense, transportation and other critical areas. I'm proud of you -- we welcome you -- America needs your talent and diversity. And that's not idle talk. Last month's Order also directed that the federal personnel office develop a program to improve recruitment at Alcorn and similar colleges for part-time and summer positions, to help get you started in the federal public service.

I also understand that a campaign is underway here now to raise ~~half a~~ a quarter million dollars ~~through~~ to match a federal challenge grant program. Well, another fresh initiative calls for $60 million in new funds over the next four years to boost the endowment matching grants available to schools like Alcorn.

Now, as I told the college presidents who gathered at the White House last month, these new initiatives are just a start. More must be done.

But on a day like today, there is much of which we can be proud. Just as I have covered a fair piece of ground since my own days as a college senior, so too has Alcorn come a long way since 1948. ~~That was the landmark year Alcorn won full "A" accreditation.~~ * ~~earned~~ Seven-Mile And that was the year "The Stretch" ((ALCORN'S ~~an "A" college.~~ was made an accredited "A" College by ~~the Southern Assoc.~~ of Colleges & Schools * first earned an "A" rating as an accredited college.

SEVEN-MILE ENTRANCE ROAD)) was finally paved -- a milestone that was resoundingly cheered by the graduating class.

They were only 60 in number -- barely a fifth of the total receiving degrees today -- a ceremony so small that it fit comfortably in the old Chapel -- ~~the Chapel built in another time by slaves for the white gentry of Mississippi.~~

Like my classmates in Connecticut, ~~most~~ many of the men at Alcorn in 1948 were veterans, soldiers who had fought for democracy while serving in segregated units. And like many of you today, the Alcornites of 1948 were graduating with skills that would enable them to feed the hungry, nurse the sick, and teach the young.

Future Pittsburgh Steeler Jack Spinks -- the first black pro athlete to come out of Mississippi -- was getting ready to start his freshman year. He would soon be practicing basketball in a ramshackle wooden building that everyone called the "Old Chicken Coop." Jack says that when it rained during basketball games, the roof leaked so bad people had to keep their umbrellas open. The modern field house in which we're gathered today was then not even a dream. And Jack is somewhere out there today -- and I understand his youngest son is part of the graduating class.

The forty years of schooling that separate Jack and his son embrace an era of tremendous change -- for Alcorn, and for <u>America</u> -- a time of upheaval, and finally, a time of growth and maybe something like wisdom.

Not everything has changed. The threads woven through the fabric of Alcorn -- and any place where excellence is sought -- are what used to be called simple family values. We're not talking about two sets of values -- family values are the same for black and white. And they are not complicated. Honesty. Faith. Frugality. Acceptance of responsibility. The importance of work. A tradition of helping one's neighbors. And, as I have said before, any definition of a successful life must include ~~service to~~ serving others.

Martin Luther King argued that "intelligence is not enough." He said: "Intelligence plus character -- that is the goal of true education."

Well, you at Alcorn are lucky. Alcorn is a place where -- as your football coach put it -- "the air is cleaner, grass greener, water sweeter -- just a little bit closer to heaven." This place has character -- it is a university with a mission. And to paraphrase a new song that's climbing the charts this month, this special, secluded college has been "the wind beneath your wings." For you -- and for young Americans graduating all across our country this month -- it is time for you to take that wind and soar.

For some of you, I hope there comes a day when you ride those winds into the political arena, to fight for what you believe in, to grapple not only with your own dreams, but also those of your countrymen.

But politics is hardly the only arena where the winds of change are blowing. When I got out of college, ~~Barbara and I~~ piled everything I had into an old Studebaker ~~with our young son~~ and went to Texas to learn the oil business. Before long we started a company -- made a little money -- but the bigger reward was building something on my own. And creating 215 jobs for 215 families.

Now, business can be pretty rough and tumble. But America is successful because we are a nation of risk-takers. The Alcorn Braves know that you can't steal second base and keep one foot on first.

Every senior here is an <u>educated</u> man or woman, proud and self-assured. With all the cockiness of youth, some of you -- I hope <u>most</u> of you -- must be feeling today like anything is possible.

Well, trust those instincts. Everyone has a dream. And everyone has something to give.

Last month I saw a new movie -- a movie about baseball and about faith -- in which Burt Lancaster ponders the power of hope. He asks: "Is there enough magic, out there in the moonlight, to make this dream come true?"

Well, I have come to Mississippi today because the magic of America, and the magic of our times, means believing that your best days -- that <u>our</u> best days -- are still to come. Born in an era of peace and educated in times of relative prosperity, your generation can look to a new century rich with unimaginable opportunities.

Yes, there is enough magic out there -- enough for all Americans. And yes, you can seize that magic with the power of your own hands -- and with the skills bequeathed you by this special college. And yes, just as Alcorn's ~~most recent~~ 1988 yearbook was dedicated to Dr. King, you can honor his memory by doing what he taught us all to do -- to have a dream -- and to work every day to make that dream come true.

America is proud of you and the families you represent. God bless you in the challenges to come. And God bless the United States.

# # #

Michelle Stent
UNCF
Dir of ~~Govt~~ Affrs
785-8632

Advance Copy!

members of class – #?

any working w/ fed govt.

recent grads – entries?

1980s

601

Kimberly Simmons Fort Meade

Dept of Ag.
USDA
Soil Conservation Service

FAA – Memphis
6-7 students – program
2 grad – Dec.
Merkia Weathers

→ DOD
Fort Meade
parents work at Univ.

Dr. Simmons
Mrs. "
Alumni Affairs.

Al W. Johnson
Dir. Placement Services

~~352 graduates~~

Henry Houze
Dir. Alumni Affairs

Engineer – WH
Dr. William Mills 1967

1967 Dr. Handy Williamson – U Tenn – Knoxville

☆ Terry Thames – SG Pres.
224-6253
Trent Lott

1st female student body Pres

Miss Lilly Blackmon attorney / judge
Natchez, Miss / 601/446-5009 (h)
445-3570 (w)
Sanders Univ. Miss. 1933

sense of community - game + all prof + wife + children
sense of family, tradition

Walter Washington - vision, modern, hip
20th year teenagers going to talk to

1981 81-83. Iowa State Univ. - journalism
not 2-3 yrs 83-85 taught Comm / Natchez Democrat 1 yr.
Long race - Jail Beat - Temp services, Gov's
Bicentennial office - Dept Energy

1 mi intrance - I'm terribly sorry I missed coming in on the stretch.

Sports big - Recreation - Indian Braves - mascot
conference (animal names)

Dr. Waters - VP. "It is always Alcorn."
877-6114 32 yrs. 1601/877-6563
6130

WORDS Alma mater
School song - Thy maids

USDA fed exp father - 11 nieces + nephews
mother too

since 1935 family has been graduating
☆TRADITION☆ family ties with Jr / Thurgood Marshall
injustice comes in dub forms -
prof whose uncle + daddy names after

Terry Boykin Thames 224-6944
(h) 546-3255

'81 grad of Alcorn
Alcorn family - fathers taught there

be the best - academic + athletic
life ≈ sports - peaks + valleys
winning + losing

participation in continuity - Alex Haley

roots = strength

just a little but closer to heaven

good solid citizen

185½

It's a different world - 1948
help, teachers, students

advance

~~towards~~ Acceptance Speech

~~Dr. William C. Boykin Sr.~~

~~"You go out & find an opportunity" -~~
~~father pursue your dreams~~

~~youngest of 4 dentist~~
~~Asst. surgeon - Ft.~~
~~ROTC rotor - major - Army~~

~~assoc. Pals Comm. / LA - human~~

~~RESUME~~

"~~don't credit me, that's my daddy~~"
~~college programs - summers~~
~~excellent training at home~~ -

Jerry Boykin Thames 224-6944
(h) 546-3255

steps of Oakland Chapel - Windsor ruins
antebellum mansions - 2-3 mi.
from campus

family – faculty + staff 50% there longer than 10 yr.

Dean James ~~Boldin~~ Bolden). "mentors" 877-2977
Henry Hauz 877-6381

~~permission to go to MN~~

~~grad 1976~~
~~2 bros~~
~~3 sisters~~

~~bro – Soc Sec Mont. AL~~
~~sis – Houston, ask for transcripts~~
~~sis – Univ TN – law school~~
~~sis – Martin, UTK, YWCA Knoxville~~
~~bro – army / Germany~~

~~Mary + Walter Jackson family – Talallah LA~~
~~11 (?) children~~

~~Johnson family –~~

~~"Percy's little sister"~~

~~prob – staff / faculty will notice, help you notice it~~

"~~Whodat?~~" – ~~Alcorn @ Miss. State '78~~
~~Alcorn won~~

Jackson
Sheraton Regency – Ernest Sanders
601/948-8035

Dr. Waters

Greetings — into Board - Dr. Waters
Invocation
Song - "I am the Beautiful"
INTRO
Address

Alcorn Braves
7 mi. Stretch

Class of 1919 -

20% - children of alumni

Invocation

★ TRADITION

raising standards in Miss.

Greetings
INTRO -
Pres. Washington
V.P. Waters
Dr. Waters

Purple + Gold forever

Gov.. Alcorn's great-great grandson - ~~Bo~~ J. Alcorn Russell III
Will be at ceremony

Gov out of country
State Auditor - Pete Johnson

State College Board Pres. William Jones
Board Members
Dir - Directors (Alcorn)
Pres. ~~State~~ Miss State Baptist convention
Dr. David Matthews
Most Reverend William R. Houck
Bishop, Catholic Diocese of Jackson - Benediction
Mack Payton, Alcornite of the Year
Matt Thomas, Pres. ASU Natl Alumni Assoc.
both Sens. -
Congressman Mike Espy

32-33/1957 A★M

- fewer than 500 students / 2700 now
- 2 dorms
- $25 million in construction
1966 - no longer segregated - equal opp not.
- approved by Southern Assoc of Colleges & Schools - now a member
- music, nursing, teacher ed, indust tech, dietics, inst mgmt - now accredited programs
- streets not paved
- air conditioned
1974 - became ~~Univ~~ ASU

W.S. Demby / Vicksburg
601/636-1041

J.W. Fortenberry - 877-2257
Natchez

John F. Spinks 601/437-4745

Steelers 1st Alcornite drafted to pros

1st black pro out of MS on Steelers > 1952

↓NY Giants, retd to Alcorn 1959/1985

500 students

½ as many bldgs

Ag + Home Ec - Old Chicken Coop - little wood bldg -

no gymnasium - old one chicken coop gained - umbrellas inside.

Dances in old dining hall - now ballroom

Ag Education major -

3 kids

own dairy, veg garden, slaughter house

only one to go to college

~~Greater~~

Mark Payton - Milwaukee

Hlth + Phy Ed + Rec Complex

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 9, 1989

MEMORANDUM TO CHRISS WINSTON

FROM: JIM PINKERTON

SUBJECT: Alcorn State Univ. Commencement Speech Draft

Pg. 1, para. 2, line 2 "I'm come from Washington -- and I'm here to help you." This pun may be funny to white audiences, but we suspect it will fall very flat here.

2,3,3 "...only 3 percent hold blue-collar jobs themselves." This diminishes the value of blue-collar jobs. We suggest omitting the statistics referring to blue-collar jobs and putting the thought more positively by saying: "Most United Negro College Fund alumni move up to better jobs. Almost 90 percent go on to professional or managerial positions."

3,2,4 "America needs your talent and diversity." The way the sentence reads makes it seem as if each individual is "diverse," whereas the thought behind the words is that America will be better because of the diversity of its population. Thus, we suggest something like "America needs you for your talent. National greatness comes from different people coming together for common purposes."

3,3,3 The President's leadership needs to be emphasized here: Instead of saying "... another fresh initiative calls for $60 million in new funds....," we suggest: "...I've signed another initiative that provides for $60 million in new funds...."

6,1,1 "But politics is hardly the only arena where the winds of change are blowing." While we've used the "winds of change" line before, it is most famous historically as the phrase Harold MacMillan used to describe the de-colonization of the British Empire. We still prefer the President's own Inaugural phrase, "a New Breeze is blowing," which serves the same rhetorical purpose, is less derivative, and therefore more associated with him.

#

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 9, 1989

MEMORANDUM FOR CHRISS WINSTON
DEPUTY ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT
FOR COMMUNICATIONS

FROM: PATRICIA MACK BRYAN PMB
ASSOCIATE COUNSEL TO THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: Presidential Remarks - Alcon State University Commencement

Pursuant to James W. Cicconi's staffing memorandum of May 8, 1989, Counsel's Office has reviewed the above-referenced remarks and has no legal objection to them. However, while we ultimately defer to your judgment as to the message and tone to be conveyed, we do suggest the following statements be deleted.

Page 2, Full Paragraph 2, Sentence 3: The phrase "Ninety-five percent work in interracial settings."

Page 4, Full Paragraph 1: The phrase "the Chapel built in another time by slaves for the white gentry of Mississippi."

cc: James W. Cicconi

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE April 28, 1989

FACT SHEET

EXECUTIVE ORDER ON HISTORICALLY BLACK COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

The President today issued a new Executive Order on Historically Black Colleges and Universities. Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCUs) have played an unique role in American history and are a vital force in the American system of higher education. HBCUs enrich our Nation through expanding choice and promoting quality in education. The Executive Order (EO) builds on the experience of the previous administration and puts forth initiatives to strengthen these vital institutions. Highlights of the order follow.

- The President's Board of Advisors on Historically Black Colleges and Universities. The EO establishes a Board of Advisors in the Department of Education, whose members will be appointed by the President. The Board will provide advice to the Secretary of Education on strengthening HBCUs.

- Federal commitment to HBCUs. The EO directs Federal agencies to increase opportunities for HBCUs involvement in Federal programs. The Secretary of Education will develop an integrated Annual Federal Plan for Assistance, describing proposed government activities with measurable objectives for addressing these priorities. In developing an integrated Annual Federal Plan, the Secretary of Education shall ensure that each president of an HBCU is given the opportunity to comment on the proposed plan before its consideration by the President.

- Emphasis on private sector leadership. The EO calls for a heightened emphasis on private sector support of HBCUs. It mandates that the White House Office of National Service, along with other federal offices, work to encourage the private sector to assist HBCUs through increased use of:

  -- private matching funds to support increased endowments;

  -- private sector task forces for institutions in need of assistance; and

  -- private sector expertise to facilitate the development of more effective ways to manage finances, improve information management, strengthen faculties, and improve course offerings.

- Futures in science and technology. The EO asks the Office of National Service to work with HBCUs to encourage graduates to seek careers in science and technology.

- Strengthened HBCU faculties. The EO instructs the Secretary of Education and the Board of Advisors to work with HBCUs to tap new sources of faculty talent through programs with faculty exchanges, emeritus professors and Federal employees.

