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OA/ID Number: 13668
Folder ID Number: 13668-008

Folder Title:
Martin Luther King Commission Signing Ceremony 5/17/89 [OA 6265] [2]

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Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
02. Memo	Re: An Opportunity for the President-Elect / Martin Luther King, Jr. Federal Holiday Commission. (2 pp.)	11/30/88	P-5	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Speechwriting, White House Office of
Series: Speech File, Backup
Subseries:
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: Martin Luther King Commission Signing Ceremony 5/17/89 [2]

Open on Expiration of PRA
(Document Follows)
 By SA (NLGB) on 4/5/2005

Date Closed: 9/24/2004	OA/ID Number: 06265
FOIA/SYS Case #:	
Re-review Case #: 2004-2265-S	
P-2/P-5 Review Case #:	
MR Case #:	Appeal Case #:
MR Disposition:	Appeal Disposition:
Disposition Date:	Disposition Date:

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

- P-1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
- P-2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
- P-3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
- P-4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
- P-5 Release would disclose confidential advise between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
- P-6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

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

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

- (b)(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
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1/9/89

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT-ELECT

FROM: Robert Teeter

RE: Martin Luther King, Jr., Birthday Commemoration

This memo will discuss several options for you to participate in the celebration of the Martin Luther King, Jr., Federal Holiday on January 16. (Dr. King's actual birthday is Sunday, January 15.) This year marks the 60th anniversary of his birth.

I. Appear at a Martin Luther King Event in the DC Area

The simplest way to mark Dr. King's birth and the holiday would be to appear at a related event in the Washington area, such as a church service or a commemoration in a Federal agency.

PROS

- o requires no travel
- o seen with black community leaders

CONS

- o takes up time (2 hrs?)
- o could be seen as not enough effort

II. Reauthorize the Federal Holiday Commission

The Martin Luther King, Jr. Federal Holiday Commission will expire on April 20, 1989, unless it is reauthorized. Its purpose is to aid in the national celebration of the holiday.

It is one of the few Federal commissions which has not received any Federal funds, largely because of a promise made to Sen. Jesse Helms when the Commission was set up. Along with reauthorization, the Commission is seeking an annual appropriation of \$500,000. The Commission has subsisted on free office space at HUD offered by Secretary Pierce.

When the Commission was established, Sen. Dole strongly supported it. But the threat of a filibuster from Sen. Helms led him to promise that no Federal funds would be used to promote it. Last year, Rep. Conyers introduced a bill to reauthorize the Commission permanently and give it an annual appropriation of \$300,000. This sum was later raised to \$500,000 in House hearings, and the bill passed the House.

In the Senate, however, Sen. Helms threatened to filibuster it. Sen. Dole would not sponsor the bill, even though he is a member of the Federal Holiday Commission. Three Republicans did cosponsor it (Specter, Durenberger, and Weicker). The bill died because of the filibuster threat, but it will be reintroduced in this Congress.

D.K. - an American hero.

Option A: Fund the Commission Publicly

Announcing your support for reauthorizing the Commission and funding it publicly could be an appropriate gesture on Dr. King's birthday to show your commitment to a "new day" in civil rights. It would be help from an unexpected quarter and separate you from those conservative Republicans who oppose the King holiday and the Commission. However, there is a concern about antagonizing Senate Republicans.

By way of contrast, consider the chain of events leading to the establishment of the King holiday itself four years ago. Even though some Republicans were active in the effort to get the holiday bill passed, few in the broader political community associates Republicans with the effort. We could reverse that situation in this instance. All too often, we have supported worthy proposals and received no political credit for them.

Should the Commission be funded publicly?

PROS

- Get credit for survival of Commission
- Bill will probably pass anyway

CONS

- cost of \$500,000
- antagonize some GOP Senators

_____ Yes

_____ No

Option IB: Fund the Commission Privately

Alternatively, you could recommend that the Commission be funded privately, the situation as it is now. You might even agree to participate in the fund raising effort. However, the Commission itself would still need to be reauthorized (and this would require your support). Further, under this option the political benefits would be far reduced or eliminated. If a bill to fund the Commission with Federal funds passes Congress, you would not get the political credit and you could be left with the choice of signing it or provoking resentment by vetoing it.

Should the Commission be funded privately?

PROS

- Save government money
- Encourage private support

CONS

- Could be seen as petty
- Will probably pass anyway; no political credit.

_____ Yes

_____ No

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

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Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
01. Memo	Jim Pinkerton to Craig Fuller, et al., re: Civil Rights Commission Speech. (1 pp.)	12/06/89	P-5	

Collection:

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12/6/88

MEMORANDUM

TO: Craig Fuller
John Sununu
Robert Teeter

FROM: Jim Pinkerton 

RE: Civil Rights Commission Speech

The President-elect has received an invitation (attached) to speak at a forum organized by the Civil Rights Commission sometime early in the Administration.

This is an interesting proposal, but I believe we should decline. However, we should plan to schedule a thoughtful speech for Martin Luther King, Jr.'s birthday, which will be celebrated next year on January 16. I understand that the President-elect has been invited to give the sermon at Dr. King's church, Ebenezer Baptist Church in Atlanta, on that day, and I believe we should seriously consider accepting, as a way to begin the "new day" in civil rights that the President-elect has promised.

On a related subject, attached please find a copy of my memo about the reauthorization of the Martin Luther King, Jr., Federal Holiday Commission. I still believe this is an issue on which it would pay to get out in front. We know that pressure will come from the Hill, and the President-elect would not want to find himself aligned with the extreme right of the Republican Party, who would prefer to see the Commission abolished.

(attachments)

11/30/88

MEMORANDUM

RE: An Opportunity for the President-Elect: Fund the Martin Luther King, Jr. Federal Holiday Commission

I. Furthering the Bush Mandate

The Martin Luther King, Jr. Federal Holiday Commission will expire on April 20, 1989, unless it is reauthorized. We believe that the President-elect should make a public statement of support for its reauthorization with an annual appropriation of \$500,000, as in a current bill.

However, as part of this process, we should tie the reauthorization into the President-elect's mandate and put an unmistakable Bush stamp on the Commission and reauthorization.

We need to get ahead of the curve on this issue by being pro-active. The reauthorization will likely pass in some form, and we should get the political credit for taking action. The best way to do this would be to act before Congress convenes, and hence before an actual bill is introduced. That way, Congress will react to the President-elect, not the other way around.

By way of contrast, consider the chain of events leading to the establishment of the King holiday itself four years ago. Even though some Republicans were active in the effort to get the holiday bill passed, no one in the broader political community associates Republicans with the effort. We need to reverse that situation in this instance. All too often, we have supported worthy proposals and received no political credit for them.

Supporting the reauthorization accords well with the President-elect's call for a "new day" in civil rights. It is a low-cost, high-visibility way for the President-elect to demonstrate his commitment to civil rights and particularly to black Americans. There is no reason for the President-elect to align himself, even by default, with the extreme opinion which opposes the King holiday or reauthorization of the Commission.

Further, we should work to see that reauthorization is clearly connected with the President-elect's mandate. The Commission works with states, local governments, and private organizations to encourage celebration of the holiday in January and remembrance of Dr. King's principles of non-violent social change. We should see that the 1989 celebration focuses on issues with which the President-elect has identified himself-- e.g. fighting drugs, improving education, expanding Head Start, fighting poverty through economic opportunity, etc. In this way,

the Commission reauthorization can be tied into the President-elect's mandate.

II. Background

We have spoken with Lloyd Davis of the Martin Luther King, Jr. Center for Nonviolent Social Change in response to his letter of 11/21 to Craig Fuller on reauthorization of the Commission (attached).

It is one of the few Federal commissions which has not received any Federal funds, largely because of a promise made to Sen. Jesse Helms. Along with reauthorization, the Commission is seeking an annual appropriation of \$500,000.

The Commission is composed of 4 persons named by the President, 4 chosen from the Senate and 4 from the House (2 from each party), 27 at-large members, 3 members of the King family, and 1 representative of the King Center. Receiving no Federal funds, the Commission has ~~subsisted on~~ free office space at HUD offered by Secretary Pierce.

When the Commission was established, Sen. Dole strongly supported it. But the threat of a filibuster from Sen. Helms led him to promise that no Federal funds would be used to promote it. Last year, Rep. Conyers introduced a bill to reauthorize the Commission permanently and give it an annual appropriation of \$300,000. This sum was later raised to \$500,000 in House hearings, and the bill passed the House.

In the Senate, however, Sen. Helms threatened to filibuster it. Sen. Dole would not sponsor the bill, even though he is a member of the Federal Holiday Commission. Three Republicans did co-sponsor it -- Specter, Durenberger, and Weicker. The bill died because of the filibuster threat, but it will be reintroduced in the next Congress.

Mr. Davis spoke very highly of the President-elect, saying that he and Mrs. Bush were "family" at the King Center and very close to Mrs. King and that they appreciated the work the Bush family has done on behalf of the Center. He said that the principles for which Dr. King lived accord very well with those of the President-elect. Given the President-elect's commitment to a "new day" in civil rights and his past associations with the King Center, we believe the President-elect should make an early public statement of support for the reauthorization bill.



UNITED STATES
COMMISSION ON
CIVIL RIGHTS

1121 Vermont Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20425

29 November 1988

Hester
Trask

Mr. James P. Pinkerton
Director, Policy Development
Presidential Transition Team
1825 Connecticut Avenue, 10th Flr
Washington, District of Columbia 2027-

Dear Jim:

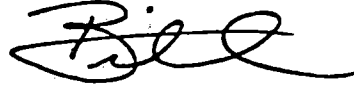
Pursuant to our telephone conversation of this afternoon, I extend through you an invitation to the ~~President-Elect to appear before a Forum convened by the Commission on Civil Rights~~ early in the coming year to address the subject, ~~"the future of civil rights in the United States,"~~ and to set forth the agenda which he envisions in that area.

As I explained, this forum will be the third in a series which was inaugurated in Los Angeles in September of the current year. The second forum will transpire in Nashville on December 8-9. The purpose of the forums has been to develop an appreciation of the diverse views within the country that pertain to the subject matter of civil rights and to explore the new perspectives that may be developing in the country at large. We have thus far listened to public officials, activists, journalists, and various other professionals, who have reviewed past remedies, successes and failures, and projected new departures for the future.

The Commission has determined to devote the final forum in Washington, D. C. to a review of the functions of the federal government in the area of civil rights. Accordingly, it would be propitious for the President to set the tone for our inquiry by keynoting our two day session. Originally the meeting was scheduled for February 10-11. That, however, falls only three weeks from the date of inauguration and may be too soon for the President's purposes. At least, I cannot imagine it being congenial apart from affording opportunity to address these important questions, before the various parties to such conversations have frozen their positions for the coming legislative season. Accordingly, the subcommittee entrusted with planning the forum has suggested a delay to accommodate the President. Our meeting in March could fall on March 16-17, and our meeting in April could fall on April 13-14.

Do please let me know whether the President-elect would wish at this stage to make such a commitment for the coming year. Because our forum involves two days of talks, and the participation of numerous invited guests, we require a comfortable lead time in order to pull it off properly. It would therefore be well if we could hear from you respecting this matter prior to the holiday season.