- Programs to expand employment opportunities. The EO instructs the Director of the Office of Personnel Management, in consultation with the Secretary of Education and the Secretary of Labor, to develop a new program to maximize opportunities to serve in part-time and summer jobs in the Federal government.

# # #

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release April 28, 1989

EXECUTIVE ORDER

- - - - - - -

HISTORICALLY BLACK COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and laws of the United States of America, in order to advance the development of human potential, to strengthen the capacity of historically Black colleges and universities to provide quality education, and to increase opportunities to participate in and benefit from Federal programs, it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1. There shall be established in the Department of Education, an Advisory Commission, the President's Board of Advisors on Historically Black Colleges and Universities. The members of the Board shall be appointed by the President. The Secretary of Education, with the advice of the Board of Advisors, shall supervise the annual development of a Federal program designed to achieve an increase in the participation by historically Black colleges and universities in federally sponsored programs. The Board of Advisors will also provide advice on how to increase the private sector role in strengthening historically Black colleges and universities. Particular emphasis shall be given to facilitating technical, planning, and development advice to historically Black colleges and universities, with the goal of ensuring the long-term viability of these institutions.

Sec. 2. The Board of Advisors shall include appropriate representatives of historically Black colleges and universities, of other institutions of higher education, of business and finance, of private foundations, and of secondary education.

Sec. 3. The White House Initiative on Historically Black Colleges and Universities, housed in the Department of Education, shall provide the staff, resources, and assistance for the Board of Advisors on Historically Black Colleges and Universities; shall assist the Secretary of Education in the role of liaison between the Executive branch and historically Black colleges and universities; and shall serve the Secretary of Education in carrying out his responsibilities under this order.

Sec. 4. Each Executive department and those Executive agencies designated by the Secretary of Education shall establish an annual plan to increase the ability of historically Black colleges and universities to participate in federally sponsored programs. These plans shall describe measurable objectives for proposed agency actions to fulfill this order and shall be submitted at such time and in such form as the Secretary of Education shall designate. In

more

(OVER)

consultation with participating Executive agencies, the Secretary of Education shall review these plans and develop an integrated Annual Federal Plan for Assistance to Historically Black Colleges and Universities for consideration by the President.

Sec. 5. The Secretary of Education shall ensure that each president of a historically Black college or university is given the opportunity to comment on the proposed Annual Federal Plan prior to its consideration by the President.

Sec. 6. Each participating agency shall submit to the Secretary of Education a midyear progress report and at the end of the year an Annual Performance Report that shall specify agency performance against its measurable objectives.

Sec. 7. Every third year, the Secretary of Education shall oversee a special review by every designated Executive department and agency of its programs to determine the extent to which historically Black colleges and universities are given an equal opportunity to participate in federally sponsored programs. This review will examine unintended regulatory barriers, determine the adequacy of announcements of program opportunities of interest to these institutions, and identify ways of eliminating inequalities and disadvantages.

Sec. 8. The Board of Advisors, working through the White House Initiative, shall provide advice on how historically Black colleges and universities can achieve greater financial security through the use of improved business, accounting, management, and development techniques. To the maximum extent possible, the Board of Advisors shall enlist the resources and experience of the private sector in providing the assistance. To this end, historically Black colleges and universities shall be given high priority within the White House Office of National Service.

Sec. 9. The White House Office of National Service, along with other Federal offices, shall work to encourage the private sector to assist historically Black colleges and universities through increased use of such devices and activities as: (1) private sector matching funds to support increased endowments, (2) private sector task forces for institutions in need of assistance, and (3) private sector expertise to facilitate the development of more effective ways to manage finances, improve information management, strengthen faculties, and improve course offerings. These steps will be taken with the goals of enhancing the career prospects of their graduates and increasing the number of those with careers in science and technology.

Sec. 10. In all its endeavors the Board of Advisors shall emphasize ways to support the long-term development plans of each historically Black college and university. The Secretary of Education, with the advice of the Board of Advisors, shall develop alternative sources of faculty talent, particularly in the fields of science and technology, including faculty exchanges and referrals from other institutions of higher education, private sector retirees, Federal employees and retirees, and emeritus faculty members at other institutions of higher education.

Sec. 11. The Director of the Office of Personnel Management, in consultation with the Secretary of Education and the Secretary of Labor, shall develop a program to improve

recruitment and participation of graduates and undergraduate students of historically Black colleges and universities in part-time and summer positions in the Federal Government.

Sec. 12. Each year the Board of Advisors shall report to the President on the progress achieved in enhancing the role and capabilities of historically Black colleges and universities, including an Annual Performance Report on Executive Agency Actions to Assist Historically Black Colleges and Universities that appraises agency actions during the preceding year. The Secretary of Education shall disseminate the annual report to appropriate members of the Executive branch and make every effort to ensure that findings of the Board of Advisors are taken into account in the policies and actions of every Executive agency, including any appropriate recommendations for improving the Federal response directed by this order.

Sec. 13. Participating Executive agencies shall submit their annual plans to the Secretary of Education not later than January 15 of each year. The Annual Federal Plans for Assistance to Historically Black Colleges and Universities developed by the Secretary of Education shall be ready for consideration by the President not later than April 30 of each year.

Sec. 14. The Secretary of Education is directed to establish an Advisory Commission entitled the President's Board of Advisors on Historically Black Colleges and Universities. Notwithstanding the provisions of any other Executive order, the responsibilities of the President under the Federal Advisory Committee Act, as amended (5 U.S.C. App. 2), which are applicable to the Advisory Commission to be established by this order, shall be performed by the Secretary of Education, in accordance with the guidelines and procedures established by the Administrator of General Services.

Sec. 15. Executive Order No. 12320 of September 15, 1981, is revoked.

GEORGE BUSH

THE WHITE HOUSE,

April 28, 1989.

# # #

REMARKS OF VICE PRESIDENT GEORGE BUSH

AT THE 38TH ANNUAL DINNER

OF THE

UNITED NEGRO COLLEGE FUND

SHERATON CENTRE HOTEL

NEW YORK, NEW YORK

THURSDAY, MARCH 11, 1982

((INTRODUCTION))

((HOWARD KEHRL -- CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS
F. GEORGE SHIPMAN -- PRESIDENT OF THE COLLEGE FUND
CHRISTOPHER EDLEY -- EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR))

MRS. (EDWARD) WARBURG, DR. PATTERSON, DR. MAYS, DR. DENT, OFFICERS, MEMBERS, AND FRIENDS OF THE UNITED NEGRO COLLEGE FUND.

I WANT YOU TO KNOW THIS IS THE FIRST TIME IN . . . MONTHS . . . THAT THE AUDIENCE HAS OUTNUMBERED MY SECRET SERVICE DETAIL.

IT'S AN HONOR TO BE HERE, AMONG SO MANY FINE PEOPLE, AMONG SO MANY FRIENDS.

I ALSO HAVE TO CONFESS IT'S . . . GOOD TO GET OUT OF WASHINGTON. AND IT'S GREAT TO BE BACK IN NEW YORK CITY. I'M NOT GOING TO SAY ONE WORD TONIGHT ABOUT THE NEW FEDERALISM, BECAUSE I CAN ALREADY SEE THE HEADLINE IN THE DAILY NEWS:

"BUSH TO STATES: DROP DEAD."

BUT IT REALLY IS GOOD TO BE HERE IN THIS EXTRAORDINARY CITY . . . AND, INDEED, VERY GOOD TO BE OUT OF WASHINGTON. LIFE IS RATHER HECTIC JUST NOW AT THE WHITE HOUSE. WE'RE CLOSELY MONITORING DEVELOPMENTS IN THE TROUBLE SPOTS OF THE WORLD . . . POLAND . . . AFGHANISTAN . . . EL SALVADOR . . . THE LOU GRANT SHOW.

THAT WAS A WONDERFUL DINNER, AND I'M GOING TO TRY NOT TO RUIN IT BY GIVING A LONG SPEECH. I'LL TELL YOU WHO HAS BEEN GIVING LONG SPEECHES LATELY . . . GENERAL JARUZELSKI, THE POLISH LEADER.

NOT LONG AGO, HE GAVE A SPEECH EXPLAINING WHY HE WASN'T GOING TO RESTORE HUMAN RIGHTS IN POLAND. HE MUST HAVE HAD QUITE A FEW REASONS, BECAUSE HIS SPEECH WAS 68 PAGES LONG.

((PAUSE))

TONIGHT IS A CELEBRATION, AN ANNIVERSARY. THE UNITED NEGRO COLLEGE FUND IS 38 YEARS OLD. THIS IS A HAPPY OCCASION IN THE LIFE OF A GREAT ORGANIZATION. THIRTY-EIGHT YEARS IS NOT SUCH A LONG TIME, BUT YOU HAVE MUCH TO CELEBRATE, MUCH TO BE PROUD OF. IN YOUR ORGANIZATION'S SHORT LIFE, YOU'VE ENRICHED MANY LIVES.

I REMEMBER WHEN I FIRST HEARD ABOUT YOU. IT WASN'T LONG AFTER THE ORGANIZATION GOT STARTED. I WAS A SENIOR AT COLLEGE. BILL TRENT CAME TO SPEAK TO A GROUP OF US. HE SPOKE WITH PASSION, THE KIND OF PASSION WE FIND IN MEN AND WOMEN WHO HAVE DREAMS; MEN AND WOMEN WHO HAVE IMPORTANT WORK TO DO, AND DESTINIES TO FULFILL.

I WENT UP TO BILL AFTER HE SPOKE. WE TALKED. I GUESS I DID MOST OF THE LISTENING. I LEARNED A GREAT DEAL THAT NIGHT. WE HAVE BEEN FRIENDS EVER SINCE. I STILL LISTEN TO HIM. AND I STILL LEARN, AND I SUPPOSE MANY MORE YEARS WILL GO BY BEFORE BILL RUNS OUT OF THINGS TO TEACH ME.

I SAID A MOMENT AGO THAT 38 YEARS IS NOT SUCH A LONG TIME. BUT OUR HISTORY OF CIVIL RIGHTS IS NOT SO LONG EITHER. THERE IS INCIDENTALLY, A SMALL IRONY IN THE DATE OF OUR DINNER TONIGHT. IT WAS ON MARCH 11, IN 1861 THAT THE SOUTHERN STATES, ASSEMBLED AT THE MONTGOVERY CONVENTION, APPROVED A DRAFT OF THE PERMANENT CONFEDERATE CONSTITUTION. I'M GLAD IT TURNED OUT NOT TO BE SO PERMANENT. I GUESS WE'RE ALL GLAD. THERE MIGHT BE MEN AND WOMEN

IN THIS ROOM WHOSE GRANDPARENTS WERE ALIVE ON THAT DAY . . . WHO WERE ALIVE . . . BUT WHO WERE NOT FREE.

FOUR SCORE AND TWO YEARS LATER, THE AMERICAN BLACK HAD STILL NOT BEEN ENFRANCHISED BY THE AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM--AT LEAST IN ANY MEANINGFUL SENSE. IN JUNE OF 1963, PRESIDENT KENNEDY GAVE A SPEECH IN WHICH HE HAD TO MAKE THE POINT THAT, IN HIS WORDS, "IT OUGHT TO BE POSSIBLE . . . FOR AMERICAN STUDENTS OF ANY COLOR TO ATTEND ANY PUBLIC INSTITUTION THEY SELECT WITHOUT HAVING TO BE BACKED UP BY ((PAUSE)) TROOPS." THAT WAS . . . LESS THAN 20 YEARS AGO, ABOUT THE TIME TODAY'S COLLEGE SOPHOMORE WAS BORN.

IN THAT SAME SPEECH, PRESIDENT KENNEDY SAID SOMETHING THAT WOULD BE ECHOED AND AMPLIFIED BY ANOTHER MAN . . . WHO WOULD ALSO NOT SURVIVE THAT ANGRY DECADE.

"THIS NATION," SAID THE PRESIDENT," . . . WAS FOUNDED ON THE PRINCIPLE THAT ALL MEN ARE CREATED EQUAL, AND THAT THE RIGHTS OF EVERY MAN ARE DIMINISHED WHEN THE RIGHTS OF ONE MAN ARE THREATENED."

IF WE HAD YET TO COMPREHEND THE TRUTH OF THAT PROPOSITION AS RECENTLY AS 20 YEARS AGO, THEN IT WOULD SEEM THAT THE 38-YEAR HISTORY OF THE UNITED NEGRO COLLEGE FUND SPANS A LONG TIME INDEED; THAT IT COVERS AN ERA OF ENORMOUS CHANGE, OF UPHEAVAL . . . AND, FINALLY, THAT IT WAS ALREADY WELL-ESTABLISHED BY THE TIME THE AMERICAN CONSCIOUSNESS WAS AWAKENED TO THE BASIC RIGHTS OF THE BLACK MAN.

THE TIME WHEN THE DOORS OF MOST COLLEGES WERE SHUT TO BLACKS IS NOW FORTUNATELY BEHIND US. TODAY, THE LAW SAYS THAT NO ONE CAN BE DENIED ADMISSION TO ANY COLLEGE OR UNIVERSITY ON THE BASIS OF COLOR. WE HAVE, AS A SOCIETY, REFORMED. WE HAVE A LOT OF REFORMING LEFT TO DO. WE HAVE NO ILLUSIONS ABOUT THAT.

OF COURSE, WE STILL HAVE TO WORK ON THE BOB JONESES OF THE WORLD.

DOCTOR JONES IS APPARENTLY UPSET WITH THE ADMINISTRATION IN GENERAL AND WITH ME IN PARTICULAR. I DON'T QUITE KNOW WHAT EXACTLY I DID THAT ANNOYED HIM SO, BUT IT MUST HAVE BEEN GRIEVOUS. NOT LONG AGO, HE TOLD THE CONGREGATION OF THE BETHEL BAPTIST CHURCH IN SCHAUMBURG, ILLINOIS:

"I BELIEVE THAT MR. REAGAN CAME TO OFFICE WITH GOOD INTENTIONS, BUT HE BROKE HIS PROMISE TO US WHEN HE TOOK ON MR. BUSH . . . A DEVIL . . . FOR HIS VICE PRESIDENT."

IF ANYONE HERE KNOWS HOW TO EXORCISE, PLEASE COME UP AFTER THE SPEECH.

((PAUSE))

THE PRESIDENT HAS MADE VERY CLEAR HIS COMMITMENT TO HISTORICALLY BLACK COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES. HE SIGNED AN EXECUTIVE ORDER LAST SEPTEMBER DIRECTING THE GOVERNMENT TO DO EVERYTHING IT CAN TO INCREASE THE ABILITY OF THESE INSTITUTIONS TO PARTICIPATE IN FEDERALLY SPONSORED PROGRAMS. IN AN ERA OF BUDGET CUTS, HE MADE SURE THAT THESE SAME INSTITUTIONS WILL RECEIVE ABOUT TEN MILLION DOLLARS MORE IN TITLE III FUNDS.

BUT I'M NOT HERE TO DISCUSS DOLLAR FIGURES. YOU PROBABLY HAVE A FEW OF . . . YOUR <u>OWN</u> YOU COULD DISCUSS. IN FACT, I <u>KNOW</u> YOU DO, BECAUSE I GOT A LETTER FROM CHRIS EDLEY ((EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR)) WITH A WHOLE . . . <u>BUNCH</u> OF DOLLAR FIGURES . . . A LOT OF THEM WITH <u>MINUS</u> SIGNS IN FRONT OF THEM.

BUT I WOULD MAKE THE FOLLOWING <u>BROADER</u> POINT, AND IT'S A POINT THE PRESIDENT HAS MADE ON SEVERAL OCCASIONS: THAT IT DOESN'T DO <u>ANY</u> GOOD TO EDUCATE OUR YOUNG PEOPLE IF THERE AREN'T GOING TO BE ANY JOBS WAITING FOR THEM WHEN THEY GET OUT. JUST AS AMERICA HAS BEEN REFORMING ITS RACIAL ATTITUDES OVER THE RECENT PAST, SO NOW IS PRESIDENT REAGAN TRYING TO REFORM AN ECONOMIC TREND THAT HAS INFLICTED ITS CRUELEST BLOWS ON THE BLACK AND MINORITY COMMUNITY.

WHAT AM I REFERRING TO?

WELL . . . I'M TALKING ABOUT THE FACT, FOR INSTANCE, THAT BETWEEN '76 AND '80, THERE WAS AN INCREASE IN THE INFLATION RATE OF ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY EIGHT PERCENT; ABOUT THE FACT THAT BETWEEN '76 AND '80 THERE WAS AN INCREASE IN THE PRIME LENDING RATE OF TWO HUNDRED AND TWENTY PERCENT.

FEDERAL SPENDING TRIPLED IN THE LAST DECADE; TAXES DOUBLED BETWEEN '76 AND '81. BUT DID THE AMERICAN BLACK, THE AMERICAN BLUE-COLLAR WORKER--OR ANY AMERICANS, FOR THAT MATTER--EXPERIENCE THREE TIMES--OR DOUBLE--THE BENEFITS DURING THAT HALF DECADE?

RIGHT NOW WE'RE IN A PERIOD OF ECONOMIC ADJUSTMENT. WE'RE IN A RECESSION. THE UNEMPLOYMENT RATE IS HIGH--CRUELLY HIGH. BUT IT'S A SHORT-TERM HIGH AND IT'S GOING TO COME DOWN, AND WHEN IT DOES, THE ECONOMY IS GOING TO BE HEALTHIER THAN IT'S BEEN IN A LONG TIME. THERE ARE GOING TO BE MORE JOBS WAITING FOR TODAY'S COLLEGE STUDENT ON GRADUATION DAY.

CHANGE COURSE, NOW, RESORT TO THOSE . . . QUICK FIXES THAT DID US SO MUCH GOOD IN THE PAST, AND WE'RE GOING TO BE RIGHT BACK WHERE WE STARTED AND THAT'S NOWHERE TO BE.

((PAUSE))

NOW, BECAUSE WE'RE IN A PERIOD OF ADJUSTMENT, LET ME MAKE MY REAL PITCH OF THE NIGHT.

OVER THE YEARS, THE FUND HAS MADE A LOT OF FRIENDS. LARGE CORPORATIONS HAVE BEEN GENEROUS; SMALL BUSINESSES, INDIVIDUALS, EVEN PEOPLE WHO COULD BARELY AFFORD TO GIVE ANYTHING, GAVE. ONE ELEMENT UNITED THEM: THEIR DESIRE TO HELP; THEIR CONVICTION THAT A MIND IS A TERRIBLE THING TO WASTE.

LET ME ASK THOSE OF YOU HERE TONIGHT, AND THOSE WHO ARE LISTENING OR WATCHING THROUGH THE MEDIA: THE FUND NEEDS YOUR SUPPORT. IT CAN'T CARRY ON WITHOUT YOU. YOU'VE BEEN SO GENEROUS IN THE PAST. BE GENEROUS NOW.

OUR ADMINISTRATION HAS BEEN PUSHING WHAT WE CALL PRIVATE SECTOR INITIATIVES. THAT'S BUREAUCRATESE FOR THE VOLUNTEER SPIRIT, A SPIRIT THAT RUNS THROUGH THE AMERICAN SOUL. DE TOCQUEVILLE MARVELLED AT IT WAY BACK IN 1835. IN OUR OWN CENTURY, F. SCOTT FITZGERALD SAID IN ONE OF HIS BOOKS THAT "AMERICA IS A WILLINGNESS OF THE HEART."

WE LIVE IN PRETTY CYNICAL TIMES. I'VE HEARD IT SAID THAT THE PRIVATE SECTOR CAN'T POSSIBLY DO THE JOB OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, THAT IT CAN'T FILL SOME OF THE GAPS THAT OUR REDUCTION IN THE GROWTH--REPEAT, GROWTH--OF FEDERAL SPENDING HAS CAUSED.

WELL, NO ONE'S PROPOSING THAT THE PRIVATE SECTOR REPLACE THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.

AND TO THOSE WHO ARE CYNICAL ABOUT WHAT THE PRIVATE SECTOR CAN DO, I WOULD SAY, ASK THE UNITED NEGRO COLLEGE FUND.

THIS ORGANIZATION BEGAN IN 1944, WELL BEFORE THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT TOOK ANY STEPS TO REFORM AMERICAN ATTITUDES ABOUT WHO COULD OR COULDN'T ATTEND SCHOOL.

THIS ORGANIZATION WAS WELL AHEAD OF ITS TIME, WELL AHEAD OF THE REST OF THE COUNTRY. AND IT NOT ONLY SURVIVED, BUT FLOURISHED AS IT NOURISHED THE MINDS OF THOUSANDS AND THOUSANDS OF YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN, THOSE "DISINHERITED CHILDREN OF GOD" MARTIN LUTHER KING WROTE ABOUT IN HIS JAIL CELL IN BIRMINGHAM.

"WE ARE CAUGHT," WROTE KING, "IN AN INESCAPABLE NETWORK OF MUTUALITY, TIED IN A SINGLE GARMET OF DESTINY. WHATEVER AFFECTS ONE AFFECTS ALL INDIRECTLY."

FOUR MONTHS LATER, IN A SPEECH ABOUT A DREAM, HE SOUNDED AGAIN THAT SAME THEME.

MANY OF OUR WHITE BROTHERS," HE SAID TO THE CROWD OF TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND GATHERED ON THE MALL IN WASHINGTON, "HAVE COME TO REALIZE THAT THEIR DESTINY AND THEIR FREEDOM IS TIED UP WITH OUR DESTINY, AND (THAT) THEIR FREEDOM IS INEXTRICABLY BOUND TO OUR FREEDOM. WE CANNOT WALK ALONE. . . ."

WE IN WASHINGTON WILL TRY TO LIVE UP TO THAT TRUTH. AND, TONIGHT AMERICANS ALL OVER THIS LAND CAN TAKE PRIDE IN THE ANNIVERSARY OF AN ORGANIZATION THAT HAS SHOWN THAT THERE IS A WILLINGNESS OF THE HEART OUT THERE, THAT GREAT THINGS CAN BE DONE, THAT DREAMS ARE WITHIN OUR REACH.

THANK YOU, DEAR FRIENDS.

# # # # # #

ABOUT THE CO-AUTHOR

VICTOR GOLD is a Washington journalist and author who served as a senior consultant on Vice President Bush's staff during the 1980 and 1984 presidential campaigns.

LOOKING FORWARD

George Bush

with Victor Gold



BANTAM BOOKS
TORONTO • NEW YORK • LONDON • SYDNEY • AUCKLAND

media program. The big issues at the time were the Vietnam war and federal spending programs under LBJ's Great Society. Another issue was the state's right-to-work law.

My opponent and I both supported the Administration's Vietnam policy, were pledged to cut federal spending, and favored the right-to-work law.

In a political contest without clear-cut ideological distinctions between the candidates, the decision for the voters comes down to which candidate would be a stronger voice for the district on Capitol Hill. Treleaven, an experienced political P.R. pro, recommended that we key our campaign to the idea of "action"—ELECT GEORGE BUSH TO CONGRESS AND WATCH THE ACTION—with a picture of the candidate in shirtsleeves, coat slung over his shoulder. That became our campaign theme. But themes alone don't win elections, unless there's follow-through at the organizational level. We worked the idea of "action" into everything we did, saturating neighborhoods with volunteer door knockers and bell ringers at the end of each working day.

It was a critical off-year election for the Republican Party nationally. Richard Nixon, building a base for his 1968 presidential campaign, toured the country on behalf of Senate and congressional candidates. He traveled to Houston for our kickoff. House Republican leader Jerry Ford came down for a fund-raiser in mid-October. The campaign attracted national attention as a test of whether the GOP could come back after the Democrats' landslide victory in 1964.

We could and did.

GEORGE BUSH EASILY
DEFEATS BRISCOE

GOP Gains 40
Seats in House

—The Houston *Post*, November 9, 1966

If there was a disappointing aspect in the vote, it was my being swamped in the black precincts, despite our making an all-out effort to attract black voters. It was both puzzling and frustrating. As district attorney, my opponent had been criticized by black leaders in the community, and his campaign went so far as to make an issue out of my sponsoring a black girls' softball team.

My hope had been that a Republican candidate might be able to break the Democratic Party's grip on black voters in the area. As GOP county chairman, I'd placed our party funds in a black-owned bank and opened a party office with a full-time staff near Texas Southern, one of the state's major black colleges. Running for Congress, I talked about the possibility of a breakthrough of this kind not only with local black leaders but with a longtime friend, Bill Trent, a national leader who chaired the United Negro College Fund when I headed the UNCF drive on the Yale campus in 1948.

It seemed important in 1966—and it still does, in the 1980s—that the party of Lincoln both deserve and attract increased black support and participation. As straight-ballot voters, blacks are taken for granted by the Democratic Party, a condition not in their best interest or the best interest of our political system.

The civil rights open housing bill came before the House of Representatives in April 1968, while the country was still going through the trauma of Martin Luther King Jr.'s assassination. It was the most controversial bill I would vote on during my four years in Congress. Rose Zamaria, my administrative assistant, reported on the mail count each day. Letters from the district were overwhelmingly against the bill. After I voted for it, the mail got heavier. And uglier. Threats were directed not only against me but against members of my staff.

Written responses alone wouldn't satisfy the people in my district opposed to open housing. It was an emotional issue that would have to be talked out, face to face.

A week after the vote, I flew home to a rally held in the Memorial-West section of the district. The place was jammed. Judging from the boos and catcalls when I was introduced, it was also seething. The tone was set by another speaker on the program, who predicted that the open hous-

(McNally/Martin)
April 26, 1989
5:00 p.m.
Draft Two
(B:COLLEGES)

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: HISTORICALLY BLACK COLLEGES EXEC. ORDER
ROSE GARDEN SIGNING CEREMONY
FRIDAY, APRIL 28, 1989
2:00 P.M.

Secretary Cavazos, Secretary Sullivan -- and especially our special guests, the presidents and supporters of a noble educational tradition who honor us with their presence this afternoon. Welcome to America's backyard. It belongs to you -- and to the students and teachers you are here to represent. And we're thrilled to have you join us for this important day.

I'm also pleased to see that Bryant Gumbel is here. The White House keeps a close eye on the networks to monitor those places where the unexpected unfolds on our TV screens each week: China. Soviet Georgia. El Salvador. The Cosby Show.

Actually, I haven't watched much TV lately. But I'm told Oprah Winfrey just opened a restaurant in Chicago. It's a theme restaurant. A sign inside says: "Stay Real. ((Pause)) Never Dull. ((PAUSE)) No Rules." ((PAUSE)) Sounds to me like college in the eighties.

For over 100 years the Historically Black Colleges and Universities have been a special part of America's heritage. At a time when many schools barred their doors to Black Americans, these colleges offered the best, and often the only opportunity for a higher education.

Today, most of those barriers have been brought down by the law. And yet, Historically Black Colleges and Universities still represent a vital component of American higher education -- enriching a great tradition of educational choice that also embraces the likes of Notre Dame, BYU, Yeshiva and others. As one educator put it, we must see that every child has an equal opportunity -- "not to become equal, but to become <u>different</u>" -- to realize their unique potential of body, mind and spirit.

Nine days before I became President, a number of you met with me here at the White House to discuss new ways to ensure that every Black child has that chance. Several of your colleagues -- Gloria Scott, Benjamin Payton and Leroy Keith come to mind -- asked that, first and foremost, the Administration establish an Advisory Committee to make sure your voices continue to be heard.

It was a sound idea, and one that I am pleased to put into effect in a few moments -- when the new Executive Order I am signing creates <u>the President's Board of Advisors on Historically Black Colleges and Universities</u>.

Staffed by the Department of Education, this new Board will assist Secretary Cavazos in developing annual plans to increase participation by your schools in federally sponsored programs. It also guarantees that each of you -- every president of a Historically Black College or University -- be given an opportunity to comment on these plans before they reach my desk. We will continue to listen. <u>Your voices must be heard</u>.

As many here have requested, today's Order also reauthorizes Executive Order 12320. But more importantly, it contains new initiatives that will increase the private sector role in ensuring the long-term viability of the distinctive institutions you represent.

Now, that's just bureaucratese for the "volunteer spirit" -- a tradition of helping one's neighbors well known to Black Americans. This tradition was perhaps best exemplified by the singular gift of $20 million to Spelman College last fall. For their generosity -- and for their EXAMPLE -- everyone here owes thanks to Bill and Camille Cosby.

The New York Times called the Cosby's donation "as much a challenge as a gift." Well, we are trying to sweeten that challenge. Some of you reminded me in January that perhaps the most important support the Government can provide is through incentives to increase endowments. That's why we have requested a total of $60 million -- over and above existing programs -- for endowment matching grants for the special schools you represent.

They say the university's usual state can be summed up by the lady who noted: "I have enough money to last me the rest of my life -- unless I buy something." Well, the new endowments program represents a commitment to the long term. It's not a quick fix. And it's flexible -- producing new contributions and ultimately new income -- permitting each of your schools to decide where its money is best spent.

And finally, it doesn't do much good to educate our young people if they can't get good jobs when they get out. They need work opportunities while still students -- which can also provide another way to help finance their education. By this Order, we also direct that the Office of Personnel Management -- working together with Secretaries Cavazos and Dole -- develop a program to improve recruitment of your students for part-time and summer positions in the Federal government. America needs and wants their creativity, their talent and their diversity.

We've just returned from a journey across America -- North Dakota to Texas, California to Florida -- something like 7,500 miles in less than four days. And as we circled the continent I thought of the coming commencements at the schools across our land. It is time of new beginnings. A time of dreams.