Most sincerely,

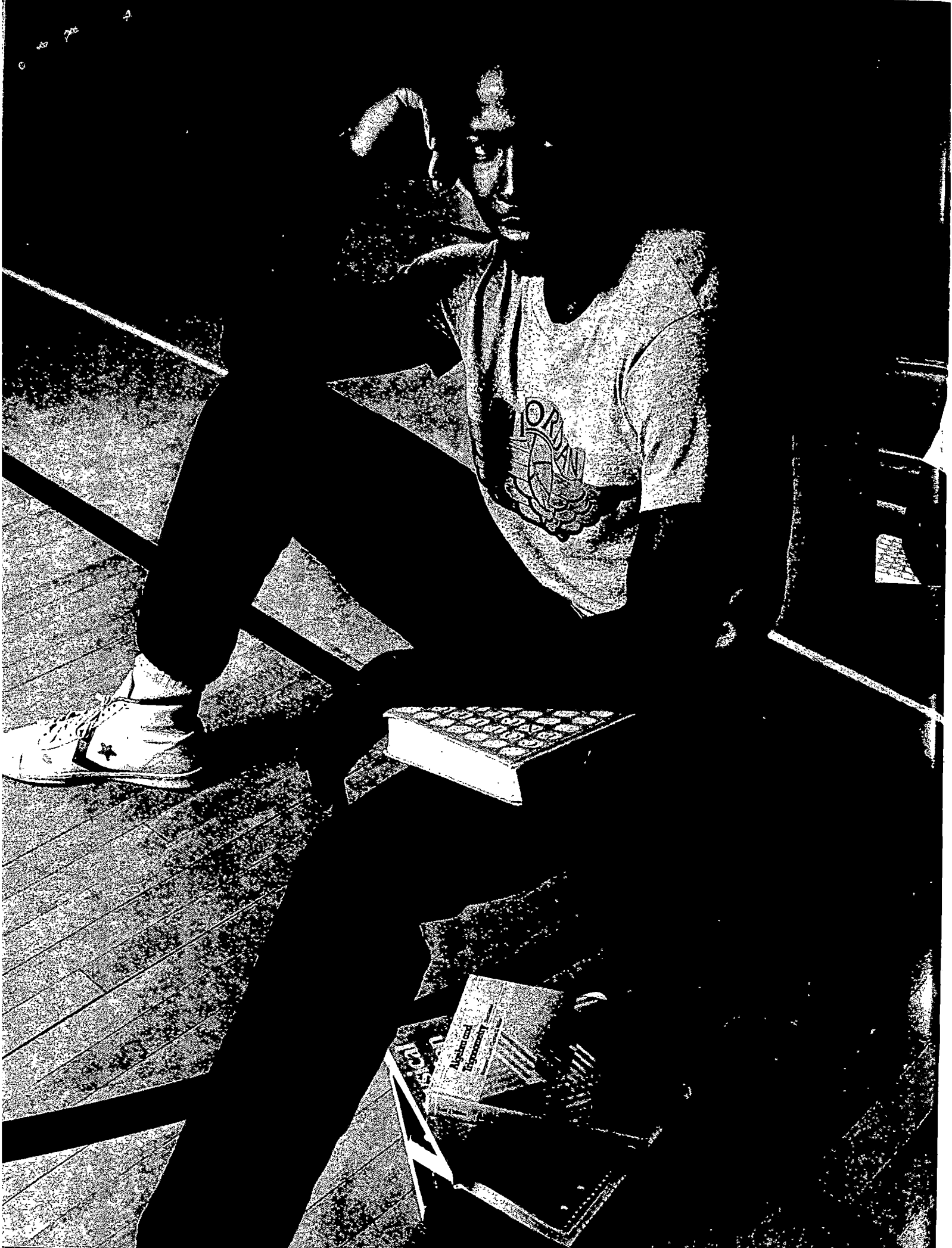
A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Bill", written in dark ink.

William B. Allen
Chairman



United Negro College Fund
Annual Report 1985-86

The spirit of achievement



To meet the challenge

During its forty-first campaign, which ended on March 31, 1986, the United Negro College Fund called upon all sectors of the American public—corporations, foundations, civic organizations, social and fraternal groups, and individuals—to increase and broaden their support.

J. Richard Munro, president and chief executive officer of Time Inc., and UNCF national campaign chairman, summed up the College Fund's efforts and set the tone for the campaign in saying: "Your help for black colleges is paying off now and will provide even greater dividends in years to come. What we do here will help assure a steady supply of well-educated young people who will continue to contribute to your companies and your community."

The message reached donors through personal solicitations, special events, direct mail, employee campaigns, a national telethon, nationwide public service advertising, and word-of-mouth. In response, 1985-86 became the most successful year in UNCF history. Income reached \$38.3 million.

Distributed to UNCF colleges three times each year, campaign proceeds provide valuable income that can make a vital difference to the life of an academic program or the career of a promising student. Money the College Fund raises is used by member institutions where it is needed most. Their purposes may include library acquisitions, academic salaries, laboratory equipment, or scholarship aid for needy students.

Most UNCF institutions must stretch their financial resources to the limit, and funds solicited by UNCF remain the single greatest source of unrestricted contributions. The United Negro College Fund's mandate to find and raise funds for most of America's private, historically black colleges remains as urgent as it was when UNCF was founded in 1944.

Its members' ever-present and growing needs will continue to engage the creativity and stamina of the College Fund and its supporters in the coming years. UNCF's success will assure that America's black colleges may thrive and provide, as Mr. Munro said, "even greater dividends in years to come."

Support and Revenue 1985/86

Number of Donors

Amount Given

8,019 Corporations \$11,003,211

1,272 Foundations 5,263,149

181,280 Individuals 9,272,782

3,336 Organizations 1,324,288

Capital Campaigns 3,042,461

Other Sources* 8,419,213

*Other sources include investment earnings, gain on sale of securities, and donations from federal, state and municipal employees, churches, colleges and universities, and unions.

Corporations respond

Support for the United Negro College Fund from 8,019 companies in the 1985-86 campaign totaled \$11 million. When given as unrestricted funds, corporate donations allow UNCF schools the freedom to use the monies wherever they are needed most.

Two major benefactors, PepsiCo and RJR Nabisco—corporations that each pledged \$1 million over several years—have continued to honor their commitments. PepsiCo, Inc., the first to pledge \$1 million, gave \$100,000 as the fifth installment of a ten-year commitment. RJR Nabisco, Inc. gave a third \$250,000 donation toward completion of its \$1 million contribution promised over four years, beginning in 1983.

In turning over a donation from Philip Morris Companies, Inc., Vice Chairman Hugh Cullman, who was national corporate chairman for UNCF, said: "The growth of our economy and the demands of foreign competition call for managerial excellence, and that's what the UNCF member colleges help to provide."



The spirit of achievement

talents cropped up
y for Carl Roberson
Washington, D.C. After
father abandoned the
family, his mother became
leaving Carl and his
er under the care of
r older brother. When
brother went to jail,
i and his sister were
alone. But Carl's posi-
attitude kept him going.
the strength of his
ketball talent, he won
athletic scholarship to
ngstone College. He
ns a career in the
mputer science field.

The UNCF schools do more than offer high-quality education. They broaden business's and government's talent pool, and by producing well-trained young men and women, they help to raise the standard of living for millions."

Assisting National Campaign Chairman J. Richard Munro and National Corporate Chairman Hugh Cullman were other top industry leaders: Willard C. Butcher, chairman, Chase Manhattan Bank, N.A., as banking industry chairman; Joseph M. Farley, president, Alabama Power Company, as utilities industry chairman; Joseph D. Williams, chairman and CEO, Warner-Lambert Company, as health care industry chairman; John J. Nevin, chairman, president and CEO, Firestone Tire and Rubber Company, as rubber industry chairman; and James Dieterich, president and CEO, Clearprint Paper Company, as paper and pulp industry chairman.

Some companies in 1985 sponsored new programs that reflected a particular interest. AT&T provided \$310,000 to strengthen and develop computer science programs. The Revlon Foundation, Inc. initiated the Revlon/UNCF Student Emergency Assistance Fund to assist students who had personal emergencies.

Among the many companies that gave both dollars and in-kind services to the College Fund, Philip Morris hosted the national corporate kickoff in Richmond, Virginia, produced a corporate campaign videotape, reproduced videotape cassettes of the UNCF film "Share the Dream," loaned executives and provided a \$25,000 grant for staff training.

The Fund's volunteer advertising agency, Young & Rubicam, Inc., developed new public service advertisements highlighting a father's pride in his son, a recent graduate of a UNCF college. The caption reads: "My father gave me ambition, courage and dignity. The United Negro College Fund gave me the chance to use them." The campaign, sponsored by The Advertising Council, has generated millions of dollars' worth of public service advertising on TV and radio, as well as free space in magazines, newspapers, and public transit.

Eastern Airlines contributed transportation services to the College Fund, sponsored a scholarship program for UNCF schools in Atlanta, and deposited \$50,000 in the black-owned Peoples National Bank of Miami, with interest from its deposit going to UNCF.

In-kind gifts and services were also provided by General Motors; Booz, Allen & Hamilton; Josten's Inc.; Harcourt, Brace & Jovanovich; Pepsi Cola; Fidelity Bank of Philadelphia; John Hancock Insurance Company; Miller Brewing Company; Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States; and Towers Perrin Forster & Crosby.

Corporations that loaned their executives to the College Fund included IBM, AT&T, Central Medical Center and Hospital of Pittsburgh, Digital Equipment Corporation, and Carnation Company.

To mention but a few of the many other generous corporate contributors to UNCF: McDonald's restaurants raised over \$250,000 through multiple independent owner/operator projects with corporate support. And the National Football League gave \$25,000 as the first installment of a \$250,000 commitment.

Foundation giving rises

Total foundation grants to UNCF in 1985-86 rose more than \$1 million from the previous year to \$5.2 million.

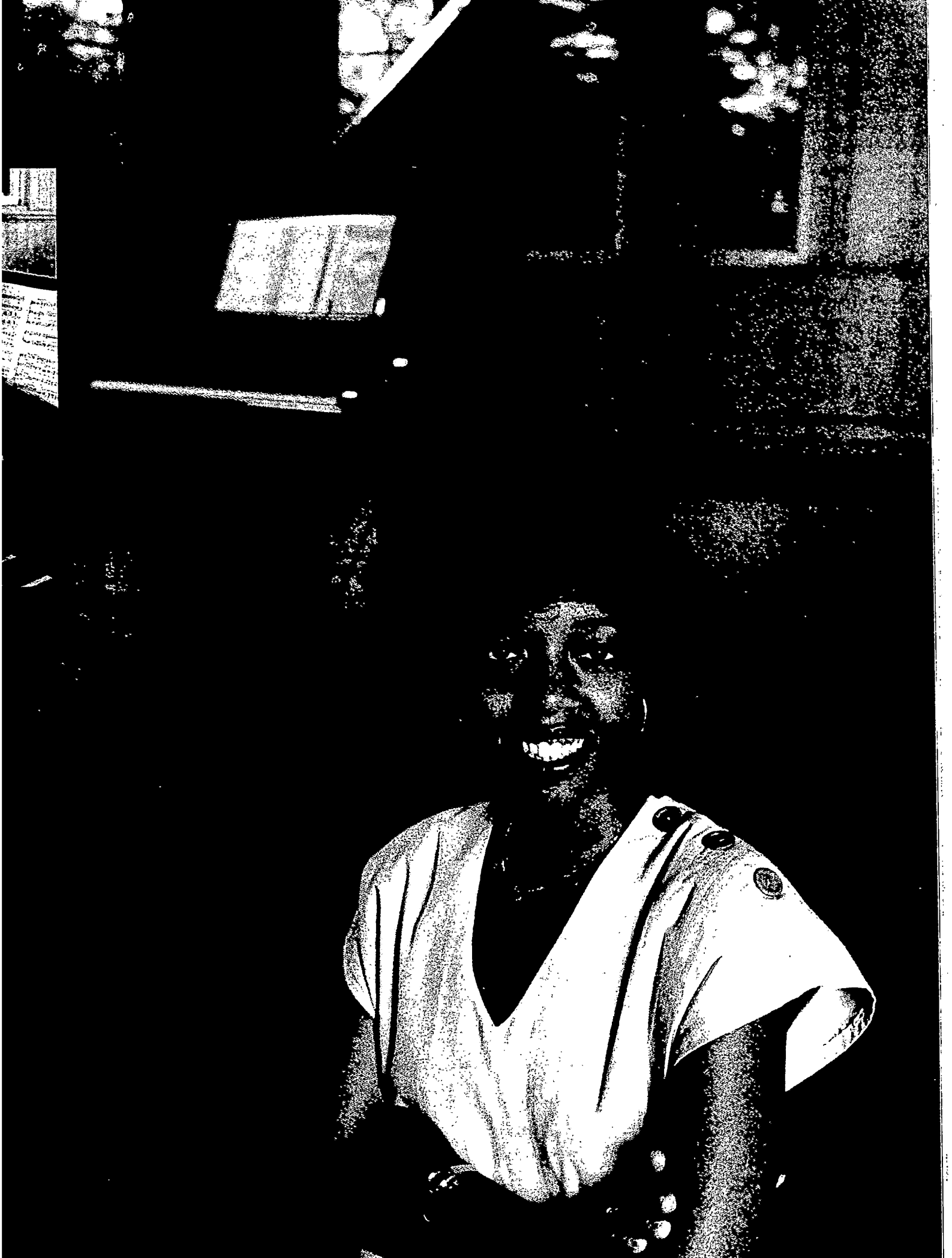
Foundations continue to provide substantial funding for scholarships, fellowships, and specific projects. Among major supporters, the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation gave \$100,000 to establish a Planned Giving Department at UNCF. Another grant from the Mellon Foundation will provide \$750,000 for continuation of the "Strengthening the Humanities" program, begun in 1980 with a \$1 million grant.

The UNCF Humanities Fellowship Program—established through a \$900,000 grant from the Pew Memorial Trust, to be administered over a three-year period—will assure a steady source of funding for faculty members who are pursuing Ph. D.'s in the humanities.