And they are exciting times for all young Americans -- and especially for those Black Americans you have nurtured with an education. Out of a century that began with their people still bound by the remnants of slavery, this generation is emerging into a time rich with opportunities unimaginable to their grandparents.

You and the teachers who work with you are the <u>fulfillers</u> -- of your student's dreams -- and of your nation's destiny.

God bless you in your mission. And now, with great pleasure and great pride, I will sign this Executive Order to launch these new initiatives.

# # #

May 6, 1989

MEMORANDUM

TO: Ed McNally

FROM: Peggy Dooley

RE: Alcorn State University

Graduating Class

- about 350 students will be graduating this year
- several graduates will be (or already are) working for the federal government. Many will work for the Department of Agriculture, either for the USDA or the Soil Conservation Service. One girl is working for Defense at Fort Meade; another is working for the FAA in Memphis.

Commencement Ceremony

- around 7000 people will be at the event
- Both Mississippi Senators, Trent Lott (R) and Thad Cochran (R) we think will be traveling with the President. Advance won't know for sure until next week. Also expected at the ceremony is Rep. Mike Espy (D-Second District).
- The great-great grandson of Governor Alcorn -- who the school is named for -- will be there: J. Alcorn Russell III.
- On the dais will be President Washington; Vice President Waters; the members of the Board of Trustees of State Institutions of higher Learning (Pres. is William Jones); Divisional Directors (same thing as Deans); Dr. David Matthews, President of the General Mississippi State Baptist Convention (he will be giving the Invocation); the Most Reverend William R. Houck, Bishop, Catholic Diocese of Jackson (he will be giving the Benediction); Mack Payton, Alcornite of 1989; Matt Thomas, President Alcorn State University National Alumni Association.
- Mack Payton, Alcornite of the Year, is a retired children's court probation supervisor from Milwaukee. This is an alumni award.
- a member of the class of 1919 will be in the audience.

- Ceremony: Introductory Greetings by President Washington
  Introduction of the Board by Vice President Waters
  Invocation
  "America the Beautiful"
  President Washington introduces The President
  President's Address

President Walter Washington

- has been president of the university since 1968.
- received his doctorate from the University of Southern Mississippi -- he was the first black to receive a doctorate from one of the state's universities.
- several people I spoke with talked about Dr. Washington's vision and his drive to make Alcorn better and better. They also commented that he is very in tune with the students; he walks around campus and talks with everybody; he's a man a teen-age college student feels very comfortable talking with.

Alcorn State University

- sports are big. They've sent many students/graduates to the pros (see attached articles).
- The team name is the Braves. All the other team names in their conference are animal names, hence many jokes about what "animals" their opponents are, how "human" Alcorn is, etc.
- 7-mile road leading from the highway to the college is called "the Stretch."
- "Remember, it is always Alcorn."
- "Purple and Gold forever."

1948: Then and Now

- check Centennial History of Alcorn, pp. 69-71 for description of 1948 Commencement
- in 1948 there were 60 in the graduating class; this year's has about 350 graduates
- check p. 130 of Centennial for descriptions of two 1948 graduates

- there were around 500 students at Alcorn in 1948; now there are around 2700

- the school is no longer segregated, it is an equal opportunity institution (as of 1966)

- all the buildings on campus are air-conditioned now

- I spoke with John Spinks, Alcorn '52. He was the first Alcornite drafted to the pros (Pittsburgh Steelers); he was also the first black professional athlete to come out of Mississippi, and the first black to ever play for the Pittsburgh Steelers. He later played for the New York Giants, and returned to Alcorn in 1959 to coach football, which he did until 1985.

  He was a freshman in 1948, the only one in his family to go to college. His youngest son is graduating from Alcorn this year.

  There was no gymnasium -- only a little wood building that everyone called the "Old Chicken Coop." Jack also played basketball, and he said when it rained, you'd have to bring an umbrella inside with you, or else you'd get soaked. The President will be speaking in the field house of the Health, Physical Education & Recreation Complex -- quite a step away from the "Old Chicken Coop."

  Dances used to be held in the old dining room. There is now a ballroom.

  The school used to have its own dairy, vegetable garden and slaughter house, right on campus. They now have your basic cafeteria food.

Hubert H. Humphrey

Proclamation 4545. January 16, 1978

DEATH OF HUBERT H. HUMPHREY

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

As a special mark of respect to the memory of the Honorable Hubert H. Humphrey, former Vice President of the United States of America and Senator from the State of Minnesota, I, Jimmy Carter, President of the United States of America do hereby proclaim, by virtue of the authority vested in me by a Joint Resolution of the Congress (36 U.S.C. 178), that the period of public tribute and appreciation shall be extended and the flag of the United States shall be flown at half-staff on all buildings, grounds, and naval vessels of the Federal government in the District of Columbia, and throughout the United States and its Territories and possessions until, and including January 19, 1978, the day the 95th Congress of the United States reconvenes.

I also direct that the flag shall be flown at half-staff for the same length of time at all United States embassies, legations, consular offices, and other facilities abroad, including all military facilities and naval vessels and stations.

May this period, as Senator Humphrey wished, "be a time to celebrate life and the future" even though we cannot escape the pain and sorrow of his leaving.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this sixteenth day of January, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and seventy-eight, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and second.

JIMMY CARTER

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 1:35 p.m., January 16, 1978]

Hubert H. Humphrey

Eulogy Delivered at Funeral Services in St. Paul, Minnesota. January 16, 1978

Not too long ago I invited Senator Humphrey to go to Camp David to spend the weekend with me. He had never been there before, and he was very effusive in his thanks, telling me over and over how great a favor I had done for him. It was the greatest favor I ever did for myself.

We spent 2 days on top of a mountain, in front of a fireplace, just talking and listening. We talked about people—common, ordinary people and great people in our country and all around the world. With some he had had very friendly and good relations. They had always supported him in his campaign and always had good things to say about him. Others had sometimes disappointed him, and he had not always had their support. But he never said a word of criticism. He tried to search in his own mind, no matter who it was, and find something good to say.

We talked about pain, about the physical pain that I could see that he was bearing. We talked about the pain of losing a political campaign. We talked about the pain of frustration when you have high hopes and great dreams and human fallibilities won't let you realize them all. But I never detected in any of his words any bitterness.

Yesterday I was honored to speak about Hubert Humphrey at the Nation's Capitol. I talked about what he had meant to our own Nation. But he knew, as I know and Vice President Mondale knows, that one of the responsibilities of those who serve in the White House is to look beyond our Nation's borders, to foreign countries. He traveled a lot, and he told me about the world leaders with whom he had met. He told me about the months during the Vietnam war when he was Vice President and how when he rode

down the streets or got off the airplane or visited a college campus with his heart full of love, quite often he didn't see love in the faces of the crowds who faced him, and he didn't see love on the signs and the banners that confronted him and his President. He had a yearning for peace, and we talked about the mechanisms of peace—not always a popular subject for a political figure in a nation as proud of its military strength and its great influence. But in kind of a quiet and unpublicized way, because of what was in him, he was the expression of the good and decent and peaceful attributes of our great, strong, powerful Nation.

He was always dedicated to breaking the logjams in the cold war. He expressed a deep hope that we and the Soviet Union might reach agreements on difficult questions and resolve longstanding differences and get to know each other and search for a way to reduce the mad scramble for superiority in nuclear weapons.

We talked about the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, set up now to negotiate how we might reduce and perhaps eliminate atomic weapons, and I discovered almost by accident that the author of that legislation was Hubert Humphrey.

We talked about the sale of military weapons to other nations, particularly the poor nations, the developing nations, the hungry nations, who respond to the temptations of technological progress and the threats from border states and come to us, above all others, and other nations as well, to buy guns and ammunition to kill.

We are trying to change that policy, and we talked about it and the mechanism under which we are trying to reduce our own participation in the marketing of weapons. It's his legislation.

One of the most difficult questions that a President has to face, or even a Member of Congress, is foreign aid. It's not popular in our country to be for foreign aid programs. But one of the stalwart defenders of our foreign aid program, the leader in the Congress, was Hubert Humphrey. He didn't see foreign aid as a giveaway program. He didn't see foreign aid as billions of dollars going from our Nation to others. He saw human needs.

We talked about the sick people that he had seen overseas, with no medical care at all, and the unbelievable hunger that he had seen in families where the average income for a whole nation was sometimes less than 25 cents a person a day.

So, he saw foreign aid as a great investment from a rich nation, a pittance almost, compared to what we earn and have, that builds up a wellspring of friendship between us and those hungry people.

We talked about the newly developing interest in our own Government toward Africa, not more than a year or two old, but it was not new to Hubert Humphrey. He was familiar with Africa, the nations therein, the people who live there, their hopes and yearnings and frustrations and desire to be something and to have their own governments. He knew about Asia, and he knew about Indonesia, and he talked about these things, not as a lecturer, but almost as a representative of those people, not just Minnesota. He reached beyond our borders.

It was a long time after my mother went to the Peace Corps that I knew that the Peace Corps was Hubert Humphrey's idea. It was an idea that he put forward a long time ago, and it was eventually adopted and put into effect when John Kennedy was President, an opportunity for American young people to go overseas for, I think, $11 a month and get to know other people and serve them. And along with Senator McGovern, he initiated the idea of the Food for Peace program.

He and I talked about religion, about how deep his faith had grown since he became very ill. We talked about sin and how we know that everyone sins and we fall short of the glory of God, but how God forgives us.

Just a few days ago I was in India, and I was visiting the tomb—or the memorial to Mahatma Gandhi, where his body was cremated. And I didn't think about Senator Humphrey—I have to admit it—until I started to leave. And one of the Indian leaders took me over to a wall, and there on the wall there was a quote from Gandhi and the title of it was, "The Seven Sins." And when I saw that, I thought about Senator Humphrey's discussion on sin, and I jotted it down.

According to Gandhi, the seven sins are wealth without works, pleasure without conscience, knowledge without character, commerce without morality, science without humanity, worship without sacrifice, and politics without principle.

Well, Hubert Humphrey may have sinned in the eyes of God, as we all do, but according to those definitions of Gandhi's, it was Hubert Humphrey without sin.

NOTE: The President spoke at 4:25 p.m. at the House of Hope Presbyterian Church. The services were broadcast live on radio and television.

Panama Canal Treaties

Question-and-Answer Session by Telephone With Participants in a Townhall Meeting on the Treaties in Hattiesburg, Mississippi. January 16, 1978

AUBREY LUCAS. Hello, Mr. President?

THE PRESIDENT. Yes, I'm right here waiting for your question, and I want to congratulate you, first of all, at the University of Southern Mississippi, and also the national Foreign Policy Association, for letting this debate take place. If you have a question for me, I'd be glad to answer it.

I've just come back from the final funeral ceremonies for Senator Humphrey.

DR. LUCAS. Yes, we appreciate your talking with us this evening.

You are probably aware that we are a group of citizens gathered here on the campus of the University of Southern Mississippi in Hattiesburg. We've had a very interesting debate, and we now have some questions that we would like to put to you. I'll ask the question. First I'll tell you who formulated the question, and then we will ask as many as you want.

Mr. David Farber asked this question. Do you feel that the Panama Government has the strength and the ability to control and to operate the canal without being intimidated by the powers of the world?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, the answer is yes. Not only is General Torrijos a very popular leader in Panama, as has been observed by almost half the Members of the United States Senate who visited there, but just to make sure that he convinced us and the Panamanians and the rest of the world that it was not a transient commitment, just depending upon him and his personality or his present government, on his own initiative he submitted the question of ratifying the Panama Canal treaties to the people of Panama in a referendum. And as you know, by approximately a two-thirds vote, the people of Panama did approve the treaties.

This is obviously legally binding on Panama in accordance with international law, and in addition, it demonstrated to us that not just the government but the people themselves confirmed the treaty terms.

In addition to the treaty itself, General Torrijos described to the Panamanian

Melerson Guy Dunham

The Centennial History of Alcorn Agricultural and Mechanical College



PUBLISHED BY
University and College Press of Mississippi
Southern Station, Box 5164
Hattiesburg, Miss. 39401

he Board, and the Board of Trustees of
ns of Mississippi, have confidence in his
se; his cooperation; his leadership, and
their confidence in him:
esolved, on this, his seventy-fifth birth-
on be typed and presented to him as a
m this Board, and to wish for him many
day. His useful, helpful life is an in-
ho are associated with him, and this
many happy years in the sunset period
ome life.[2]

itution of Higher Learning. Vol. 7, 471.

CHAPTER XII

The Administration of Dr. William H. Pipes

AT THE AGE of thirty-three years, William H. Pipes was elected president of Alcorn A. & M. College on March 30, 1945. He was the first president of the college to possess the coveted, earned Ph. D.

Dr. Pipes was born in Sunflower County, a county situated in the heart of the fertile Mississippi Delta. His early training was received at Inverness, Indianola, and Clarksdale. He earned the Bachelor of Science degree at Tuskegee Institute, the Master of Arts degree from Atlanta University, and the Ph.D. from the University of Michigan.

Prior to his election to the presidency of Alcorn College, he had taught at Tuskegee, Atlanta University, Fort Valley State (Georgia), West Kentucky State College, Langston University, and Southern University, Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

Very early in his quest for a philosophy of life, he made Booker T. Washington his hero. He brought with him to the college the philosophy of that stalwart leader who believed that the salvation of the Negro lay in the peaceful training of the masses of the black people to do the occupations of life: that is, trades, agriculture, and work with the hands.

According to a report to the Biennium House Appropriations Committee, President Pipes believed that the Negro

should secure equal training in any field for which he was qualified. However, President Pipes felt, as did many other persons who visited the campus, that Alcorn College had not heretofore been organized strictly in conformity with the intent of the legislature when it was converted into an A. & M. College in 1878. Rather, it had developed principally a liberal arts curriculum, and major emphasis had not been placed upon the mechanical and agricultural arts. It had continued to develop as a liberal arts college in accordance with the pattern set in 1871 rather than in accordance with the redirection attempted in 1878.

President Pipes vowed to redirect Alcorn College into the Land-Grant tradition. He stated that this must be the concern of everyone who shared the work of the college: the administration, the faculty, the students and the legislature.

In a report to the Board of Trustees he stated:

> To serve the Negro people of the state means that, first of all, Alcorn College must be easily accessible to the people: The college must either be moved to a more central location on a good highway and near a railroad or, at least, a paved road must be built from Highway 61 to the College.
>
> Really to serve the Negro Youth means also that there must be at Alcorn A. & M. College—wherever it is located—a better-trained and more adequate physical plant, with necessary equipment for carrying out the Land-Grant program. This means that the Legislature must appropriate more money for the Alcorn A. & M. College—if Alcorn is to become a "first-class institution." [1]

President Pipes began early in his administration to plan to delete the high school from the college. He called attention to the fact that under the increased cost of education there had been little money for operating the high school.