The spirit of achievement

As the youngest of five, with a brother and sister already in college, Belinda Jackson thought she would have to go to work to help support her low-income family. Instead, through UNCF, she became a Michael Jackson Scholar, and is now majoring in communications arts and telecommunications at Johnson C. Smith University.







The spirit of achievement

Dwight Haynes, the 30-year-old pastor, spent his early years in a broken home, was a heavy drug user by age nine, and dropped out of school at age 16. Trapped by drug abuse until age 21, he decided at that point to attend Bible school. A deepening commitment to Christianity brought him to Morehouse College in 1983 as a theology major. Now married with three children, he counsels drug abusers in addition to his studies.

To increase the number of minority fund-raisers, the Lilly Endowment Fund-Raising Training Program is providing support over two years for 14 interns at seven community organizations, including four UNCF colleges.

The Mary Horner Stuart Foundation fulfilled its five-year pledge on a \$250,000 scholarship program to benefit students pursuing degrees in the health care professions.

To raise the number of qualified minority applicants to medical, dental, and other health-related professional and graduate schools, the eight-week UNCF Premedical Summer Institute, held annually at Fisk University, helps students entering their sophomore or junior year to build quantitative skills in mathematics and the sciences. Scholarship awards and living expenses for students were provided by the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation, the Clark Foundation, Max C. Fleischmann Foundation, and Alfred Juzykowski Foundation, Inc.

Major foundation contributors also included the Bush Foundation, with a three-year gift of \$270,000, and the Rogoff Foundation, with a gift of \$50,000.

Employee groups respond

In 1985 UNCF made considerable strides in the area of employee solicitation. U.S. military and civilian federal employees, participating in 360 Combined Federal Campaigns both in this country and abroad, designated the College Fund as a recipient of their charitable contributions. Their gifts totaled \$1.7 million.

Municipal campaigns in Detroit, Philadelphia, Los Angeles, and Columbus, Ohio and state campaigns in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and California enjoyed phenomenal success, raising a total of \$554,658. Of particular note is the New York State Employees Federated Appeal, which increased its contribution from \$9,633 in 1984 to \$22,203 in 1985.

In the private sector, Brown & Williamson Tobacco Corporation is one of a limited number of corporations that has a direct payroll deduction plan through which UNCF benefits. In addition, the Fund benefits from a matching gifts program. This year B&W's facility

in Macon, Georgia, and its headquarters plant in Louisville, Kentucky, were particularly generous. B&W contributions rose from \$1,200 in 1984 to \$30,000 in 1985.

Employees at New York Telephone also increased their contributions substantially this year through the company's solicitation program. Their donations jumped nearly ten times, to a total of \$50,000.

Special gifts increase

Special gifts accounted for \$2,150,328 of UNCF's annual campaign income.

The special-gifts effort included the dinner dance "Celebration," held in New York. Barbara Bush was the guest of honor, Debbie Reynolds the chairperson, and tennis great Arthur Ashe and UNCF board member Bryant Gumbel, host of NBC-TV's *Today Show*, were special guests.

Benefactors left \$2 million in legacies and bequests to the College Fund. Among the generous estates assigned was a legacy from the late entertainer Mabel Mercer. In addition, The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States is sponsoring a "Charitable Gifts of Life" deferred-giving program, which provides donors who purchase insurance policies an opportunity to name UNCF as owner and beneficiary. This enables them to make substantial tax-deductible contributions to the College Fund and spread the cost over several years.

In addition to the \$25,000 Daryl Hall and John Oates raised for UNCF in a benefit concert at Harlem's landmark Apollo Theater, the pop duo donated a portion of their royalties from the new single "A Nite at the Apollo (The Way You Do the Things You Do/My Girl)."

An innovative funding program begun in 1985 was created by Ewing Capital, Inc., a black-owned investment banking and securities firm in Washington, D.C. This enables investors to support UNCF through its Tithe Program without incurring additional costs. The firm will contribute to UNCF at least 10 percent of the brokerage commissions it receives from its normal institutional securities transactions and up to 50 percent of com-

missions from outside business generated on behalf of the Fund. UNCF has received indications from several corporations that they are considering such participation.

Honors and accolades

At anniversary dinners in New York and Boston this year, UNCF saluted the following well-known figures for outstanding contributions to the work of the College Fund: U.S. Representative William H. Gray, III (D-Pa.); John J. Horan, chairman of Merck & Company, Inc. and a member of UNCF's Board of Directors; Bryant C. Gumbel, host of NBC-TV's *Today Show*; and Melvin B. Bradshaw, chairman and CEO of Liberty Mutual Insurance Company.

Telephones and talent

One after another they appeared, more than 50 of the finest talents that the stage, the film industry and TV have to offer, providing six hours of top entertainment for the benefit of UNCF. The occasion was the second national *Parade of Stars* telethon, the December 28 extravaganza that realized \$8.4 million in cash and pledges for the College Fund.

In a telephone conversation with host Lou Rawls during the telecast, President Reagan said: "If I may borrow from your familiar words, Lou, 'When you say UNCF, you've said it all!' Carry on, you're doing a great job!"

Airing from 6 P.M. to midnight on a national network of 64 TV stations and 66 radio stations, the *Parade of Stars* increased its audience by 64 percent over last year.

For the sixth consecutive year, Anheuser-Busch Companies, Inc., as the telethon's national sponsor, continued to provide major underwriting for the *Parade of Stars*. The Kellogg Company was national co-sponsor of the show, and American Airlines, General Motors Corporation, and Polaroid Corporation were contributing co-sponsors.

Backing Lou Rawls as co-hosts were Marilyn McCoo, Ed McMahon, Gregory Hines, and Alex Trebek. Among the star-studded lineup were Bill Cosby, Don Rickles, Dick

Clark, Nancy Wilson, Donna Mills, Diahann Carroll, Lou Gossett, Marla Gibbs, Robert Culp, Robert Guillaume, Phil Donahue, Patti LaBelle, B. B. King, Della Reese, Billy Dee Williams, Stephanie Mills, Veronica Hamel, Catherine Oxenberg, Joe Williams, New Edition, Jack Jones, Ben Vereen, and Deniece Williams. For many of these generous-spirited artists it was a return appearance at this major fund raiser.

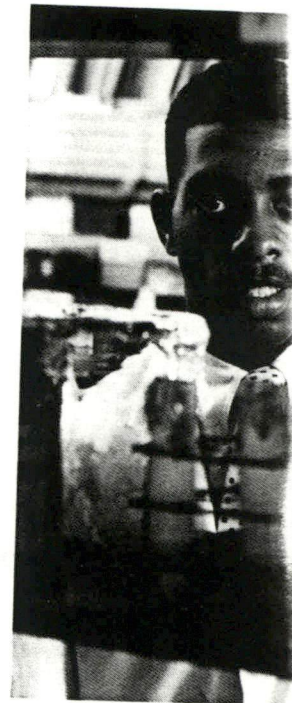
The Recording Industry Association of America's "Platinum Platter Outreach Program" urged its members to generously support the *Parade of Stars*.

AFL-CIO union locals encouraged their members to contribute one hour's wages through the program "An Hour of Your Time to Save a Mind." That project generated \$100,000.

Eastern Airlines provided airline tickets that were used to help raise funds in 20 selected markets.

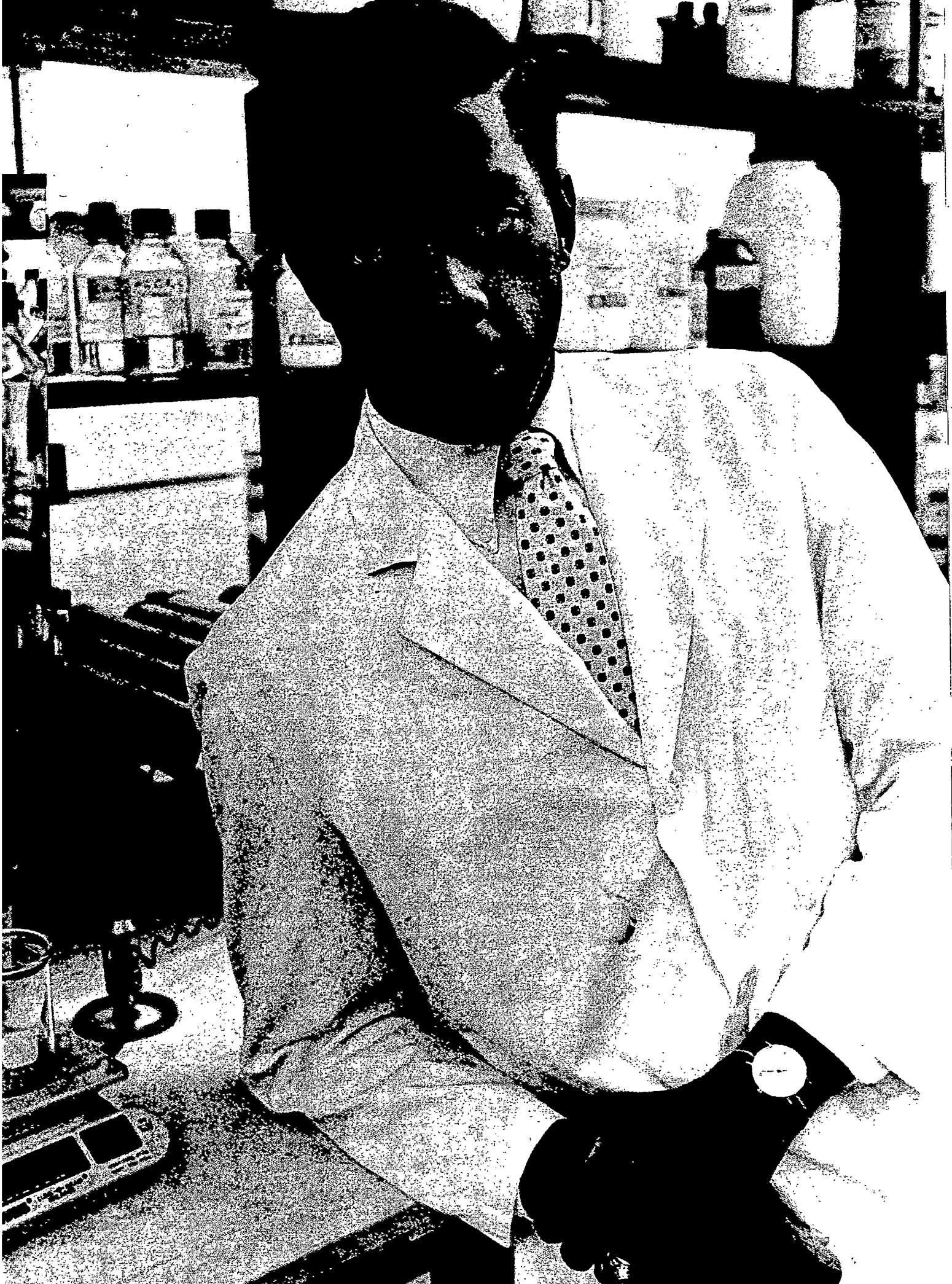
The National Association of Black Accountants and a group of both small and large accounting firms provided essential accounting services behind the scenes for local telethons.

Ambassador Walter H. Annenberg, serving as national telethon chairman, was aided in New York by community leader Annette Reed and in Chicago by the widely syndicated columnist Ann Landers. Generous and enthusiastic volunteer support, nearly 30,000 strong nationwide, provided behind-the-scenes assistance before, during, and after the show.

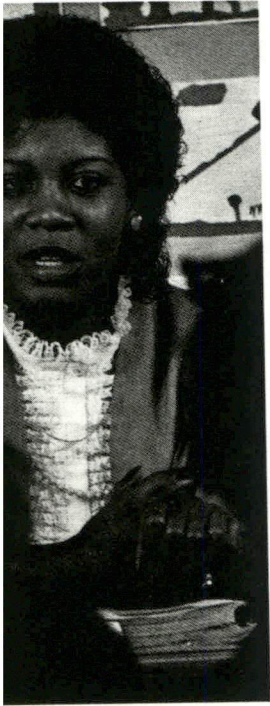


The spirit of achievement

Morehouse College psychology major Adam L. Smith was the only student on an American Red Cross fact-finding visit to famine-stricken African countries last fall. Later, he received the President's Volunteer Award, given annually to the "Outstanding Youth of America." Since the death of his mother at the end of his freshman year, Adam has relied on scholarships and loans to complete his college career.







**he spirit of
chievement**

Ma Bright, one of 12 children, was born in Lumberton, Mississippi, the poorest county in the country. Intelligent, determined, with a strong desire to be the first college graduate in her family, she is now an elementary education major at Rust College. A high achiever at Rust, Ma plans to return to Lumberton to teach when she graduates. She wants children there to know it is possible to fight your way out of poverty.

**National organizations
and alumni**

The Links, Inc.	\$100,000*
Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority	50,000*
Ancient Egyptian Arabic Order, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine	25,000
Delta Sigma Theta Sorority	25,000
Eta Phi Beta Sorority	11,000
The Girl Friends, Inc.	10,000
The Group	9,600
National Association of Negro Business and Professional Women's Clubs, Inc.	8,425
National Smart Set	6,000
Continental Societies, Inc.	5,000
Kappa Alpha Psi Fraternity	5,000
Sigma Gamma Rho	5,000
Sigma Pi Phi	5,000
Tau Gamma Delta Sorority	4,310

*Donations presented at 1984 biennial convention.

In 1985 black civic and fraternal organizations contributed generously to support black higher education and the work of UNCF. With its gift of \$25,000, the Ancient Egyptian Arabic Order, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine brought its contribution over the last six years to nearly \$150,000.

In all, 20 national black organizations provided significant support to UNCF during 1985, as did many local groups. Together they contributed some \$270,000 to the national campaign.

Marking their 40th anniversary this year, UNCF's National Alumni and Pre-Alumni Councils gathered more than 3,000 alumni, students, and administrators from the Fund's 43 member schools at their annual conference.

The National Alumni Council continues to be a major source of College Fund contributions. This year, the Detroit Inter-Alumni Council ranked first with its contribution of \$176,680. Chicago was a close second with \$168,418, and Washington, D.C. raised \$162,000 for third. The 1985-86 contributions of all inter-alumni councils totaled \$671,352.

The National Pre-Alumni Council, which strives to develop among students on black campuses a pattern of giving to UNCF, collected \$469,013 in student donations this year. This marks the third year that combined contributions to UNCF from alumni and student groups have surpassed \$1 million.

**Helping hands:
UNCF financial assistance
programs**

In 1985-86 the total amount of restricted funds administered for financial assistance and special programs was \$3,639,732. That figure, representing an increase of \$860,754 over 1984, is the largest sum of money administered for restricted purposes in UNCF history.

Scholarships

21st Century Scholars Program

Underwritten by a \$1.5 million, ten-year grant from Ambassador Walter H. Annenberg, this program provides financial assistance for academically superior undergraduates and graduating seniors. Since its inception in 1982, the program has made awards to 108 UNCF students. In 1985, 22 undergraduate scholarships and 15 graduate fellowships were awarded.

Johnson & Johnson Leadership Awards*

For selected minority students pursuing MBA degrees, the Leadership program supports two years of study and provides two summers of work experience at a J&J company. The 1985 Leadership Awards totaled \$461,552.

*All awards listed, except for the Johnson & Johnson Leadership Awards, are restricted to students and faculty at UNCF member colleges and universities.

Citicorp Fellows Program

Citicorp has underwritten a five-year, \$250,000 scholarship program to support a total of 80 UNCF undergraduates. Chosen on the basis of academic performance and financial need, each student receives \$2,500 a year for four years of undergraduate study. A Citicorp official acts as mentor to each student during the undergraduate years, offering guidance on course selection and careers.

The R. J. Reynolds Scholarship Program in Journalism

Five four-year scholarships of \$1,000 each support undergraduates majoring in journalism at six selected UNCF institutions. The scholarship committee of the National Newspaper Publishers Association chooses the recipients.

First National Bank of Chicago Fellowships in Banking and Finance

Selected students in banking and finance at the Atlanta University School of Business Administration receive fellowships ranging from \$1,000 to \$3,000. The five-year program, begun in 1982 as a result of the UNCF Capital Resources Development Program (CRDP), has so far awarded 14 grants.

Lena Barfield Memorial Trust Fund

The Barfield Companies of Ypsilanti, Michigan provide \$1,000 scholarships to each of five Michigan freshmen majoring in business and business-related fields. Recipients must be work-study students who are helping to finance their college education through campus work assignments.

The Barbara M. Watson Memorial Award in International Relations

This eight-year, \$100,000 grant from Amb. Walter H. Annenberg provides a graduate fellowship to an outstanding UNCF senior who is studying international relations.

Fellowships and awards

UNCF Distinguished Scholars Program

The \$2.5 million John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation grants awards up to \$35,000 to UNCF faculty for research projects and sponsors outstanding scholars for a year's residency at UNCF institutions. Funded through CRDP, the program has enabled 46 faculty members to receive research grants and 17 scholars-at-large to be placed.

IBM Faculty Fellowship Program

The longest-running UNCF faculty fellowship program, supported by IBM Corporation, assists qualified faculty studying for the doctorate or pursuing postdoctoral research in business, economics, engineering, mathematics, physics, science, and technology. Now in its 21st year, the program has awarded 225 grants, with 110 doctorates completed under its sponsorship. This year nine recipients were awarded a total of \$118,370.

Procter & Gamble Business Curriculum Development Program

The five-year, \$200,000 grant from the Procter & Gamble Fund awarded 14 grants to selected UNCF schools for the development of business programs. The funds were contributed through the Capital Resources Development Program.

Tenneco Scholarship Program and Excellence in Teaching Award

Undergraduate mathematics, science, and business majors benefit from the \$21,000 gift made by Tenneco, Inc. in 1983. The teaching award recognizes excellence in classroom instruction in the fields named with a \$4,000 stipend to an outstanding faculty member.

Louis J. Calder Premedical Education Program

Funds granted to selected UNCF colleges and universities under this program help them to improve and expand premedical education



The spirit of achievement

The day he heard a radio announcer say that the Bethune-Cookman College marching band was inducted into the National Association of Music Educators for musicians changed Willie D. Flowers' life. When the Vietnam veteran had held little hope of fulfilling his dreams of achievement, now Willie is leader of the band and a music education honors student. He plans to teach music after graduation.





curricula. Eight grants totaling \$75,182 were awarded this year.

Walt Disney Productions Arts Support Program

The \$100,000 Walt Disney Productions Arts Support Program, begun in 1982 and funded through CRDP, is designed to strengthen theater arts instruction at UNCF schools. Eight participating UNCF colleges each have received grants of \$3,125 annually for four years.

The Charles A. Dana Faculty Improvement Fund

Established in 1972, the Dana Fund assists faculty who are beginning study toward the doctorate. In 1985, \$79,596 went to eight recipients.

UNCF Faculty Development Program

Begun in 1977 by the Lilly Endowment, this program supports faculty in mathematics, physical sciences, social sciences, humanities, business, and economics. To date, 41 recipients have received doctorates with its assistance. In 1985, a total of \$351,100 was awarded to 23 recipients.

UNCF Humanities Fellowship Program For Private Black Colleges

Funded by a three-year, \$900,000 grant from The Pew Memorial Trust, this faculty fellowship program is designed to increase the number of Ph.D.'s in the humanities at black private colleges. In 1985, 19 recipients were awarded grants totaling \$280,000.

Strengthening the Humanities Program

A \$1 million grant from the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation in 1980, augmented in 1985 by \$750,000 to continue the program for another four years, is helping UNCF member institutions to develop and strengthen their humanities curricula. Individual grants are available to faculty members for research, advanced study, and curriculum development.

Loan programs

Assured Access Student Loan Program

Since 1982, Citibank and the Higher Education Assistance Foundation have offered low-interest, federally guaranteed student loans to UNCF students for tuition and living expenses. Last year, Independence Federal Savings Bank, a black-owned Washington, D.C. bank, joined the Assured Access Program. To date, over \$39 million of such loans has been disbursed to UNCF students.

Capital resources

Only \$1 million in pledges remains outstanding in the Capital Resources Development Program (CRDP), UNCF's most recent capital campaign. To date, more than \$60 million has been collected from the drive, which was conducted from 1977 to 1980.

Burroughs Corporation fulfilled its capital commitment by providing much-needed word processing equipment.

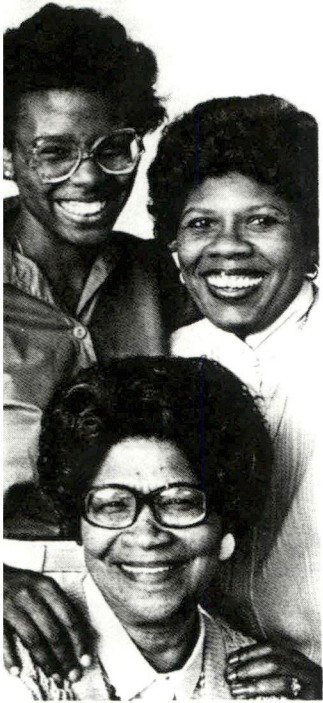
Among the programs supported by capital campaign funds is the Integrated Systems Approach to Improving Management (ISATIM). The Kellogg Foundation provided the initial three-year funding for ISATIM in 1981, with subsequent funding contributed by the Pew Memorial Trust. In 1984, Kellogg renewed funding for three years.

The planning process for UNCF's next capital campaign is underway.

Endowment funds

In 1979 UNCF founder Dr. Frederick D. Patterson created the College Endowment Funding Plan, whereby UNCF member institutions are eligible for \$50,000 bonuses from the College Fund and low-interest loans of \$400,000 from participating insurance companies for each \$300,000 the individual college is able to raise.

Twenty-eight UNCF colleges participate in CEFP. A total of \$39 million has been in-



The spirit of achievement

With her mother the sole support of four children, aided by welfare, there was no money for Janie Ranae Saxton to go to college. A chance meeting between her mother and a financial aid counselor from Huston-Tillotson College turned Janie's chances of attending college around. Now a finance and math honors student in her junior year, she aspires to complete a juris doctorate degree.

vested on their behalf: \$18.2 million raised by the colleges themselves and through UNCF, and \$20.8 million loaned by insurance companies. To date, 32 insurance companies have made low-interest loans to CEFP. Among them, the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States is a prime lender, having committed \$6.25 million over the last six years. Prudential Insurance Company is also a major participant, having committed \$6 million.

CEFP members can look forward to a combined endowment of \$130 million when their investment matures in 25 years. During this period they will also be adding \$50 million to their individual operating budgets.

Two other endowment plans that are helping UNCF colleges and universities are the Challenge Grant Program and the Mellon Endowment Plan. In the first, 18 UNCF schools are building endowments by matching federal challenge grant money with private contributions. If goals are met, participating institutions can expect to receive \$3.85 million in matching government funds. Under the Mellon Plan, in which 16 UNCF schools are involved, a total of \$8.9 million will be provided if all the institutions match their grants over a three-year period.

New projects, new plans

UNCF has launched a nationwide recruitment campaign. High schools with at least 25 percent minority enrollments have been identified in 30 cities. They were sent newly prepared recruitment materials.

The College Fund has also undertaken a pilot program with Harrisburg Area Community College, which will enable graduates of that school to transfer to one of six UNCF colleges. The aim is to encourage graduates of two-year colleges to continue their education.

Through the College Fair Program, supported by a \$25,000 gift from the Esther A. and Joseph Klingenstein Fund, UNCF is publicizing sources of financial aid at UNCF schools, as well as the overall benefits of a four-year college education.

UNCF received a grant from the Southern Education Foundation for review

of SAT results. These funds gave UNCF an opportunity to research the value of standardized tests, such as the Scholastic Aptitude Test (SAT), as indicators of the competencies of black students on black college campuses. The results found that black students studying at black colleges were more likely to reach their tested potential than were blacks at predominantly white colleges.

A \$96,000 grant from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services is to enable UNCF to develop and implement gerontology curricula at member schools. The College Fund is looking for approximately \$32,000 in matching funds to start the program.

For some of those about to enter the job market, 1985 brought unprecedented help in the form of the first job fair organized by UNCF. Five hundred black college graduates and 87 job recruiters from government and private industry came together in the Great Hall of the U.S. Department of Labor in Washington, D.C., to interview and be interviewed.

A grant of \$258,176 from the U.S. Department of Energy will help UNCF colleges to reduce their energy costs.



The spirit of achievement

A native of West Germany, Tunde Williams arrived in the U.S. with nothing but hope. The son of a military man, Tunde was plagued by identity problems during his years overseas. Life at Clark College is helping him overcome feelings of alienation and he is compiling a fine record as a physics honors student. At night he waits tables to help make ends meet.

In Memoriam

Mildred Gibson. UNCF board member and Chicago community leader.