[1] Biennial Report to the Trustees.

aining in any field for which he was
resident Pipes felt, as did many other
e campus, that Alcorn College had not
zed strictly in conformity with the in-
vhen it was converted into an A. & M.
t, it had developed principally a liberal
ajor emphasis had not been placed upon
ricultural arts. It had continued to de-
college in accordance with the pattern
n in accordance with the redirection

ed to redirect Alcorn College into the
He stated that this must be the concern
d the work of the college: the adminis-
e students and the legislature.
ard of Trustees he stated:

people of the state means that, first of
ust be easily accessible to the people:
er be moved to a more central location
nd near a railroad or, at least, a paved
m Highway 61 to the College.
Negro Youth means also that there
& M. College—wherever it is located—
more adequate physical plant, with
for carrying out the Land-Grant pro-
the Legislature must appropriate more
A. & M. College—if Alcorn is to be-
itution." [1]

n early in his administration to plan to
from the college. He called attention
the increased cost of education there
or operating the high school.

Trustees.

The college did not need the high school since practice teaching was done out in the state, where, first, there were better high schools because they had more money for operating them than Alcorn had; and where, second, teaching conditions were more typical of the situation under which the graduates must eventually work. The students enrolled in the high school came from 26 counties of the state and one county outside of the state (Cook County, Illinois), with the largest number (26) coming from Claiborne County. Jefferson County made a contribution of $180.00 and Claiborne $420.00 (1948–49). This $600.00 was inadequate for the elementary students from the counties of Claiborne and Jefferson. President Pipes closed the one-year centers at Mound Bayou and at Brookhaven because he felt that the enrollment at those centers did not justify the amount of money being expended.

The enrollment was never high during the Pipes administration. However, he strove to secure a well-trained faculty and improve the physical plant so that the school would receive an A-rating by the Southern Association of Schools and Colleges.

Reports ascertain that the college was turning more and more to its real obligations as a Land-Grant college to stress agriculture, home economics, and trades.

The *Atlanta Journal* comments on a commencement address by Hodding Carter: "Alcorn Symbolizes a New Tradition";

> The School is tucked remotely away in heavily wooded, rolling country about midway Natchez and Vicksburg and although most of its buildings are of relatively recent construction, the loveliest among them are those which were built more than a hundred years ago for a college for the young White gentry of Mississippi. The exercises were held in one of these, the Chapel, whose packed balcony once had

been set apart for the body slaves of those long ago planter-students, and whose brick exterior glowed with the soft patina of age.

But there was nothing in the commencement exercise to remind anyone of that earlier relationship.

I heard Alcorn's young President W. H. Pipes a Ph.D. who is going to the University of Southern California for further study this summer—review pridefully the college's recent gains. The road to the college, branching off from the main highway, had been hard-surfaced at last. The legislature had raised the faculty salary scale last winter so that it was "the equal of any Negro College pay scale anywhere." As a result, said the young president, Alcorn A. & M. College would soon move up from a Class B to a Class A institution because it could attract teachers with the degrees and ability for the higher qualification.

The graduates, students and alumni of Alcorn cheered those announcements with more enthusiasm than was shown for all but one other part of the program. That exception was the awarding of a scroll to the "Alcornite of 1948," a gray-haired little man named J. W. Cox, Mississippi born and reared, who is an amazingly successful businessman and financier in North Carolina. Director of a Negro bank and building and loan association, vice president and manager of a $20-million life insurance company, he had come home to be honored by his Alma Mater, as other proud alumni all over the nation are being honored this spring.

I watched and listened to those graduates closely. For the most part, the men veterans, graduating in agriculture and teaching; and the women principally received degrees as teachers of home economics. There was also a large group of non-college veterans who received G.I. training certificates as auto mechanics, woodworkers, shoemakers, electricians and carpenters. I felt that what I said to them was not needed, for I had advised them neither to be contented with the manifold inequalities experienced by their race nor to

ody slaves of those long ago planter-
rick exterior glowed with the soft

g in the commencement exercise to
arlier relationship.
ing President W. H. Pipes a Ph.D.
niversity of Southern California for
ner—review pridefully the college's
o the college, branching off from the
hard-surfaced at last. The legislature
alary scale last winter so that it was
o College pay scale anywhere." As
president, Alcorn A. & M. College
om a Class B to a Class A institution
teachers with the degrees and ability
ion.
nts and alumni of Alcorn cheered
th more enthusiasm than was shown
of the program. That exception was
to the "Alcornite of 1948," a gray-
l J. W. Cox, Mississippi born and
zingly successful businessman and
lina. Director of a Negro bank and
ation, vice president and manager of
ice company, he had come home to
a Mater, as other proud alumni all
honored this spring.
l to those graduates closely. For the
rans, graduating in agriculture and
en principally received degrees as
mics. There was also a large group
who received G.I. training certifi-
woodworkers, shoemakers, electri-
lt that what I said to them was not
l them neither to be contented with
s experienced by their race nor to

listen to the false counsel of civil disobedience or the heady promises of Communism.

For, in the best sense these young Negroes will not be content. Most of them will remain in the South, leading their less fortunate fellows upward toward full citizenship and to the mastery of the crafts and skills and knowledge which they had acquired here. I know that they are identical in their aspiration and their good citizenship with college graduates anywhere.

And coming away from the little Negro college, I was struck by two thoughts. One is that if democracy has any meaning, it must be extended fully to such as these. The other is that however uneasy the South may be about its racial dilemma—and how in God's name can 28 million Negroes or 130 million White people in the nation be afraid of 13 million?—there can be no good reason for fearing or longer subjugating any American who dreams our common, sturdy dream of a fair chance and a place, our place in the sun.[2]

That's all those Alcorn graduates want and it's the least that they deserve.

The entire administration of Dr. Pipes was one of a continuous effort to upgrade the faculty and acquire for the school a rating from the regional accrediting agency.

[2] Biennial Report to the Trustees.

ı Act of 1989

ɜss
ıeficiary developing
546
, suspension of
country status,
s Act of 1989,
ɔertification, letter—
l Agencies
references,
ɔertification,
ɜral officers and
–529
21
557
k—514
Pan American Week—
.S., Generalized
amendments—548
ɜsidential
s 1988 Income Tax
ɔertification,
ɜsident—561
press releases—560
ıuse announcements—
) the Senate—560

ve Committee of the Federal
t (37 FR 23607; 1 CFR Part

ıe Superintendent of Docu-
Washington, DC 20402. The
Documents will be furnished
$64.00 per year ($105.00 for
ɜscribers for $80.00 per year,
cuments, Government Print-
he charge for a single copy is

ɜepublication of material ap-
f Presidential Documents.

Remarks on Signing the National Volunteer Week Proclamation

April 10, 1989

Well, what a great privilege it is to have you here in the Rose Garden. You're taking on the most difficult challenges that we face as a nation. You're fighting poverty, drug abuse, illiteracy, teen pregnancy, the alienation of young and old. And you're winning because you refuse to believe that it can't be done. And so, I'm here to thank you. You've lived up to an ideal once given voice by Horace Mann that I've always admired: "Be ashamed to die," he said, "until you have won some victory for humanity."

Well, recently I received a letter from a man in Indiana who was forced to retire on disability because of heart problems. He was only 45 years old. And he wrote to explain that, while he couldn't take a job, he was giving his time to a nearby mental health center, a local school, and his county environment department. And he wrote this: "I guess what I'm trying to say is this: I'm disabled, but not an invalid. And I enjoy being able to be of help." Then he went on, "I hope in some small way that I'm still able to make a contribution to this great nation of ours and, indeed, to the world as a volunteer. I hope and pray that you and I and, indeed, millions of others will strive to truly make this a kinder and gentler nation. We need that very much."

What an inspiration. The good that voluntarism does in this country every year wins countless victories for humanity, large and small. And here at the White House, we benefit from the tireless efforts of volunteers. And seated to my right are people motivated much the way you are. And I include my wife, Barbara, in that. And then there's Ella Miller sitting in the front row, who continues to serve her community, her church, and in local schools. And she is 108 years old.

And I'm told that over half of adult Americans, 80 million, actively volunteer in some way in their communties. And last year that was worth almost $150 billion in man- and woman-hours. But what you're doing goes above and beyond dollars and cents. Your work and the work of many others as motivated as yourselves is a testament to a powerful idea that, along with the many rights and privileges that distinguish us as Americans, is the shared responsibility to look after one another. I always like to remember that there is no exercise better for the human heart than reaching down and lifting someone else up. You understand that helping the less fortunate is in everyone's best interest; that the most powerful gift we can offer anyone is a sense of purpose, a path to self-esteem; that the fabric of the family, like that of society, must forever be renewed and rewoven.

At the Inaugural, I spoke of a new engagement in the lives of others. We must seek common points where the practical and the compassionate converge. Yours is an example we seek to spread across every community, every town, every city in America.

This week I challenge every American who cares about the future of this country to get involved. Find a place or an organization or even a single life where you can make a difference for someone else. From now on in America, any definition of a successful life must include serving others. It's not simply volunteering but the personal act of helping another individual in need which gives us membership in a community. Giving and expecting nothing in return is what it means to be a citizen. When you

volunteer, you confirm your citizenship. Volunteering is an act—it's an act of heroism on a grand scale, and it matters profoundly. It does more than help people beat the odds; it changes the odds. You might say it puts the unity in community.

And today I'll be signing a proclamation to make this National Volunteer Week. But week in and week out, it will be people like you who bring the era of the offered hand to life. And I'll be establishing a program encouraging youth enterprise and service to America. But it will be your challenge to open your organizations to young people seeking meaningful service to their communities; to match need with need; to find a calling for every volunteer; and to keep reminding us that each one of us has something to give, each one of us has a gift to give—which reminds me of an old story that Barbara likes to tell about a minister who was given a jar of peaches soaked in brandy by one of his admiring parishioners.

This minister opens the jar, takes a whiff, and says, "Oh, dear lady, you don't know how grateful I am for this gift." "Really," says the lady, "it's such a small present." "Ah," says the minister, "it's not the gift that counts. It's the spirits in which it's given." [*Laughter*]

Well, the spirit of voluntarism in America is stronger than ever—stronger than it's ever been. You know, Alfred North Whitehead once said, "With all its limitations, life in America is better and kinder than anywhere on Earth that I've ever heard of." And that's true, but we can make it better still. We must lift away more of the limitations that remain and tap the limitless potential of the American people through countless small victories for humanity. Together, let us give honor to the phrase, "I volunteered."

And now I'd like to ask Barbara and the group of kids and volunteers on the dais here to join me as I sign the proclamation making this National Volunteer Week. And I do it with great respect for everybody here and gratitude in my heart, as well. Thank you.

Note: The President spoke at 11 a.m. in the Rose Garden at the White House.

Proclamation 5952—National Volunteer Week, 1989

April 10, 1989

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

During National Volunteer Week, we recognize all those Americans who generously donate their time and energy to the service of others. These selfless individuals have a profound influence upon the life of their communities and the character of our Nation.

The abundance of voluntarism and charitable giving across the United States today is not surprising—throughout our Nation's history, Americans have readily responded to the needs of others. The early American settlers relied on each other's help to break ground and build homes in the New World. Volunteers eventually won our country's Independence. The men who later wrote its Constitution set aside their farms and personal interests for a long hot summer in order to shape a government for the new Nation. Their work and the risks they took were not for personal profit, but were for the benefit of all Americans. Men of faith and vision, the Nation's Founding Fathers recognized their responsibilities toward others and toward posterity. Many delegates to the Constitutional Convention solemnly noted that their efforts would determine the fate of future generations.

The system of government the Founding Fathers framed so carefully has enabled voluntarism to thrive in the United States. For example, freedom of speech allows us to express openly our political and social concerns; freedom of assembly allows us to join together in efforts to improve our communities. In short, our Constitution ensures that the light of individual goodness is not extinguished by the heavy hand of government, but is instead kindled by the bright flame of liberty.

Our forefathers' sacrifices have helped the United States to become a great and prosperous nation. For the sake of generations to come, our own generation must likewise accept the obligation to serve others. From now on in America, any defi-

our senior executive and career managers and supervisors, both civilian and military. These individuals' day-to-day devotion to duty is what makes the Government work. Although whistleblowers clearly can and do contribute to better government, these managers respond regularly to a variety of problems, including those disclosed by whistleblowers, without special statutory provisions and procedures.

I also have confidence that agency heads and the Special Counsel will help address the problems of fraud, waste, or abuse by ensuring that reprisals for whistleblowing will not be tolerated.

S. 20 will contribute to this effort, and I believe it is a constructive measure that will serve the public interest. I am pleased that the Administration was able to work in a spirit of cooperation and bipartisanship with both Houses of Congress to resolve our differences and enact this important legislation.

George Bush

The White House,
April 10, 1989.

Note: S. 20, approved April 10, was assigned Public Law No. 101–12.

Designation of John C. Gartland as Chairman of the National Commission for Employment Policy

April 10, 1989

The President today designated John Charles Gartland as Chairman of the National Commission for Employment Policy. He would succeed Trudy McDonald. Mr. Gartland has served as a member since March 3, 1987.

Since 1979 Mr. Gartland has served as director of Washington affairs for the Amway Corp. in Washington, DC. From 1974 to 1976, he served as Executive Assistant to the Secretary of the Treasury, and as a congressional administrative assistant, 1977. He currently serves as chairman of the Jefferson Foundation.

Mr. Gartland graduated from Villanova University (B.S., 1963) and received a master of arts degree in financial management from George Washington University. He is a native of Cleveland, OH.

Nomination of Diane K. Morales To Be an Assistant Secretary of Energy

April 10, 1989

The President today announced his intention to nominate Diane Kay Morales to be an Assistant Secretary of Energy (Environment, Safety and Health). She would succeed Ernest C. Baynard.

Most recently, Ms. Morales has served as head of her own firm, analyzing legislative and national policy issues concerning complex weapons systems and arms control issues. She has also coauthored a long-term acquisition plan for ICBM modernization. From 1986–1988, Ms. Morales has served as vice president for government affairs for the Earth Technology Corp., a geotechnical and environmental services firm in Alexandria, VA, and Los Angeles, CA. Between 1981 and 1986, she was a Board Member of the Civil Aeronautics Board and Committee Chairman of the Native Hawaiian Study Commission. She has served as Deputy Assistant Secretary for Policy at the Department of the Interior, and was a consultant for the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs in the Office of Management and Budget and the Consumer Product Safety Commission.

Ms. Morales graduated from the University of Texas at Austin (B.A., 1968). She was born in Houston, TX.

Remarks at the Presentation Ceremony for the President's Volunteer Action Awards

April 11, 1989

The President. Welcome, honored guests, ladies and gentlemen. First, I'm pleased to see so many members of our Cabinet present here today, Members of the United States Congress, Senator. And welcome to all of you, our most honored guests.