Giving of her time and energy unstintingly, as chairman of UNCF's Lois R. Lowe Women's Division in Chicago and through philanthropic endeavors in medicine, education, art, and civic affairs, Mrs. Gibson improved the quality of life for others.

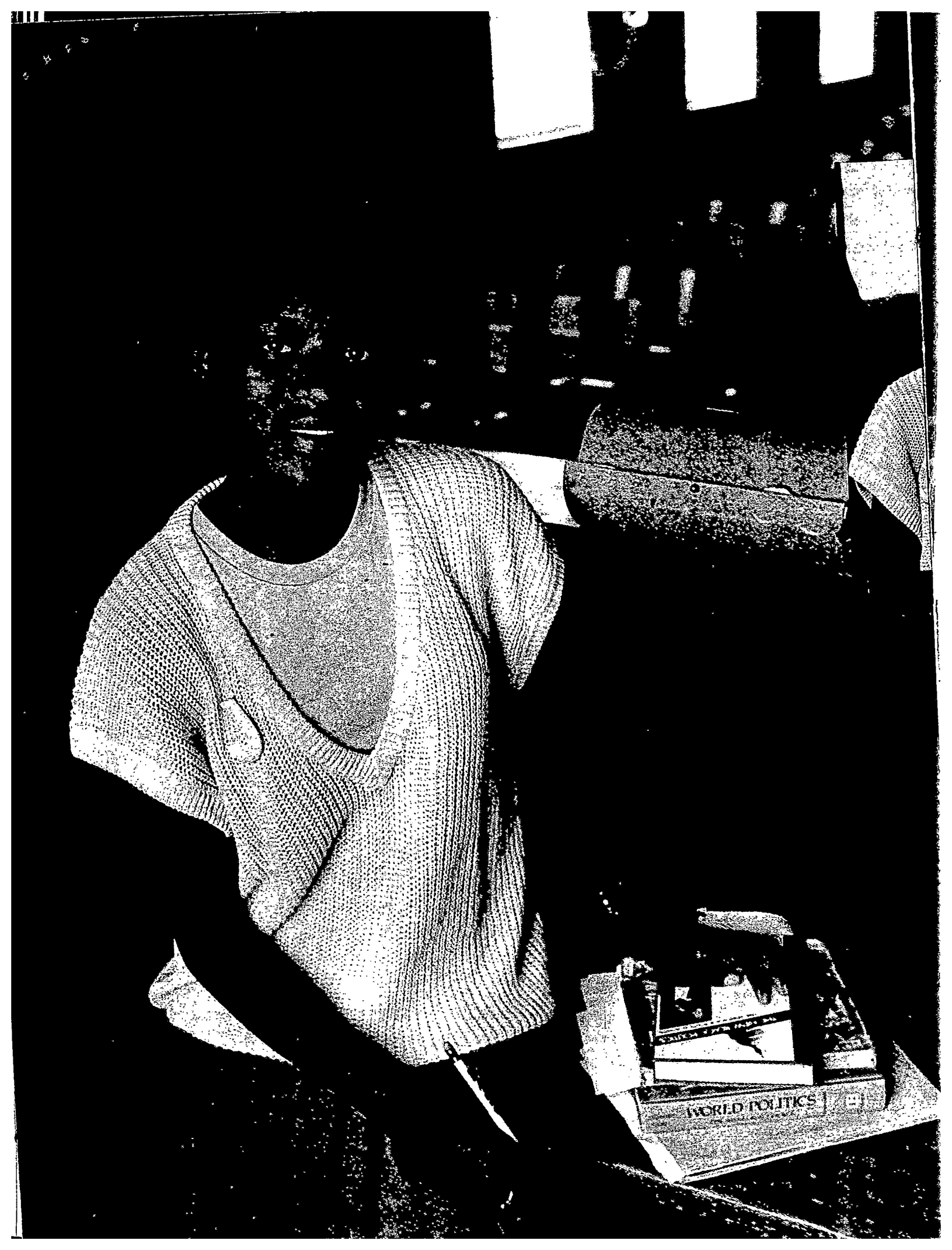
Dr. Jerome H. Holland. Former U.S. Ambassador to Sweden, UNCF board member, and member of the National Football Hall of Fame.

Dr. Holland was a distinguished leader in local, state, and national affairs in a career that embraced teaching, research, and administration. In all these endeavors, he was committed to the principles of freedom, equality and justice for all Americans.



Television
Teacher





Report of Independent Public Accountants

June 26, 1986

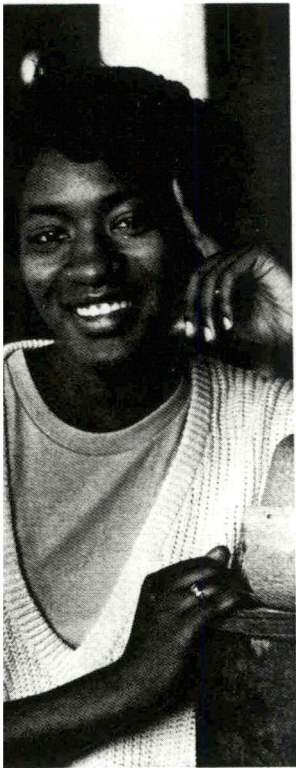
19

Board of Directors and Members
United Negro College Fund, Inc.
New York, New York

We have examined the balance sheets of the United Negro College Fund, Inc. as of March 31, 1986 and 1985, and the related statements of support, revenue, expenditures and changes in fund balances, and of functional expenditures for the year ended March 31, 1986. Our examinations were made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards and, accordingly, included such tests of the accounting records and such other auditing procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. Investments in marketable securities were confirmed to us by the custodians.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly the financial position of the United Negro College Fund, Inc. at March 31, 1986 and 1985, and the results of its operations and changes in fund balances for the year ended March 31, 1986, in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles applied on a consistent basis after adjustment for the change in the method of accounting for compensated absences as described in Note 11 to the financial statements.

We have previously examined the statements of support, revenue, expenditures and changes in fund balances, and of functional expenditures of the United Negro College Fund Inc. for the year ended December 31, 1984, comparative financial information from which is presented herein. In our opinion, such comparative financial information has been properly extracted from the prior year's financial statements.



The spirit of achievement

Political science major Janice Elaine Smith, the youngest of six children from a blue-collar family, attends Bennett College on a full scholarship. Besides maintaining an almost "A" average, she is a Bennett Scholar, an actress in the performing arts company, a freelance reporter for the college newspaper, and a beginning saxophonist in the school band. Janice plans to become a lawyer.

Touche Ross & Co.
Certified Public Accountants

Annual Campaign 1985-86

Major Foundation Donors

\$100,000 & Over

The Annenberg Fund, Inc.
 The Louis Calder Foundation
 Max C. Fleischmann Foundation
 W. K. Kellogg Foundation
 Sarah Barney Lefferts Foundation
 Lilly Endowment, Inc.
 Andrew W. Mellon Foundation
 Pew Memorial Trust

\$50,000 to \$99,999

John W. Anderson Foundation
 The M. L. Annenberg Foundation
 Brackenridge Foundation
 Bush Foundation
 The Charles A. Dana Foundation, Inc.*
 The GAR Foundation
 George E. Kendall Foundation
 The Ambrose Monell Foundation
 Ethel F. Newcombe Trust
 Rogoff Foundation
 Stuart Foundations
 Wollenberg Foundation

\$25,000 to \$49,999

Abell Hanger Foundation
 Alliss Educational Foundation*
 Cleveland Foundation
 Columbus Foundation
 Compton Foundation
 Gannett Foundation
 Howard Heinz Endowment
 Esther A. & Joseph Klingenstein Fund
 Knight Foundation
 Otto & Lena Konigslow Memorial Fund
 Laffey-McHugh Foundation
 Richard King Mellon Charitable Trust
 Estate of Mable Mercer
 Price Charitable Trust
 Eleanore T. Roberts Charitable Trust
 The RosaMary Foundation
 The Florence & John Schumann Foundation
 The Skillman Foundation

\$10,000 to \$24,999

Louis & Anne Abrons Foundation, Inc.
 Allyn Foundation, Inc.
 Anonymous
 M. R. Bauer Foundation
 Benwood Foundation, Inc.
 The Lynde and Harry Bradley Foundation
 Britton Fund
 Amon G. Carter Foundation
 The Chatlos Foundation, Inc.
 Chilton Foundation
 The Clowes Fund, Inc.

Crane Fund for Widows & Children
 Patrick and Anna M. Cudahy Fund
 Dade County Florida Council of Arts & Sciences
 Henry L. Doherty Educational Foundation
 Gus Domont Trust
 James R. Dougherty, Jr. Foundation
 Dye Family Foundation
 William C. Erickson Trust
 Henry Ford II Fund
 Gleason Memorial Fund
 Charles M. & Mary D. Grant Foundation
 Eden Hall Foundation
 The Florence G. Heller Foundation
 Herrick Foundation
 Houston Endowment, Inc.
 Hudson-Webber Foundation
 Elsa Ives Charitable Trust
 The James M. Johnston Trust
 William M. Keck, Jr. Foundation
 Peter Kiewit Foundation
 Thomas & Dorothy Leavey Foundation
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 The Kenneth & Evelyn Lipper Foundation
 Estate of Celia Larson Marriott
 Philip M. McKenna Foundation, Inc.
 The William T. Morris Foundation, Inc.
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 Edward B. Newcombe Trust
 The New-Land Foundation, Inc.
 Helena Rubinstein Foundation, Inc.
 The Schultz Foundation
 South Branch Foundation
 The Starr Foundation
 George B. Storer Foundation
 The Teagle Foundation, Inc.
 Katherine Tuck Fund
 Unocal Foundation
 Barbara Watson Memorial Fund
 Edwin S. Webster Foundation
 Thomas H. White Charitable Trust
 The Matilda R. Wilson Fund
 David M. Winfield Foundation

\$5,000 to \$9,999

A B C Foundation for Cone
 Anonymous
 Anderson-Evans Foundation
 Charles D. & Elenore P. Ashley Foundation
 Walter C. & Lucy Astrup Fund #2
 Atkinson Foundation
 Bayport Foundation
 Bushrod H. Campbell & Adah F. Hall Charitable Trust
 Charis Fund
 George W. Codrington Charitable Trust
 Conn Memorial Foundation, Inc.
 Peter C. Cornell Trust
 Ford E. and Harriet R. Curtis Foundation
 Edward U. Demmer Foundation
 Dimick Foundation

The Driscoll Foundation
 The Elizabeth Foundation
 The George F. & Sybil H. Fuller Foundation
 Michael M. Feinstein Trust
 Gebbie Foundation, Inc.
 Alfred R. Glancy, Jr. Memorial Scholarship Fund*
 The George Gund Foundation
 Stella & Charles Guttman Foundation, Inc.
 Mary W. Harriman Foundation
 Don & Sybil Harrington Foundation
 Heineman Foundation
 James and Lynelle Holden Fund
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 Prescott Jennings Charitable Trust
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 Katzenberger Foundation
 The Keller Family Foundation
 Samuel H. Kress Foundation
 The Lance Foundation
 The Leonhardt Foundation
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 Michael Mahoney Trust
 The Marmot Foundation
 The Fred Maytag Family Foundation
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 Spencer T. & Ann W. Olin Foundation
 The George W. Perkins Memorial Foundation
 Albert Pick, Jr. Fund
 Melitta S. Pick Charitable Trust
 Frederick Henry Prince Trust
 Arthur Ross Foundation*
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 Silver Mountain Foundation for the Arts
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 Vinmont Foundation, Inc.
 A. Montgomery Ward Foundation
 The Margaret L. Wendt Foundation
 The Wentworth Foundation, Inc.
 Carl A. Weyerhaeuser Trust
 The Wilfred Fund
 O. S. Williams Foundation
 Wodecroft Foundation
 Bee Rich Wolfe Trust
 Marie C. & Joseph C. Wilson Foundation
 The Fanny R. Wurlitzer Foundation

1985-86 Annual Campaign Major Corporate and Corporate Foundation Donors

30

\$50,000 & Over

Johnson & Johnson Family of Companies*	\$456,612
RJR Nabisco, Inc.	283,400
McDonald's Local Restaurants	250,000
International Business Machines Corporation	240,000
General Motors Foundation, Inc.	231,000
Young & Rubicam, Inc.**	225,000
The Procter & Gamble Fund	160,000
The Coca-Cola Company	140,000
AT&T Foundation	125,000
Citibank, N.A.	125,000
Philip Morris Companies Inc.	107,500
Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States	100,000
PepsiCo Foundation Inc.	100,000
The Sears-Roebuck Foundation	100,000
Eastman Kodak Company	95,000
Ford Motor Company Fund	90,000
Celanese Corporation	85,250
Eastern Airlines**	75,000
Exxon Education Foundation	75,000
CBS Inc.	66,000
The Prudential Foundation	65,000
Revlon Foundation/Revlon Realistic	62,500
General Mills Foundation	60,500
TRW Foundation	60,050
General Foods Fund, Inc.	60,000
Pillsbury Co./Burger King	60,000
The Standard Oil Company of Ohio	60,000
United States Steel Foundation	60,000
Burlington Industries Foundation	55,000
GTE Corporation	55,000
The Merck Company Foundation	55,000
Metropolitan Life Foundation	50,100
Atlantic Richfield Foundation	50,000
Chrysler Corporation Fund	50,000
Dart & Kraft Foundation	50,000
General Electric Foundation	50,000
Joseph E. Seagram & Sons Inc. Foundation	50,000
Sara Lee Foundation	50,000
Time Incorporated	50,000
The Xerox Foundation	50,000

\$25,000 to \$49,999

Adolph Coors Foundation
Alcoa Foundation
Allied Foundation
American Express and Fireman's Fund Insurance Company Foundations
Amoco Foundation, Inc.
Becton, Dickinson Foundation
Bethlehem Steel Corporation
Borden Foundation Inc.
Bristol-Myers Fund
Brown & Williamson Tobacco Corporation
Campbell Soup Fund
Carter-Wallace, Inc.
Champion International Corporation
Chase Manhattan Bank, N.A.
Chemical Bank
Chesebrough-Pond's Inc.

Georgia Power Company
Grace Foundation, Inc.
Honeywell Foundation, Inc.
Ladish Company Foundation
MCA Inc.
McDonnell-Douglas Corporation
Mobil Foundation, Inc.
Monsanto Fund
New York Life Foundation
Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company
Olin Corporation Charitable Trust
Pitney Bowes
Provident Life & Accident Insurance Company
Quaker Oats Company Foundation
RCA Corporation
RKO General Foundation
Shell Companies Foundation Incorporated
Soft Sheen Products Company
Southern Bell Telephone & Telegraph Company
Sun Company, Inc.
J. P. Stevens & Company, Inc. Foundation
Tandy Corporation
Tenneco Inc.
Texaco Philanthropic Foundation
Times Mirror Foundation
Warner-Lambert Charitable Foundation
Westinghouse Education Foundation
Winn-Dixie Stores, Inc.

\$15,000 to \$24,999

American Can Company Foundation
American Home Products Corporation
Ameritech Foundation
Avon Products Foundation, Inc.
Bankers Trust Company
Bell Atlantic
Burlington Northern Foundation
Burroughs Corporation
Chase Enterprises
Chevron USA Inc.
City of Miami
Clark Equipment
Colgate-Palmolive Company
CPC North America
Division of CPC International, Inc.
Dayton Hudson Foundation
Eaton Charitable Foundation
Federated Department Stores, Inc.
Firestone Trust Fund
Freeport McMoRan Inc.
Gary Community School
General Dynamics Corporation
Hallmark Cards, Incorporated
The Havi
Hewlett-Packard Company
The Hoffmann-LaRoche Foundation
Inland Steel Company
Josten's Foundation, Inc.
K mart Corporation
Liberty Mutual Insurance Company Fund
Lockheed Leadership Fund
Manufacturers Hanover Foundation
Merrill Lynch & Co., Inc. Foundation

Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing Foundation
Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York
Parker-Hannifin Corporation
J. C. Penney Company, Inc.
Phelps Dodge Foundation
Ralston Purina Company
Reader's Digest Foundation
Richardson-Vicks, Inc.
Rockwell International Corporation
Santa Fe Southern
Schering-Plough Foundation, Inc.
South Central Bell Company
Texas Eastern Corporation

\$10,000 to \$14,999

The Air Products Foundation
American Broadcasting Companies, Inc.
American-Standard Foundation
Atlantic Bank Independent
BankAmerica Foundation
Battelle Memorial Institute
Boston Globe Foundation
C S X Corporation
Cargill, Inc.
Consolidated Edison of New York
Continental Corporation Foundation
Cummins Engine Foundation
Deluxe Check Printers
DeSoto, Incorporated
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Dow Jones & Co., Inc.
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Geo A. Hormel Company
Grumman Corporation
Gulf & Western Industries Foundation
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Illinois Bell
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International Paper Company Foundation
John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company
Johnson Wax Fund
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McGraw-Hill, Inc.
National Distillers & Chemical Corporation
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Norfolk Southern Corporation
Northern Telecom, Inc.
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The Penn Central Corporation
Pitney Bowes
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SmithKline Beckman Corporation
Southwestern Bell Telephone Co.
Sperry Corporation
Transamerica Corporation
Union Pacific Corporation
Wachovia Bank & Trust Co.
The Washington Post Company
Whirlpool Foundation
Wm. Wrigley Jr. Company

*\$406,612 restricted for Leadership Awards. See page 11.

**In-kind Services

\$5,000 to \$9,999

Abbott Laboratories Fund
ACIPCO Charity Fund
Alabama Power Company**
Alagasco
Amax
AM South Bank
Amerada Hess Corporation
American Airlines, Inc.
American Cyanamid Company
American Motors Corporation
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Atlanta Life Insurance Company
Atlanta Newspapers
Automatic Data Processing, Inc.
B O C Group
Baltimore Gas & Electric Company
Bank of Boston
Barney & Patrick Advertising, Inc.
Bartech, Inc.
Betz Laboratories, Inc.
Block Drug Company, Inc.
Boise-Cascade Corporation
Booz Allen & Hamilton, Inc.
Borg-Warner Foundation
Boston Edison Company
Brown Group Inc. Charitable Trust
Bruno's Inc.
Brunswick Corporation
Burroughs Wellcome Fund
C & P Telephone
Cameron Iron Works, Inc.
Carter Hawley Hale Stores, Inc.
Chicago Tribune Charities/Foundation
The Chubb Corporation Charitable Trust
CIBA-GEIGY Corporation
Citizens & Southern National Bank
Clearprint Paper Company, Inc.
Clorox Company
Comerica, Inc.
Comprehensive American Care, Inc.
Connecticut Mutual Life Foundation, Inc.
Consolidated Papers, Inc.
Continental Bank Foundation
Continental Telecom, Inc.
Coopers & Lybrand Foundation
Cox Communications
Crown Zellerbach Foundation
Dana Corporation
DeKalb AG Research Foundation
Deloitte Haskins & Sells
Delta Airlines Foundation
Detroit Edison Company
Diebold, Inc.
Dresser Foundation, Inc.
Durham Corporation
East Ohio Gas Company
Eli Lilly and Company
Engelhard Corporation
Ernst & Whinney Foundation
Wm. Filene's Sons Company
First Bank System Foundation
First Interregional Government
Securities, Inc.
First National Bank of Commerce

Foster Wheeler Energy
GD Searle & Company
GenCorp Foundation, Inc.
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The General Tire Foundation, Inc.
Gillette Foundation
GrandMet, USA
Great Northern Nekoosa Foundation, Inc.
HNG Foundation
Handy & Harman Foundation
The Hanes Group
Harris Trust & Savings Bank
The Hershey Foods Corporation Fund
Hoover Foundation
Houston Natural Gas
Hughes Aircraft Company
IC Industries, Inc.
Internorth, Inc.
Johnson Controls Foundation
Johnson & Higgins
Kellogg Company
Kerr-McGee Corporation
Kimberly-Clark Foundation, Inc.
Kroger Company Charitable Trust
The Lear Siegler Foundation
Lever Brothers Company Foundation, Inc.
Levi Strauss Foundation
Life Insurance Company of Georgia
Litton Industries, Inc.
Loews Foundation for Lorillard
Lomas & Nettleton Financial Corporation
Lucky Stores, Inc.
R. H. Macy & Company, Inc.
Maritz, Inc.
Masco Corporation
Mattel Foundation
The May Department Stores Company
Maytag Company Foundation
McCarthy Brothers
The Mead Corporation
Miles Laboratories, Inc.
Moorman Manufacturing Company
Morse Shoe, Inc.
Mountain Bell
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Florida Memorial College
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Austin, Texas

**Interdenominational
Theological Center**
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Jarvis Christian College
Hawkins, Texas

Johnson C. Smith University
Charlotte, North Carolina

Knoxville College
Knoxville, Tennessee

Lane College
Jackson, Tennessee

LeMoyné-Owen College
Memphis, Tennessee

Livingstone College
Salisbury, North Carolina

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Texas College
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Tougaloo College
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Quote from:

Nat'l Conf. of St. Legis.

Indianapolis, IN

July 28, 1987

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

p.132 LotI

THE NEGRO ALMANAC

A Reference Work on

**THE AFRO-
AMERICAN**

compiled and edited by

HARRY A. PLOSKI

JAMES WILLIAMS

Fourth Edition





This famous picture of Washington crossing the Delaware shows Prince Whipple manning the first starboard oar.

exploit was the daring capture of British Major General Prescott in his own headquarters, and the subsequent escape with his prize through enemy lines. This high-ranking abduction was necessary to bait a prisoner exchange for captured American Major General Charles Lee. The colonel in charge of the Rhode Island militia hand-picked a squadron of 44 men, and he and Sisson were among the three commandos who finally crept to the British general's quarters, subdued a sentry, broke down the door, and captured their quarry. They returned through the sentries without any problems and the operation was a complete success, although, as the *London Chronicle* reported, the British general had been carried off "without his breeches."

CAESAR TARRANT
Ship Pilot
1755-1796

Caesar Tarrant was one of a number of knowledgeable black pilots spawned by the Chesapeake Bay waterways whose skills were put at the service of the American Revolution. A Virginia slave, Tarrant served in that state's navy for over four years, until his bark, the *Patriot*, was captured just before the battle of York-

town. He is known to have been at the helm during a famous sea encounter with a British privateer. When the war was over, the Virginia legislature emancipated Tarrant for his services. He became a wealthy landowner.

PRINCE WHIPPLE
Soldier

One of George Washington's most loyal comrades-in-arms was Prince Whipple, a black man born in Amabon, Africa. History has it that Whipple was sent to America as a child to get an education but that he was sold into slavery on his arrival at Baltimore. In any event he succeeded in joining the Continental forces as a bodyguard to General Whipple of New Hampshire, whose name he took, and served in many of General Washington's campaigns. After enduring the hardships of the retreat from Long Island, he was one of the soldiers to have the privilege of being in the boat with Washington during the famous Christmas night crossing of the Delaware. This event is commemorated in Emanuel Gottlieb Leutze's inspiring painting of the event. Prince Whipple is buried in North Cemetery, Portsmouth, N.H.

(McNally/Simon)
May 5, 1989
9:00 a.m.
Draft One
(B:MLK)

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: MARTIN LUTHER KING COMMISSION
ROSE GARDEN SIGNING CEREMONY
(DATE HAS NOT BEEN SCHEDULED)

In the building behind me hangs the famous painting of Washington's legendary Christmas Eve crossing of the Delaware. Manning the first starboard oar is Prince Whipple, a black man, who rowed that night into an American victory, and into the history books. Recently we commemorated one of the results of that night's bravery, when I traveled to New York for the 200th anniversary of George Washington inauguration as President.

Just as Washington will always be revered as the Father of our country, and just as the word "freedom" invokes the name of Lincoln, the idea of a dream will be forever linked to the memory -- to the example -- of one American. One great American.

A scientific journey

From sharecropper to geology professor

Trenton and Columbia, South Carolina are less than 60 miles apart, but it took Mack Gipson 40 years to make the journey from sharecropper to University of South Carolina geology professor. At a time when the shortage of black scientists—who represent less than 2 percent of the total—has reached crisis proportions, Dr. Gipson's odyssey is a telling one.

Black children could only go up to the 10th grade in Trenton, so Dr. Gipson's first step was convincing his grandmother to move to Augusta, Georgia where he could finish high school. After graduating from high school, Dr. Gipson was determined to go to Paine College, a member of the United Negro College Fund.

"I almost didn't go anywhere," Dr. Gipson laughs. "At zero hour—in fact, a week after Paine had begun—my mother was finally able to borrow the first semester's tuition." He worked in his stepfather's barber shop, at the post office and at any other job he could find to pay for the rest.

Mack Gipson was not sure what he wanted to do at Paine. "My main interest was going to college. The main thing a black man could do at that time was teach high school or elementary school, preach or work in the post office. I planned to be teaching, at least for the immediate future."