Let me add that I have a slight confession to make. It's been said—and I know this will shock you—that sometimes I don't speak in very good English and that I have a hard time being understood. I'll admit it; it's true. And all I can say is that I'm in pretty good company, though. Look at Yogi Berra. [*Laughter*] When asked if he had seen "Dr. Zhivago," he said, "No, I feel fine." [*Laughter*] And Danny Ozark, the baseball's master of the malaprop, once observed of his ballplayers, "Contrary to popular belief, I've always had a wonderful repertoire with them." See what I mean? It's not just me. Everybody does it; even these silver-tongued orators have the meaning blurred.

But today this group here makes me realize the message isn't blurred—certainly not the message that brings us together. Let it ring loud and clear: America is great because America is good. And America's greatest deeds come from the basic decency and compassion of her people, each of you here today. And we see that decency and compassion everywhere—in a child-care center, the Rotary, the Little League, synagogue or church. It means lending a hand, tending a wound, and helping the less fortunate.

And this is Volunteer Week, a time to celebrate those qualities. And it's my honor today to present the 1989 President's Volunteer Action Awards. These awards were first presented in 1982. And since then, 148 Americans have been recognized and honored. And I've said that from now on any definition of a successful life must include serving others. And today's award recipients embody that definition.

Eleven years ago, Rose Tichy began tutoring adults through a church-sponsored literacy program in Middleburg Heights, Ohio. And she loved her work, but there weren't enough adult-level books to fit her students' needs. So, she got out her pen and enriched the printed page, and since 1978 she's written 32 books and edited the more than 100 books developed by her writers group.

Down in Huntsville, Alabama, my dinner partner, my very same Chessie Harris, once took several abandoned children into her two-bedroom home. And when the welfare department demanded a boarding license, the Harrises built a house on land purchased with money from the sale of a family farm. And since 1958, that site has been a home for more than 800 children, or about 10 for each of Chessie's 82 years. Eight hundred children—sounds like a weekend with my grandkids in Kennebunkport, Maine, but nevertheless—[*laughter*].

Allison Stieglitz, 15 years old—listening to her at lunch, sounds a little older than that. But nevertheless, she was only 12 when she asked her parents to use the money they had planned to spend on her Bat Mitzvah to provide Thanksgiving baskets for needy families. And that first year, she gave out 15. In 1980, she donated 75. And in Miami, Allison has begun a Sunday breakfast and bag lunch program in two local temples.

Rose and Chessie and Allison and this year's 15 other President Award winners were chosen from nearly 1,500 nominations. And let's face it, the 15 just barely scratched the surface of people that are volunteering and helping all across the country. You know that prosperity without purpose means nothing. Instead, you revere what matters: simple, fundamental values like decency, goodness, self-discipline, compassion, caring.

And as President, I want to promote those basic values because they form the heart of voluntarism and of these President's Awards. And that is why we have opened the Office of National Service, which is leading our administration's national service movement. This Office will encourage partnerships between all levels of government, private enterprise, and the voluntary organizations. It's going to take things that work and carry them to the Nation. And it will enlist new volunteers in community-based efforts to combat urgent social needs. And toward that end, soon I will announce our administration's Y-E-S, or YES to America Program—Youth Entering Service. Here American youth can give of, not to, themselves. By saying yes to America, they can define a successful life.

Of course, that's what you already have done. And you know that voluntarism never asks, "What can I do for myself?" It asks, "What can I do myself for others?" And, yes, government can and should be a catalyst of caring. Its role is critical. But we

have surpassed—far surpassed—the limits of what government alone can do. Voluntarism says that it is the private sector which has the responsibility, the understanding and, yes, the resources to confront issues like hunger, health care, homelessness, illiteracy, teen pregnancy, and drug abuse. Our challenge is to use that understanding and those resources to meet our responsibility. For we are a nation and a family, helping, enriching, and caring for each other. And as a family, we are committed to a nationwide effort. Voluntarism says that individuals, like communities, can join hands and exchange talents for the good of America. One person can tutor an inner-city student. That boy or girl can someday become an engineer or an artist. The child-turned-adult will then become a role model to others.

Fellow volunteers, each of you has been a role model. You have enriched the American spirit. And in that spirit, let me close on a personal note—about a hero, if you will.

Lou Gehrig was a Hall of Fame first baseman in the 1920's and the 1930's. He played in 2,130 straight games, a record which still stands. But more than that, he was a good and decent man about whom a teammate said, "Every day, any day, he just went out and did his job." Fifty years ago, Lou Gehrig was stricken by a form of paralysis which today bears his name: Lou Gehrig's Disease. And even so, he told the crowd at Yankee Stadium, "I consider myself the luckiest man on the face of the Earth."

This story has become—certainly among sportsmen and, I think, even more widely—an American parable. But less known is that after he left the Yankees, for much of the last 2 years of his life, he served his fellow man. He was dying, weaker by the day, but he could barely move his body. But as a parole commissioner for the City of New York, he counseled and inspired kids. And they called him the Iron Horse, the Pride of the Yankees. And he was a hero.

To serve others, to enrich your community—this truly defines a successful life. For success is personal, and it is charitable, the sum not of our possessions but of how we help our neighbors. My friends, on that score, you all have hit a grand-slam home run. Congratulations to each of you, the award-winners, and thank you for coming today. And may your example inspire and uplift others.

And now it is my distinct pleasure to present the 1980 awards. And to help me is another real volunteer, certainly the lead one in our family, Barbara Bush.

And I'd like to ask Donna Alvarado, the head of ACTION, and my dear friend, Mr. Volunteer himself, Governor George Romney, to come forward to help Barbara with these presentations. And then to all of you, our most heartfelt thanks.

Mrs. Bush. The United Auto Workers, Local 31, of Kansas City, Kansas—Bud Carroll, Local 31 president, accepting. The United Auto Workers, Local 31, of Kansas City, Kansas, joined forces with General Motors, the city council, and other union locals to raise $100,000 and remodel its former union hall into a facility for the homeless. UAW members and retirees now volunteer at the center.

Samuel and Nanette Evans. Samuel and Nanette Evans, of Arlington, Virginia, formed the Northern Virginia Patriots, an award-winning marching band whose 450 young members perform in colonial costumes at many nationally known parades and events.

Senior Master Sergeant Apolonio E. (Ed) Garcia, of Enid, Oklahoma, tutors Spanish-speaking immigrants in English as a second language and has assisted over 50 Hispanics to get their temporary resident papers.

Chessie Harris. Chessie Harris, of Huntsville, Alabama, founded Harris Home for Children in 1958, a facility which has provided a home for over 800 abandoned children. She and Mr. Harris, who died in 1988 at the age of 93, raised the building and operating funds and managed the home.

The Judeo Christian Health Clinic—Rhea Hurwitz accepting. The Judeo Christian Health Clinic, Tampa, Florida, organized in 1972 by a Presbyterian church and now managed by a group of local churches, involves over 400 volunteer physicians and other professionals in providing health care to low-income people who do not qualify for public assistance.

The Great American First Savings Bank, You Miss School-You Miss Out Program—James Schmidt, vice chairman accepting. The Great American First Savings Bank,

You Miss School-You Miss Out Program, San Diego, is designed to increase school attendance by involving bank employees in school activities through Adopt a School programs, drawings for cash incentives for perfect attendance, and special community events.

Walter Maddocks, of Lancaster, Kentucky. Walter Maddocks headed Rotary International's Polio Plus Program, a long-term commitment to eradicate polio in developing countries. Polio Plus has raised over $168 million in cash and provided vaccines for children in 79 countries to date.

The Association of Junior Leagues, New York City—Maridel J. Moulton accepting. The Association of Junior Leagues, New York City, founded in 1921, provides personal development and issues training for members, advocacy at the national level on subjects of interest to women and children, and special programs emphasis on such topics as teen pregnancy and women and alcohol.

Habitat for Humanity, International—Amy Parsons accepting. Habitat for Humanity, International, based in Americus, Georgia, involves over 35,000 volunteers in 324 sites, who develop simple, decent, affordable housing for low-income families. Habitat provides no-interest loans, and the buyers provide sweat equity.

Inner City Development, Incorporated—Patti and Rod Radle accepting. Inner City Development, Incorporated, organized to offer hope to the Hispanic residents of San Antonio's inner city, provides a food and clothing bank, a tutoring program, family counseling, the city's largest recreation program, and a Christmas toy program that allows parents to purchase toys for 10 percent of their actual price.

The Virginia Power Volunteer Program—Dr. James T. Rhodes, president and chief executive officer, accepting. The Virginia Power Volunteer Program provides an organized way for company employees and retirees to volunteer in community activities through 60 volunteer team councils. Employees participated in more than 1,500 projects, totaling over 100,000 hours of service in 1988.

Covenant House—Father Bruce Ritter accepting. Covenant House, founded in New York in 1968 by Father Bruce Ritter to provide shelter to runaway and abandoned children, involves over 300 volunteers a month as tutors, staffing recreation programs, providing counseling and operating outreach programs, There are also Covenant Houses in Houston, Fort Lauderdale, New Orleans, and Toronto.

Compeer, Inc.—M. Norton Rosner, chairman of the board, accepting. Compeer, Inc., based in Rochester, New York, matches training caring volunteers in one-to-one relationships with over 10,000 mental health clients in 120 communities.

REACH—David Schaff, vice president of REACH program accepting. REACH—Responsible, Educated Adolescents Can Help—of Scotts Bluff, Nebraska, involves 30 junior and senior high school students who develop and deliver a strong drug and alcohol abuse message to elementary school students.

The California Marine Mammal Center—Mary Jane Schramm accepting. The California Marine Mammal Center, based in Sausalito, involves over 330 volunteers out of a staff of 350 in rescuing, rehabilitating, and returning to their environment sick, injured, and distressed marine mammals.

The Clothing Bank: New Clothes for the Homeless—Edward Shapiro accepting. The Clothing Bank: New Clothes for the Homeless was developed in 1986 by the J.M. Kaplan Fund and New York City Mayor's Voluntary Action Center. The Clothing Bank has provided over 1.25 million items of new clothing worth over $6 million to the city's homeless through 250 nonprofit agencies.

Allison Stieglitz. Allison Stieglitz, of Miami, Florida, developed the Thanksgiving Basket Program when she was 13 years old, a program that now provides 75 baskets each Thanksgiving. She also helped to develop a Sunday Breakfast Program that feeds 250 homeless people each week.

Rose Tichy. Rose Tichy, of Middleburg Heights, Ohio, began her work in literacy as a tutor and has since written 32 books geared to the skills of a beginning adult reader on topics such as obtaining a driver's license, AIDS, and books of interest to Ohio readers.

The President. Congratulations, but much more important, thanks for what you do to set this example in our great country.

But finally we come to a man I'm pleased to honor now. Twenty-two years ago, having moved to the East Village in New York to help the urban poor, Father Ritter opened his door one night to see six children; and they were asking for a place to stay. And eventually, as you heard, Father Ritter founded Covenant House to provide a shelter for abandoned and runaway children. Today his program involves over 1,200 volunteers each month, and it offers shelter to more than 25,000 children each year. My friends, because of Covenant House, a child has escaped heroin addiction; another no longer yearns for a decent meal; still another views the world as a warm, not sullen place. And it is an American success story almost without parallel.

Last year a new award was created to honor the individual or organization whose contribution to voluntarism is greatest among those winning the Volunteer Action Awards. And so, I am pleased to announce Father Ritter as this administration's first recipient of an award named for a great President and our dear friend, the Ronald Reagan Award for Volunteer Excellence.

And to Father Ritter and all of you, our warmest congratulations. Thank you all very much for coming.

Note: The President spoke at 1:20 p.m. in the East Room at the White House. In his opening remarks, he referred to Senator Dave Durenberger of Minnesota.

Continuation of Eugene J. McAllister as an Assistant Secretary of State

April 11, 1989

The President today announced that Eugene J. McAllister will continue to serve as Assistant Secretary of State (Economic and Business Affairs) at the Department of State. He was appointed on April 1, 1988.

Mr. McAllister was an Assistant to the President at the White House in Washington, DC, 1986–1988, and Executive Secretary for the Economic Policy Council, 1985–1988. Prior to this he was Deputy Assistant Director for Economic Affairs at the Office of Policy Development, 1983–1985. He was senior policy analyst at the Office of Management and Budget, 1981–1982. Mr. McAllister has also served as a Walker fellow in economics at the Heritage Foundation in Washington, DC.

Mr. McAllister graduated from Loyola University of Los Angeles (B.A., 1974) and the University of California at Davis (M.A., 1976). He was born May 20, 1952, in Bronx, NY.

Statement by Press Secretary Fitzwater on President and Mrs. Bush's 1988 Income Tax Return

April 12, 1989

The President and Mrs. Bush's 1988 tax return shows that they paid $62,106 in Federal Income Tax on an Adjusted Gross Income of $287,171, of which $115,000 was the President's salary as Vice President. In addition to the Vice Presidential salary, the Bushes also reported $155,662 in income from their blind trust: $7,147 in interest income and $12,362 in income from other sources. A capital loss from the blind trust of $3,000 also was reported.

The President and Mrs. Bush claimed $65,365 in itemized deductions, which included $12,250 in contributions to 39 charities and $218 to charities through the blind trust. The blind trust is managed by Bessemer Trust Company, N.A., New York City.

The President and Mrs. Bush's tax return has been reviewed by the Office of Government Ethics and will be filed in the Philadelphia Regional Office of the IRS.

Proclamation 5953—Crime Victims Week, 1989

April 12, 1989

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

A crime is more than a violation of the law; in every case it is the violation of the rights, property, person or trust of another

NDIX 4

Presidents

82
)3
drew J. Howard 1893–1894
4–1896
–1899
-1905
1
15
4
44
1945
949

-1969
)–

; President

APPENDIX 5

Graduates of Alcorn College by Years 1882–1970

1882	8	1906	14
1883	0	1907	16
1884	4	1908	14
1885	1	1909	19
1886	2	1910	18
1887	9	1911	13
1888	6	1912	15
1889	9	1913	28
1890	14	1914	17
1891	5	1915	25
1892	10	1916	27
1893	10	1917	24
1894	6	1918	28
1895	7	1919	24
1896	6	1920	21
1897	8	1921	21
1898	1	1922	10
1899	6	1923	8
1900	8	1924	No information available
1901	6	1925	13
1902	5	1926	16
1903	7	1927	14
1904	8	1928	22
1905	7	1929	26

1930	22	1951	196
1931	32	1952	127
1932	38	1953	164
1933	49	1954	138
1934	25	1955	139
1935	22	1956	168
1936	21	1957	258
1937	38	1958	206
1938	29	1959	211
1939	32	1960	215
1940	53	1961	176
1941	53	1962	215
1942	67	1963	211
1943	47	1964	338
1944	28	1965	349
1945	32	1966	365
1946	38	1967	354
1947	58	1968	363
1948	60	1969	335
1949	95	1970	
1950	135		

Federal intervention with this long list of federally mandated regulations. And it increases options; it increases choice. And here we say: Let the parents decide. And I know Elizabeth agrees with me on this one, and Deb, too, and Andy and everybody. But the more you're in this area here of responsibility and all the areas that we have of Federal responsibility, the more important you realize is the underpinning of society that comes from the family. And I do not want to see one piece of legislation passed that diminishes the family choice or that weakens the family in any way, whether it's welfare legislation, child-care legislation, or whatever legislation.