Just one month after graduation from Paine, Dr. Gipson began teaching high school. Although he taught math, science and French, it was military service in Germany that led him to his life's work. "I was with a buddy talking about the future and I said I wouldn't mind being a physicist. He said, 'If I were you, I would consider geology.' Well, I knew that had something to do with the earth because of the prefix 'geo,' but that was it. So I went to the base library and studied up on geology."



Paine College Alumnus Mack Gipson

That trip to the library convinced Gipson: He decided to go home, teach high school one more year, marry his fiancée, then study geology. Mack Gipson entered the University of Chicago in 1957, got his master's degree in 1961 and his doctorate in 1963.

"It took me six years to go from zero geology to a doctorate," Dr. Gipson calculates. He credits his education at Paine with preparing him for this formidable challenge. "When you got a bachelor of science degree out of Paine, science majors were really loaded up. That made it possible for me to focus on geology."

Mack Gipson worked up to four jobs to pay for graduate school. "It was a 'prove-yourself' system," he says. While he admits this was difficult, Gipson is philosophical. "When you're going through the wringer—

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raised on a sharecropper farm, working all the jobs one had to do to survive and being on the receiving end of a lot of verbiage—you concentrate on getting the job done.”

After graduation, Dr. Gipson went to Virginia State College (now University) to head the geology department. When he arrived there were just a few samples of rocks and a mock volcano. “I established the geology department,” he says with unmistakable pride, “which was the first degree-granting program in a historically black college.” Dr. Gipson stayed for 11 years before he went to work in business. “I guess 11 is my magic number because then I went to the oil industry and stayed there for 11 years, too.” Now he is back in his home state, where he is a professor of geology at the University of South Carolina.

As a scientist and a teacher, Dr. Gipson has an important perspective on the shortage of minorities among scientists. “I think there are two main reasons. First, many of the counselors steer black kids away from difficult courses, so the student is ill-prepared to pursue science and math in college. Second, the nature of science is such that it requires a lot of time and students like to have fun.”

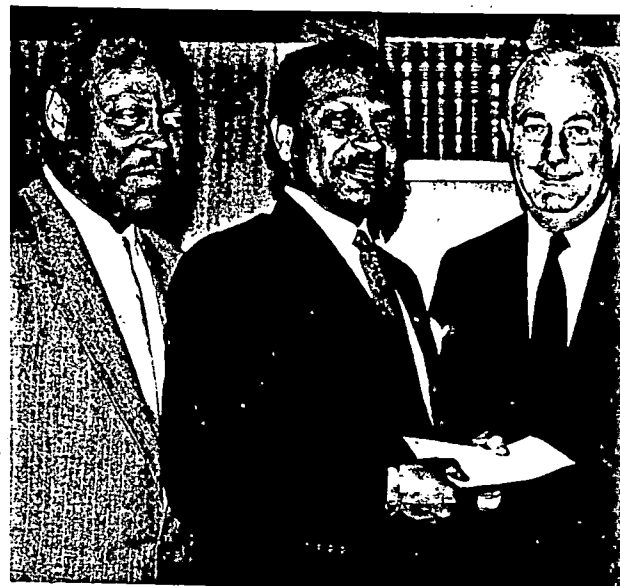
Dr. Gipson emphasizes the seriousness of the situation. “Black kids, minority students in general and all kids should be getting education for the high-tech society. Because if you don’t train yourself, you’re going to be consumers rather than producers.”

What would he do? “I would attack it as a housecleaning. If we are hurting science-wise and our adversaries are getting ahead, we need an organized effort. If the problem is counselling, counselors need to be retrained. The time is far past when we can afford not to have our youngsters trained in science.”

The dedication Mack Gipson applied to his education and career as a geologist is clear. A pathfinder, he has made the way easier for others and continues his commitment—as a teacher and a Paine board member—to assuring that science education and careers are accessible to everyone.

MHT doubles

Manufacturer’s Hanover Trust helps its employees double their gifts to UNCF through its Matching Gifts Program. Dollar for dollar, the bank matches each employee’s contribution. Since 1982, this program has raised almost \$145,000 for the United Negro College Fund.



Robert Samuels, MHT vice president who initiated the program, joins Chairman and Chief Executive John F. McGillicuddy, who launched this year’s program with his own \$1000 donation, in presenting MHT’s contribution to Ken Harris (center), director of UNCF’s New York Campaign.

(McNally/Martin)
April 26, 1989
11:30 a.m.
Draft one
(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 that 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 the unexpected developments that unfold 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 unique and special part of America's heritage. At a time when the law countenanced racial separation, and many schools barred their doors to Black Americans, these

colleges offered the best, and often the only opportunity for a higher education.

Today, racial discrimination is not tolerated. 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 different" -- to realize their unique potential of body, mind and spirit.

Nine days before I became President, many 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, ^{Bill Harvey,} 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, one we embraced immediately, and one that I am pleased to put into effect in a few moments -- when the new Executive Order I am signing creates the President's Board of Advisors on Historically Black Colleges and Universities.

With luck we've also set a good example for your students. A guy who actually got his January writing assignments typed up and turned in before the semester was out.

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. Your voices must be heard.

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. And in a small way, we've tried to do our part, too -- many of you know that Barbara and I have participated in the United Negro College Fund since my own college days some 40 years ago. But let me suggest a better example. Never was this tradition so exemplified, as by last fall's dramatic \$20 million gift to Spelman College by Bill and Camille Cosby.

The New York Times called it an American milestone -- that "in a nation where blacks were once chattels, a black man has succeeded on such a scale" that he could make one of the largest such gifts ever.

But the Times also called the donation "as much a challenge as a gift." Black and white alike, we must all do our part to sustain the tradition of your colleges. And that's one of the important things this new Order is designed to help promote.

And, as has been said before, 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 educations. 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 their creativity, their talent and their diversity.

This isn't the only place we're putting cash on the table. You reminded me in January that perhaps the most important support the Government can provide is incentives to increase endowments. That's why -- despite our era of budget cuts -- the new agreement with Congress calls for \$60 million in funding over the next four years for endowment matching grants for the special schools you represent.

[[Insert: Concluding remarks.]]

OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET
Labor-Welfare-Personnel BranchTelecopier Transmittal SheetFROM: NAOMI SWEENEY, OMBDATE: MAY 12, 1989 TIME: 6:25 p.m.Pages sent (including transmittal sheet): 3

Comments: ATTACHED ARE (1) A PROPOSED SIGNING STATEMENT ON THE MARTIN LUTHER KING HOLIDAY COMMISSION BILL DONE BY THE STATE DEPARTMENT ~~SO:~~ AND (2) TALKING POINTS ON THE BILL DRAFTED BY HUD.

PERHAPS YOU WILL FIND THEM USEFUL. BOBBIE KILBERG SUGGESTED I SEND THEM TO YOU.

TO: CHRISS WINSTON
456-2930

SIGNING STATEMENT FOR HR 1385

We are here today to not only honor the life and contributions of Martin Luther King, Jr., but to acknowledge his legacy and accept his challenge for all humankind.

Dr. King was a man whose use of patience, understanding and non-violence in confronting the tyranny of racism and prejudice showed the world the profound difference one person can make.

As this legislation is signed into law, let us all be reminded that now it is time to do more than romanticize the memory of this great leader. Now is the time to act.

Dr. King may have given us a vision in his "I Have a Dream" speech, but he was more than a dreamer. The deepest significance of his life was his profound commitment to humanity's struggle to translate the message of love into concrete public policy, into the settled practice of human institutions, and into the politics of peace.

The interest and enthusiasm that this national holiday has generated, demonstrate that Dr. King remains a relevant personality to the concerns and the peoples of this world. There are few Americans, living or dead, who generate similar inspiration.

Dr. King's vision, confronts us with a new challenge of conscience. The challenge of creating a world where prosperity is commonplace, conflict an aberration, and democracy and human dignity a way of life.

The Martin Luther King, Jr. Federal Holiday Commission under the leadership of Mrs. Coretta Scott King, has an important role to play in helping us to renew our commitment to humanity, equality and peace. Let us pray and let us act to meet that

King Holiday Commission Talking Points

...The King Holiday Commission was originally created in 1984. Its charge: working entirely with donated funds, encourage appropriate ceremonies and activities throughout the US on the first observance of the Federal legal holiday honoring Dr. King on 1/20/86. The Commission did this and did it well.

...Each year the Commission's efforts have helped to widen the scope of the King holiday celebration and involve more people in learning about Dr. King's message of racial equality and human justice.

...1989 marked the Fourth National Holiday. It was celebrated by 500,000 at the Official National Parade in Atlanta and thousands more in New York, San Antonio, San Francisco, Honolulu and hundreds of other cities. Similarly, observances occurred in more than 100 foreign countries from Austria to Zimbabwe.

...When the Commission began its efforts only 17 states observed a King Holiday. Now there are 44 that do so.

...In light of these significant achievements, the Congress has recognized the work of the Holiday Commission by extending its life for five years--to 1994--and authorizing \$300,000 each year in Federal funds to support its efforts.

...Signing this bill gives me great satisfaction. On January 16, 1989, just before taking the oath of office I attended a prayer breakfast in Washington honoring Dr. King. I said then that I would try to make Dr. King's dream of racial equality my mission in the White House. This is one of many steps to achieve that objective.

...I feel sure that the Commission's next five years will lead to ever increasing participation throughout the US and the world by those who share Dr. King's dream.

MAY 12 1989

Note to: Dan McGroarty, White House (fax 456-6218)

From: *JL* Jeff Lischer, HUD (755-7093)

Subject: Talking Points for Bill Extending MLK Commission

I understand you spoke with Larry Pearl, in HUD's office of Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity, and suggested that we send over talking points that you could use in developing a possible signing statement (or remarks) for the President's use if he approves the bill to extend the King Federal Holiday Commission. We have now received policy clearance of the talking points, and I am faxing them to you for appropriate use. Please call me if you have any questions. Thank you.

King Holiday Commission Talking Points

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...1989 marked the Fourth National Holiday. It was celebrated by 500,000 at the Official National Parade in Atlanta and thousands more in New York, San Antonio, San Francisco, Honolulu and hundreds of other cities. Similarly, observances occurred in more than 100 foreign countries from Austria to Zimbabwe.

...When the Commission began its efforts only 17 states observed a King Holiday. Now there are 44 that do so.

...In light of these significant achievements, the Congress has recognized the work of the Holiday Commission by extending its life for five years--to 1994--and authorizing \$300,000 each year in Federal funds to support its efforts.

...Signing this bill gives me great satisfaction. On January 16, 1989, just before taking the oath of office I attended a prayer breakfast in Washington honoring Dr. King. I said then that I would try to make Dr. King's dream of racial equality my mission in the White House. This is one of many steps to achieve that objective.

...I feel sure that the Commission's next five years will lead to ever increasing participation throughout the US and the world by those who share Dr. King's dream.

x4125,

D.C. Pupils Speak of Buses, Marches

KING, From A1

would have been able to be born in hospitals like Children's Hospital."

A wave of such sentiments crests at this time each year as District schools celebrate King's birthday with students whose parents were children when the civil rights movement spread. School halls and libraries take on the look of shrines to King; students attend assemblies revering the civil rights leader's legacy.

The constant lessons and the barrage of images have shaped an impression of King that's so strong, some students view him as the turning point in history. They say all that's bad came before King; all that's good came after him.

"Without him, we couldn't attend this school," Langley's Lloyd Barrow said. "Maybe no schools at all," added seventh grader Darrick Washington.

"Or no schools with any heat," said Michael East.

At Stanton Elementary School in far Southeast, where hallways are lined with King posters, a group of fourth graders also credited King for much that is good and convenient in their world. They recited a long list of disjointed facts they proudly said they already had learned about him.

"If he wouldn't have defended us," said Daniel Spruill, "I think I always would have to stand in the back of the line in the cafeteria because I'm black."

"If he was still here, I think he would probably talk to all the black kids not going to school," said fourth grader Johnice Earle, who, like others in the group, said she has an encyclopedia full of King pictures at home. "I wish he would speak on television, and it would be on Channel 4, and all the channels—even the cable ones." Her eyes widened at the idea.

What the students at Langley and Stanton, almost all of whom are black, lacked in detail about King, they recalled instead in the flash-points that defined his efforts to secure new freedoms for black Americans. They spoke of buses and marches and jail; "colored" signs on bathrooms, water fountains and restaurants; and even displayed a rough sense of what creative nonviolence means.

Even when fire hoses were turned on King and other demonstrators,



BY DUDLEY M. BROOKS—THE WASHINGTON POST

Students discussing King's work included, front row, from left, Calvin Harris, Erica Smith, Johnice Earle and Daniel Spruill, and back row, from left, Brian Edelen, Raysean Davis, Natalie Mitchell, Andre Williams and Kristi Holmes.