The Federal role has got to be—when legislation is passed—to look at it to see that not only it doesn't weaken the family but if it can strengthen the family as our child-care proposal does by providing for alternate—groups getting together so a grandmother can maybe take care of one grandkid and then some other kids in the community—that's good. And we want to find ways to have it strengthen the family unit, and we want to leave the choice with the parent. So, any help you can give us on this concept, we really would appreciate it.

We unveiled an education program, incidentally, which does parallel many of your suggestions that we've gotten in. We want to reward achievement, demand accountability, and spur again flexibility and choice. And we support also alternative certification. This is a concept that really is in your hands more than mine as President of the United States. But somehow, it seems to me, a little antiquated, a little out-of-date, that a physicist who wants to take a sabbatical leave and help in some elementary physics class in a school, public school, would be denied the ability to help out because of some antiquated certification rules. So, I would urge you who are on the cutting edge of local legislation and State legislation to back us as best you can in working towards this alternative certification.

We've also put forward a program to award the best teachers in every State. And again, the emphasis being the pursuit of excellence is central to America.

And the Federal Government's going to help. We're going to lead in terms of setting objectives. But we are a partner in this question of education and in all these other issues. For America's genius—and I feel this one very strongly at the end of, or maybe it's 99 days, as opposed to 100—but America's genius doesn't lie solely, or even mostly, in Washington. It is out across the country.

And so, I wanted to come over here and wish you all well. Thank you for what you do. You know, Will Rogers once said: "I love a dog. He does nothing for political purposes." [*Laughter*] Well, let's, too, rise above politics as we go to serve the public and build a better, more decent, more prosperous land. I am very excited about that prospect. I think things are going reasonably well. There are plenty of problems out there, but so what's new? If I start telling you mine, you'll tell me yours, and yours are going to be closer to the people you represent just by the nature of your jobs. So, let's just agree that we live in the greatest country in the world, and we can make things happen.

And thank you all very much for being here today.

Note: The President spoke at 11:28 a.m. in Room 450 of the Old Executive Office Building. In his remarks, he referred to David Halbrook, chairman of the board of directors of the council; Samuel Brunelli, executive director of the council; Debra R. Anderson, Deputy Assistant to the President and Director of the Office of Intergovernmental Affairs, and Robert Young, the actor who starred in the television series "Father Knows Best."

Remarks on Signing the Executive Order on Historically Black Colleges and Universities

April 28, 1989

First, my respects to our two Secretaries here today, Secretary Cavazos, our Secretary of Education; Secretary Sullivan of HHS [Health and Human Services]; and to our special guests, all of you fit that description; and particularly to the presidents and supporters of a noble educational tradition who honor us with their presence this afternoon. All of you, welcome to the Rose Garden.

Graduations are coming up, and I know you're looking forward to the free advice you'll get from the parents. I suggest the response of one English schoolmaster: "If you promise not to believe everything your child says happens at this school, I'll promise not to believe everything he says happens at home." [*Laughter*]

For over 100 years, the historically black colleges and universities have been a special part of our heritage. At a time when many schools barred their doors to black Americans, these colleges offered the best, and often the only, opportunity for a higher education. And today, thank heavens, most of those barriers have been brought down by the law. And yet historically black colleges and universities still represent a vital component of American higher education, enriching a great tradition of educational choice and diversity in this country. As one educator put it, "We must see that every child has an equal opportunity to become different, to realize their unique potential of body, mind, and spirit.

Nine days before I became President, a number of you met with me across the way in the EOB to discuss new ways to ensure that every black child has that chance. Several of your colleagues—Gloria Scott and Van Payton, Leroy Keith come to mind. They ask that, first and foremost, the administration establish an advisory committee to make sure that your voices continue to be heard. It was a sound idea and one that I am pleased to put into effect in a few moments when the new Executive order I'm signing creates the President's Board of Advisors on Historically Black Colleges and Universities. Staffed by the Department of Education, this new board will assist Secretary Cavazos in developing annual plans to increase participation by your schools in federally sponsored programs. It also guarantees that each of you, every president of a historically black college or university, be given an opportunity to comment on these plans before they reach my desk in the Oval Office. We will continue to listen. Your voices must and will be heard.

As many here have requested, today's order also incorporates the most useful provisions of its predecessor. But more importantly, it contains new initiatives that will increase the private sector role in ensuring the long-term viability of the distinctive institutions that you represent. Now, that's just bureaucratese for the volunteer spirit, a tradition of helping one's neighbors well-known to black Americans. This tradition was perhaps best exemplified by Bill and Camille Cosby's singular gift to Spellman last fall. The New York Times called the Cosby donation "as much a challenge as a gift." Well, we're trying to sweeten that challenge. Some of you reminded me in January that perhaps the most important support that the Government can provide is through incentives to increase endowments. And that's why we have requested a total of $60 million during the next 4 years over and above the existing programs for endowment matching grants for the special schools you represent.

They say the universities' usual state can be summed up by the lady who noted, "I have enough money to last me the rest of my life unless I buy something." Well, the new endowments program represents a commitment to the long-term. It's not a quick fix, and it's flexible, producing new contributions and ultimately new income, permitting each of your schools to decide where its money is best spent. These budget proposals, like the new advisory committee, our support for the crimes bill, and the appointment of capable officials like Lauro Cavazos and Lou Sullivan, are but another part of this administration's commitment to see that the promise of the civil rights movement—a fair society for all Americans—becomes real.

In that regard, I know that Dick Thornburgh, our Attorney General, and our nominee to head the Civil Rights Division, Bill Lucas, are unshakable in their commitment to equal rights and to the vigorous enforcement of the laws which guarantee those rights to all Americans.

And finally, it doesn't do much good to educate our young people if they can't get good jobs when they get out. They need work opportunities while still students, which can also provide another way to help finance their education. By this order, we also direct that the Office of Personnel Management, working together with Secretary Cavazos and Secretary Dole, our Secretary of Labor, develop a program to im-

prove recruitment of your students for part-time and summer positions in the Federal Government. America needs and wants their creativity, their talent, their diversity.

We've just returned from a journey across this great country, from Florida, North Dakota, to Texas—California, Virginia—something like 7,500 miles in less than 4 days. And as we circled the continent, I thought of the coming commencements at the schools across our land. And it is a time of new beginnings for those kids—new dreams. And they are exciting times for all young Americans, and especially, I think, for those black Americans—those young kids that you have nurtured with a wonderful education. Out of a century that began with their people still bound by the remnants of slavery, this generation is emerging into a time rich with opportunities unimaginable to their grandparents. And you and the teachers—oh, God bless the teachers that work with you—are the fulfillers of your students' dreams and of your nation's destiny.

And so, bless you in your mission. And now, with great pleasure and really a great sense of personal pride, I want to sign this Executive order to launch these new initiatives, recognizing it is only a beginning. I think it's a good one. I want to work with you. God bless you all.

Note: The President spoke at 2:10 p.m. in the Rose Garden at the White House. In his remarks, he referred to Gloria Scott, president of Bennett College, in Greensboro, NC; Benjamin F. Payton, president of Tuskegee University, in Atlanta, GA; and Leroy Keith, president of Morehouse College, in Atlanta, GA.

Executive Order 12677—Historically Black Colleges and Universities

April 28, 1989

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and laws of the United States of America, in order to advance the development of human potential, to strengthen the capacity of historically Black colleges and universities to provide quality education, and to increase opportunities to participate in and benefit from Federal programs, it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1. There shall be established in the Department of Education, an Advisory Commission, the President's Board of Advisors on Historically Black Colleges and Universities. The members of the Board shall be appointed by the President. The Secretary of Education, with the advice of the Board of Advisors, shall supervise the annual development of a Federal program designed to achieve an increase in the participation by historically Black colleges and universities in federally sponsored programs. The Board of Advisors will also provide advice on how to increase the private sector role in strengthening historically Black colleges and universities. Particular emphasis shall be given to facilitating technical, planning, and development advice to historically Black colleges and universities, with the goal of ensuring the long-term viability of these institutions.

Sec. 2. The Board of Advisors shall include appropriate representatives of historically Black colleges and universities, of other institutions of higher education, of business and finance, of private foundations, and of secondary education.

Sec. 3. The White House Initiative on Historically Black Colleges and Universities, housed in the Department of Education, shall provide the staff, resources, and assistance for the Board of Advisors on Historically Black Colleges and Universities; shall assist the Secretary of Education in the role of liaison between the Executive branch and historically Black colleges and universities; and shall serve the Secretary of Education in carrying out his responsibilities under this order.

Sec. 4. Each Executive department and those Executive agencies designated by the Secretary of Education shall establish an annual plan to increase the ability of historically Black colleges and universities to participate in federally sponsored programs. These plans shall describe measurable objectives for proposed agency actions to fulfill this order and shall be submitted at such time and in such form as the Secretary of Education shall designate. In consultation

with participating Executive agencies, the Secretary of Education shall review these plans and develop an integrated Annual Federal Plan for Assistance to Historically Black Colleges and Universities for consideration by the President.

Sec. 5. The Secretary of Education shall ensure that each president of a historically Black college or university is given the opportunity to comment on the proposed Annual Federal Plan prior to its consideration by the President.

Sec. 6. Each participating agency shall submit to the Secretary of Education a mid-year progress report and at the end of the year an Annual Performance Report that shall specify agency performance against its measurable objectives.

Sec. 7. Every third year, the Secretary of Education shall oversee a special review by every designated Executive department and agency of its programs to determine the extent to which historically Black colleges and universities are given an equal opportunity to participate in federally sponsored programs. This review will examine unintended regulatory barriers, determine the adequacy of announcements of program opportunities of interest to these institutions, and identify ways of eliminating inequalities and disadvantages.

Sec. 8. The Board of Advisors, working through the White House Initiative, shall provide advice on how historically Black colleges and universities can achieve greater financial security through the use of improved business, accounting, management, and development techniques. To the maximum extent possible, the Board of Advisors shall enlist the resources and experience of the private sector in providing the assistance. To this end, historically Black colleges and universities shall be given high priority within the White House Office of National Service.

Sec. 9. The White House Office of National Service, along with other Federal offices, shall work to encourage the private sector to assist historically Black colleges and universities through increased use of such devices and activities as: (1) private sector matching funds to support increased endowments, (2) private sector task forces for institutions in need of assistance, and (3) private sector expertise to facilitate the development of more effective ways to manage finances, improve information management, strengthen faculties, and improve course offerings. These steps will be taken with the goals of enhancing the career prospects of their graduates and increasing the number of those with careers in science and technology.

Sec. 10. In all its endeavors the Board of Advisors shall emphasize ways to support the long-term development plans of each historically Black college and university. The Secretary of Education, with the advice of the Board of Advisors, shall develop alternative sources of faculty talent, particularly in the fields of science and technology, including faculty exchanges and referrals from other institutions of higher education, private sector retirees, Federal employees and retirees, and emeritus faculty members at other institutions of higher education.

Sec. 11. The Director of the Office of Personnel Management, in consultation with the Secretary of Education and the Secretary of Labor, shall develop a program to improve recruitment and participation of graduates and undergraduate students of historically Black colleges and universities in part-time and summer positions in the Federal Government.

Sec. 12. Each year the Board of Advisors shall report to the President on the progress achieved in enhancing the role and capabilities of historically Black colleges and universities, including an Annual Performance Report on Executive Agency Actions to Assist Historically Black Colleges and Universities that appraises agency actions during the preceding year. The Secretary of Education shall disseminate the annual report to appropriate members of the Executive branch and make every effort to ensure that findings of the Board of Advisors are taken into account in the policies and actions of every Executive agency, including any appropriate recommendations for improving the Federal response directed by this order.

Sec. 13. Participating Executive agencies shall submit their annual plans to the Secretary of Education not later than January 15 of each year. The Annual Federal Plans for Assistance to Historically Black Colleges and Universities developed by the Secretary of

Education shall be ready for consideration by the President not later than April 30 of each year.

Sec. 14. The Secretary of Education is directed to establish an Advisory Commission entitled the President's Board of Advisors on Historically Black Colleges and Universities. Notwithstanding the provisions of any other Executive order, the responsibilities of the President under the Federal Advisory Committee Act, as amended (5 U.S.C. App. 2), which are applicable to the Advisory Commission to be established by this order, shall be performed by the Secretary of Education, in accordance with the guidelines and procedures established by the Administrator of General Services.

Sec. 15. Executive Order No. 12320 of September 15, 1981, is revoked.

George Bush

The White House,
April 28, 1989.

[*Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 11:16 a.m., May 1, 1989*]

Remarks Announcing the Japan-United States Agreement on the Development of the FSX Fighter Aircraft

April 28, 1989

Well, I have a brief statement that I'd like to read. And then at the end of this, why, experts will be available to take your questions.

I'm pleased to announce that the Governments of the United States and Japan have reached understandings that will allow us to proceed with joint development of the FSX fighter aircraft. I'm ready to submit the FSX agreement to Congress for its review.

We've been conducting talks with the Japanese to clarify both sides' understandings of this agreement. I'm convinced that the co-development of this aircraft is in the strategic and commercial interests of the United States. And we weighed this matter from the standpoint of trade, of our industrial growth, and technology transfer, as well as strategic and foreign policy considerations.

This aircraft will improve the basic F–16 design and will contribute to the security of the United States and our major ally, Japan. There will be no cost to the American taxpayer, and at the same time, the Japanese will improve their ability to carry their share of the defense burden. The U.S. will have a 40-percent work share in the initial development stage of this aircraft, and we will have a similar share when the aircraft goes into production.

We did have several initial concerns about the agreement, but I want to assure you that sensitive source codes for the aircraft's computer will be strictly controlled, access will be granted to only those codes that are essential to complete the project.

In conclusion, the United States is the world's leader in aircraft manufacturing. I believe this aircraft will improve the defense of the United States and Japan, and this agreement also helps preserve our commitment that U.S. aerospace products of the future will continue to dominate the world markets.

That's the end of the statement. And thank you all very much.

Note: The President spoke at 4:55 p.m. in the Briefing Room at the White House.

Proclamation 5961—National Arbor Day, 1989

April 28, 1989

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

When Arbor Day was first observed in Nebraska 117 years ago, it demonstrated the important role that trees play in our daily lives. The occasion called Americans' attention to the fact that our heavy use of wood for fuel, lumber, and other products was depleting our Nation's trees at an alarming rate.

Arbor Day inspired many Americans to join efforts to protect this precious resource—and all areas of our environment—for the sake of future generations. Today, Americans continue to cultivate trees with

ALCORN STATE UNIVERSITY
Lorman, Mississippi 39096

The Alcorn Report

VOLUME 7, NUMBER 1 FEBRUARY 1989

Alcorn Technology Program Accredited

The industrial technology program at Alcorn State University has been accredited by the National Association for Industrial Technology (NAIT).

Dr. Rudolph Waters, Alcorn vice president, said the NAIT accreditiation offers two major advantages: "Externally, it gives the industrial technology program credibility, and internally, the program will be strenthened as a result of evaluation by NAIT standards."

"Accreditation for the industrial technology program by NAIT is in line with Alcorn's overall thrust for excellence," said Dr. Walter Washington, Alcorn's president.

Of the academic programs that may be accredited professionally, Waters said Alcorn is ac-

(Continued on Page 4)

Alcorn Challenge is $250,000 Grant

LORMAN — Alcorn State University has been given a challenge.

If the school's officials and alumni meet the goal set for them by the U.S. Department of Education, the University will gain $500,000.

The University has been approved to receive $250,000 as part of the U.S. Department of Education's Endowment Challenge Grant Program, said Oliver Taylor, executive director of the ASU Foundation and the school's personnel director.

The challenge, Taylor said, is that the school must equally match the $250,000 within the next 18 months.

"The matching funds must come from private sources," Taylor said, adding that fundraising will be done by the Alcorn Foundation.

"We must certify the matching funds are in the bank," he said, "before the U.S. Department of Education will officially give the money to Alcorn.

"And, the promise of pledges won't work. The money must be in hand."

Once the matching funds are raised and the Department of Education's match of $250,000 are in place, Taylor said the $500,000 will be invested and not disturbed for 20 years.

However, after the first year, half of the earned interest may be returned to the school with the remaining half adding to the fund.

When the 20-year period ends, Taylor said, Alcorn may use all of the income for any educational purpose.

This is the second Challenge Grant Alcorn has received since the program was instituted in the early 1980s, Taylor said.

In 1986, the school received a $250,000 grant, and alumni and friends matched the $250,000, he said.

Now, Taylor said, a new challenge begins.

"We at Alcorn will be competing with the other schools in the state for donations as well as such groups as the United Way.

"We'll go after the big gifts first...we're looking for our friends to help us."

Taylor said the school's foundation will be assisted by Alcorn's Alumni Association in seeking the $250,000.

Alcorn and about 30 other universities were selected from among thousands of applicants seeking the Challenge Grants, Taylor said, with recipients requesting funds ranging from $50,000 to $1 million.

(Continued on Page 4)

Denise Bailey Receives W. S. Demby Award



From left to right - ASU vice president Dr. Rudolph Waters, Katherine Bailey, and Harry Brown, president of the Warren County ASU Alumni Association.

Denise Bailey, a native of Vicksburg, Mississippi, and a senior business administration major at Alcorn State University, is this year's recipient of the second W. S. Demby Award for Outstanding Achievement. Bailey received $500. "The award is presented annually from the Warren County Alumni Association to a senior from Warren County with a grade point average of 3.00 or above," said Harry Brown, president of the Warren County ASU Alumni Association.

The award was established in honor of W. S. "Jack" Demby (Class of '27), Vicksburg resident, and former president of the Alcorn State University National Alumni Association.

WHAT'S INSIDE

Alumni on the Move 2
Alcornite Appointed Judge 3
Alumni Contribute $100,000 4
Alumni Weekend 4

On a personal level, education is the key to opportunity, and opportunity is what America is all about. Give any American kid an equal chance, and just watch what he or she can do. A poor education denies that kid an equal place at the starting line.

Presidential Scholars
Washington, D.C.
June 14, 1988

Our best jobs program and our best anti-poverty program are education.

Campaign Speech
June 14, 1988

Education and child care are so important. Underprivileged kids need Head Start—and I've proposed to expand that program. Yes, economic empowerment of individual Americans is the key to our bright future. That's why all kids need higher academic standards and stronger values.

Campaign Speech
September 13, 1988

We need to spend more on education. Providing an excellent education is an investment in America's future and it is one of the most basic roles of government.

Letter to the National Education Association
Reported in the Washington Times
September 2, 1988

We're going to have education that gives the parents the power, not the social planners, not the governments, but the parents. And we're going to help the hard-working women in urban America, and in rural America, get the child care they need by giving them a tax credit to help out, and by giving them a choice—not make the federal government do it all, give the parents a choice and strengthen the family.

Campaign Speech
August 19, 1988

As Martin Luther King once said: "We must remember that intelligence is not enough. Intelligence plus character—that is the goal of true education."

Dillard University Commencement
New Orleans, Louisiana
May 18, 1987

Education is not just the teaching of facts and figures, but also the values that make up our democratic way of life. We must teach values. I believe "value free" education does not serve either the student or the society well.

Leadership on the Issues

No Postage Necessary If Mailed In The United States

BUSINESS REPLY MAIL

First Class Permit No. 7 Lorman, Mississippi

Postage Paid By Addressee:

ADMISSIONS OFFICE
ALCORN STATE UNIVERSITY
Lorman, Mississippi 39096

Admissions

The scholastic requirement for full admission to the freshman class is graduation from an accredited high school with at least a "C" average and a minimum of 13½ required high school units.

All applicants for admission to freshman standing are required to take the American College Testing Program examination or the Scholastic Aptitude Test and have their scores submitted to the Office of Admissions at Alcorn State University. An ACT score of 13 or a SAT score of 680 is required; however, students scoring 9 through 12 on the ACT or its SAT equivalent are considered for admission in limited numbers. All non-Mississippi residents must score 15 or above on the ACT or 720 or above on the SAT. The ACT examination is administered at the University and at other centers throughout the state several times each year.

If you have any questions about these procedures or any other matter, you may call our Admissions and Recruiting Office. Our toll free number for Mississippi residents is 1-800-222-6790. You may also call (601) 877-6147. Don't hestitate to call if you need assistance.

Financial Aid

Scholarships, federal and state grants, federal guaranteed student loans/PLUS Loans, loans from private sources, and work study opportunities are available to qualified students. To apply for financial aid you must:

(1) Secure an application for financial aid from the University's Office of Financial Aid.

(2) Secure the Financial Aid Form (FAF) from your high school counselor or our Financial Aid Office. This completed form must be mailed to College Scholarship Service (CSS), CN 6300, Princeton, New Jersey, 08541. CSS determines the extent of your need and notifies the University. Completion of the FAF automatically includes application for the federally funded Pell Grant.

Alcorn State University adheres to the principle of equal opportunity. The University does not discriminate on the grounds of race, religion, color, sex, creed or national origin.

ALCORN STATE UNIVERSITY



Lorman, Mississippi 39096



Oakland Memorial Chapel

ALCORN STATE UNIVERSITY

Alcorn State University was founded in 1871. It was the first land-grant institution for blacks and the first such institution fully supported by a state government. The institution is located on the original site of Oakland College, a Presbyterian school founded in 1830. The school was named in honor of Mississippi Governor James Alcorn, who recommended that the state legislature support the college. The university's first class boasted a faculty of eight, a buildings and grounds superintendent, and 179 students. The first graduating class numbered three members. In contrast, the 1986 fall semester enrollment was in excess of 2400 students, the faculty numbered approximately 150, while the 1987 graduating class totaled approximately 400. The institution has had its name changed from Alcorn University to Alcorn A & M College in 1878, and then to Alcorn State University in 1974, in recognition of its new status as one of Mississippi's eight state universities.

Alcorn State University is located in Lorman, Mississippi, 80 miles south of the capital city, Jackson, and 35 miles north of Natchez. The campus rests on 1700 acres of land, lending itself to a serene environment and unique opportunities for outdoor recreation. Scattered among the university's buildings are giant moss-draped trees and scenic lakes. The 150-year-old Oakland Memorial Chapel, the surviving landmark of the original Oakland College, has been designated a National Historic Site.

NAME

ADDRESS

CITY

STATE ZIP

( )

AREA CODE PHONE NUMBER

HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATION DATE

GUARDIAN/PARENT'S NAME

ADDRESS

FIELDS OF INTEREST

☐

☐

☐

☐

☐

COMMENTS:

Academics

Alcorn State University is fully accredited by and is a member of the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools. Alcorn's teacher education program is accredited by the National Council for the Accreditation of Teacher Education. Both the Associate of Science in Nursing and the Bachelor of Science in Nursing programs are accredited by the National League for Nursing. Alcorn State University is an accredited institutional member of the National Association of Schools of Music. The food and nutrition and institution management programs are approved by the American Dietetic Association.



Women's Tower

The University offers the following degrees: the Associate of Science in Nursing, the Bachelor of Arts, the Bachelor of Science, the Bachelor of Music Education, the Master of Science in Education, and the Master of Science in Agriculture. These degrees may be earned in both day and evening class sessions.

ACADEMIC MAJORS

Arts and Sciences

Biology
Computer Science and Applied Mathematics
Chemistry
Economics
English
Health Science
History
Mathematics Education
Mathematics
Music
Political Science
Pre-Professional Degrees in
- Dentistry
- Medicine
- Nursing
- Optometry
- Pharmacy

Sociology and Social Work
Social Science Education

Education and Psychology

Educational Psychology
Elementary Education
Health and Physical Ed
Recreation
Special Education

Agriculture and Applied Science

Agricultural Education
Agricultural Economics
Agronomy
Animal Science
Food/Nutrition
- Clinical
- General
- Management

General Agriculture
General Home Economics
Home Economics Education
Industrial Arts Education
Institution Management
Industrial Technology
Pre-Engineering
Pre-Professional Degrees in
- Forestry
- Veterinary Medicine

Business

Accounting
Business Administration
Business Education
Secretarial Science

Nursing

Associate Degree
Baccalaureate Degree

Alcorn State University offers two graduate degrees: the Master of Science in Education and the Master of Science in Agriculture. The Master of Science in Education degree is designed to lead toward "AA" teacher certification in the following areas:

Elementary Education with endorsement in the field of:

Elementary Education

Secondary Education with endorsement in these fields:

Agriculture
Biology
Business Education
Chemistry
English
General Science
Home Economics
Industrial Education
Mathematics
Social Science

Administration and Supervision (Elementary and Secondary)
Athletic Administration and Supervision
Guidance and Counseling
Health and Physical Education
Special Education
(The Emotionally Disturbed; Learning Disabilities and Mental Retardation)

The Master of Science in Agriculture degree is awarded with concentrations in the areas listed below:

Agricultural Economics
Agronomy
Animal Science



NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____

STATE _____ ZIP _____

( ) _____

AREA CODE PHONE NUMBER

HIGH SCHOOL _____ GRADUATION DATE _____

GUARDIAN/PARENT'S NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

FIELDS OF INTEREST

☐ _____

☐ _____

☐ _____

☐ _____

☐ _____

COMMENTS:

No Postage Necessary If Mailed In The United States

BUSINESS REPLY MAIL

First Class Permit No. 7 Lorman, Mississippi

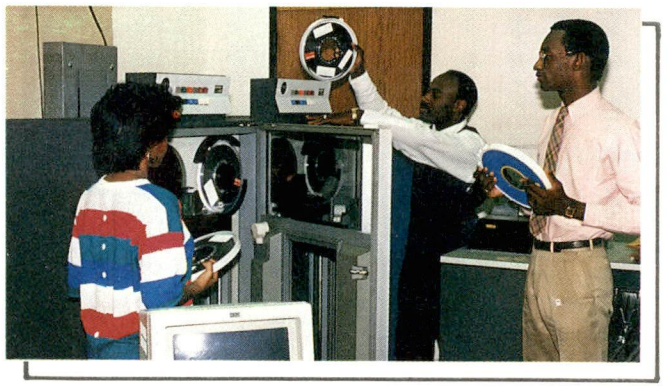
Postage Paid By Addressee:

ADMISSIONS OFFICE
ALCORN STATE UNIVERSITY
Lorman, Mississippi 39096

The Faculty

The Alcorn State University faculty is made up of dedicated men and women, many of whom have attended leading colleges and universities throughout the world. Close to half hold terminal degrees; many are currently engaged in research or have published in their academic specialities. Their expertise is the glue that holds this fine educational institution together as it moves into the 21st century. The University conducts research projects each year through various academic departments. Among the departments involved in intensive research are agriculture, biology, chemistry, home economics, industrial technology, education, business and others.

The University's branch of the Mississippi Agricultural and Forestry Experiment Station and the Cooperative Extension Program are but two of a number of diverse programs designed to give both student and professor the broadest possible educational experience.



Campus Life

Alcorn offers you a warm, comfortable and friendly setting in which to learn, not only in the classroom, but also through those many extracurricular activities that make college life so rewarding. There are clubs and organizations to help fill leisure moments; there are fraternities and sororities to make your social life more meaningful; there are religious organizations and activities for on- and off-campus worship to help you grow spiritually; there are recreational activities such as bowling, pool, tennis, swimming, dancing and fishing. Concerts, lyceums and other entertainment are held on campus from time to time, with big name entertainers on hand for the fun.

The J. D. Boyd Library, completed in 1970, contains over 200,000 volumes and subscribes to approximately 1,000 scholarly journals and newspapers. The Campus Union Building houses a branch post office, bowling lanes, a grill,



a barbershop and a beauty salon. A laundry/dry cleaner is also located on the campus. Alcorn State is, indeed, a home away from home.

Athletics

Alcorn State University's athletic program has been one of remarkable success. As a NCAA member of Division 1-A (1-AA in football), the NAIA, the MAIAW Large College Division, the NAWS and the SWAC, Alcorn participates in varsity football, basketball, cross country, track and field, golf, volleyball and tennis. Our football Braves have won or shared 7 SWAC titles and have appeared on national or regional television a number of times. The 1984 football team was undefeated during the regular season and was the first in SWAC history to finish the season ranked no. 1 in the NCAA. In women's basketball, Alcorn has won three regular season conference championships. In men's basketball, Alcorn has won eight regular season SWAC championships and competed in eight national post-season tournaments in the last ten years. The Braves basketball team became one of the first teams from a predominantly Black university to compete in the National Invitational Tournament when it received a bid from the NIT in 1979. In the tournament, the Braves defeated Mississippi State University (80 - 78), and ultimately lost to Indiana University (73 - 69), the eventual winner of the tournament. In 1980, Alcorn was the first predominantly Black university to advance to the NCAA Division I Regional Play-offs. Baseball and track are also on the upswing. Our track team has boasted both an Olympic Gold Medal winner and world record holders. With golf, tennis and volleyball programs now implemented, Alcorn State has a well-rounded athletic program.