King "still said, 'Don't be violent,'" said Langley's Michael East.

"He sure did get hit a lot of times," said Rodney Sharpe.

At Stanton, Earle startled a nearby teacher when she announced, "I liked his weapons best." But she immediately added, "Because I mean they weren't any real weapons at all, see? He was just sitting and speaking, and sitting and speaking more."

Nevertheless, students at both schools admitted that many of their peers barely understand what King did, much less enjoy celebrating his memory. It's not the coolest of topics, for example, to bring up at the lunch table, they said.

"If you said that with a lot of them," said Langley's Gretchen Wright, "they would say, 'Get out of my face now.'"

"That's what's wrong with black kids today," Sharpe interrupted. "Too many don't know who set them free."

Fourth grader Raysean Davis and

other classmates said some Stanton students have trouble believing King accomplished all their teachers say he did, or they don't think he's important anymore because he's dead. "Some of them say he really isn't real," Davis said, frowning.

Yet, few current black leaders seem to receive the reverence the students afford King. Asked to list anyone now following in King's footsteps, the students named only Jesse Jackson—and offered few reasons why, except that he had courage to run for president as a black man.

"I bet if Martin Luther King was still here, he would be our president," said Gretchen Wright.

"Country's not ready for a black president," countered Rodney Sharpe.

"I'm not sure if they are yet, either," added Michael Starks.

"Maybe in another 25 years?" asked Darrick Washington.

"I'm still hoping," Sharpe concluded. "Still hoping."

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OMBKVD



At Lake Braddock, from left, Eric Holston, Marques Walton, Matt Uruh and David Stern discuss Martin L... BY HARRY NALTCHAYAN—T

Va. Students Learn King's Lesson

By Patrice Gaines-Carter
Washington Post Staff Writer

In Burke, at two schools not yet built when the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. died, the students have read books about the civil rights leader, heard his "I Have a Dream" speech, watched documentaries on his life and listened to their parents speak of him and the movement he led.

A group of eighth graders at Lake Braddock Intermediate School marveled that a man could fight violence with nonviolence and move a nation with powerful orations.

Fourth and fifth graders at Terra Centre Elementary School knew details of King's life: who was on the balcony of the Lorraine Motel with him when he was shot, his children's names, that he was Time magazine's Man of the Year in 1964.

"I can't imagine anyone talking that well, having that much power to make a half-million people listen," said Lake Braddock student Mary Nay, 14, referring to King's speech at the 1963 March on Washington.

"He had his house bombed, rocks and stones thrown at him, and still he wouldn't stop what he believed," said David Stern, 13.

At Lake Braddock Intermediate School, less than 5 percent of the student population of 1,240 is black. Nearly 84 percent of the students are non-Hispanic whites; 8.4 percent are Asian, and 3.3 percent are Hispanic. Students come from middle- and upper-middle-class neighborhoods with many military and government families.

The students have difficulty conceiving of a time when blacks and

whites did not go to school together.

"It's hard to imagine what it was like for blacks to not be considered normal because I'm not used to that," said Matt Uruh, who said his mother attended the March on Washington.

"My mother described riding on a bus going south and waking up surrounded by black Freedom Riders who had gotten on," Nay said. "She wasn't afraid of them, but she was afraid of what might be waiting for them when the bus stopped.

"It would take a lot to get us marching," she said.

"I can't believe people went for days on end being abused," said Marques Walton, 13. "The 1980s have been a sorry decade for kids believing in things. We believe in the short term.

"It's been too easy for me. I don't think I could be as rational as King was. I'm more like Malcolm X myself. I believe in fighting back."

King, the teen-ager said, "doesn't seem real, almost like Jesus, so pure."

At Terra Centre Elementary, more than 90 percent of the students are white. Three percent of the 847 students are black; 3.8 percent, Asian; and 2 percent are Hispanic. They come from middle- and upper-middle-class neighborhoods.

In the school library last week, 10 fourth and fifth graders spoke excitedly about King and the civil rights movement. "He was a smart and sensitive guy," said Robbie Bovino, 9. "He wasn't afraid of anything. He said 'Love your enemies.'"

"He skipped a couple school," said Stephen Simpson. "He was willing to go what he believed in," Noonan, 10, who wore safety patrol belt.

Together, they laid out tire life, each offering a piece. Colleen Miller, 9, announced King had won the Nobel and had been Time's Man of the Year. They argued about times he had been arrested. "He led a bus boy Phwan Johari, 10.

"It went on for a year," said. "He didn't believe in violence."

"He had four children, Stephen Simpson, 10, listed names. "He taught people not to hate anyone." Stephen said the pastor of his church visited with King "several times" with the SCLC, the Southern Christian Leadership Conference. "Part of his dream was to have every color hold hands and pray for peace all over the world."

"He helped make the world better," Robbie Bovino said.

"From him we learned to fight people without violence," Rachael Novier, 10.

"Jesse Jackson wouldn't run for president if it weren't for him," offered Jennifer Modest.

When asked whether anyone living today who was like King, some mentioned his son, Martin Luther King III. But one said: "He was in a category of his own. He was a category of himself. If he was alive today, I still be smarter than anyone else."

4/28/89

TO: Lori Brown

Chuck Sadler

Subject: ~~XXXX~~ S-431

/King
5-YEAR LIFE OF COMMISSION PLAN

④ FUNDING

From FY-1990 to FY-1995
 Total Funding \$1,500,000

Draft

① Commission Purposes are:

1. To encourage appropriate ceremonies and activities throughout the United States and foreign countries relating to observances of the King National Holiday; and
2. to provide advice and assistance to Federal, State, Local governments and to private organizations with respect to observances of this holiday;
3. To institutionalize holiday observances in both public and private sectors

② END OF COMMISSION STATUS:

Identifiable achievements singularly honoring Dr. King in American society.

③ Verification of Conditions Expected at the end of 5-year plan:

1. King National Holiday observed in all aspects of American life
2. All levels of governments establish holiday honoring Dr. King as legal day off for all employees; on the 3rd Monday of January each calendar year.
3. School boards and textbook industries include King teachings in curricula

④ MEASURABLE RESULTS OF COMMISSION ACTIVITIES:

1. Annual observances by State, Local governments, U.S. Installations at home and abroad
2. Encourage all observances be celebrated on every 3rd Monday of January each year.

⑤ ASSUMPTIONS FOR ACHIEVING PURPOSES:

1. Adequate non-reimbursable personnel detailed to the Commission;
2. Authorized funding to cover operating expenses for 5-year life of Commission;

⑥ COMMISSION INPUTS:

Technical assistance for Commission activities and tasks for standing committees, annual state planning conferences, printing and publication of materials such as posters, bumper stickers, Freedom Trail Maps,

Distribution of: 1. Guidelines establishing Commissions and Committees
 2. International Heritage Guidelines

⑦ Implementation Targets:

Advisory services of 6 full-time employees and volunteers.

⑧ EVALUATION

A Summative evaluation will be conducted by an outside team at the end of holiday observance each year.

Electronic Message Routing Form

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development
Office of Administration



Use black ink only.

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4. Originating Organization Correspondence Code (the codes are in your phone book) <i>ML King Commission</i>	4. Name of Originator or the Person most familiar with the material <i>Checks SADLER</i>	4a. Phone No. <i>755-1005</i>	4b. Room No. <i>5182</i>
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6. Authorizing Official (signature & printed or typed name)

8. Subject / Remarks (if any)	7. No. of Pages (excluding this cover sheet) <i>12</i>
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11. Name(s) / Title(s) of Addressee(s)

PEGGY DOOLEY
FAX-456-6218 - White House
tel. 456-6218

From: Checks SADLER, ML King Commission
Room 5182 - HUD
Tel. 755-1005

456-6218

MAY 11 10 30 AM '89
 COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

4/26/89

LORI BROWN

Senator Neun's office

Subject: S-431

Question: Why is it so difficult to raise funds for the King Commission?

Answer: Because the Commission and the MLKing Center are competing for donations from many of the same companies.

Question: What is the justification for a 5-year extension?

Answer: a 5-year extension is required to make the King National Holiday an integral part of American heritage at home and abroad.

Question: How have donated funds been used by the Commission?

Answer: Donated funds are used to assist the Commission in carrying out its responsibilities under the Act.

Question: If authorized funds are available, would Commission seek donations from private sources?

Answer: Authorized funding will preclude Commission soliciting private donations.

Question: When was international participation included in Commission activities?

Answer: Chairperson Coretta Scott King opened the King Commission D.C. office in March, 1985. The Chairperson's statement included the following international dimension: "I expect the United Nations to play a major role in the forthcoming birthday observance and the Washington, D.C. Diplomatic Community"...

Question: What would Commission program activities consist of during 5-year extension?

Answer: The Commission will continue working with multi-sector institutions nation-wide and abroad in observing King life and legacy.

Question: What will be the Commission role with State Governments, Municipalities, and counties?

Answer: The Commission will continue working with State and City government officials in an advisory capacity and offering clearinghouse services.

Drafted by: King Federal Commission Staff

CSADLER

H. R. 5890

Ninety-eighth Congress of the United States of America

AT THE SECOND SESSION

Began and held at the City of Washington on Monday, the twenty-third day of January, one thousand nine hundred and eighty-four

An Act

To establish a commission to assist in the first observance of the Federal legal holiday honoring Martin Luther King, Jr.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Congress finds that—

(1) January 20, 1986, marks the first observance of the Federal legal holiday, established by Public Law 98-144, honoring the birthday of Martin Luther King, Jr.;

(2) such holiday should serve as a time for Americans to reflect on the principles of racial equality and nonviolent social change espoused by Martin Luther King, Jr.; and

(3) it is appropriate for the Federal Government to coordinate efforts with Americans of diverse backgrounds and with private organizations in the first observance of the Federal legal holiday honoring Martin Luther King, Jr.

Sec. 2. There is established a commission to be known as the Martin Luther King, Jr. Federal Holiday Commission (hereinafter in this Act referred to as the "Commission").

Sec. 3. The purposes of the Commission are—

(1) to encourage appropriate ceremonies and activities throughout the United States relating to the first observance of the Federal legal holiday honoring Martin Luther King, Jr., which occurs on January 20, 1986; and

(2) to provide advice and assistance to Federal, State, and local governments and to private organizations with respect to the observance of such holiday.

Sec. 4. (a) The Commission shall be composed of—

(1) four officers from the executive branch, appointed by the President;

(2) four Members of the House of Representatives, appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives in consultation with the minority leader of the House of Representatives;

(3) four Senators, appointed by the President pro tempore of the Senate in consultation with the majority and minority leaders of the Senate;

(4) Coretta Scott King and two other members of the family surviving Martin Luther King, Jr., appointed by such family;

(5) two individuals representing the Martin Luther King, Jr. Center for Non-Violent Social Change (a not-for-profit organization incorporated in the State of Georgia), appointed by such organization; and

(6) fourteen individuals other than officers or employees of the United States or Members of Congress, appointed by the members of the Commission under paragraphs (1) through (5) of this subsection from among individuals representing diverse interest groups, including individuals representing labor, business, civil rights, and religious groups, and entertainers.

H. R. 5890—2

(b) Not more than half of the members of the Commission appointed under each of paragraphs (2), (3), (5), and (6) of subsection (a) shall be of the same political party.

(c) Members shall be appointed for the life of the Commission. Any vacancy in the Commission shall not affect its powers, but shall be filled in the manner in which the original appointment was made.

(d) Members of the Commission shall serve without pay, but may, subject to section 7, be allowed travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, while away from their homes or regular places of business in the performance of services for the Commission.

Sec. 5. (a) The Commission shall first meet within 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act. At this first meeting the Commission shall elect a chairperson from among its members and shall meet thereafter at the call of the chairperson.

(b) The Commission may encourage the participation of, and accept, use, and dispose of donations of money, property, and personal services from, individuals and public and private organizations to assist the Commission in carrying out its responsibilities under this Act.

(c) The provisions of the Federal Advisory Committee Act shall not apply to the Commission established under this Act.

Sec. 6. (a) The Commission may appoint a director and a staff of not more than five persons, without regard to the provisions of title 5, United States Code, governing appointments in the competitive service. Subject to section 7, the Commission shall set the rates of pay for the director and staff, except that the director may not be paid at a rate in excess of the maximum rate of pay payable for grade GS-18 of the General Schedule under section 5332 of title 5, United States Code, and no staff member may be paid at a rate in excess of the maximum rate of pay payable for grade GS-18 of such General Schedule.

(b)(1) Upon the request of the Commission, the head of any department or agency of the United States may detail, on a non-reimbursable basis, any of the personnel of such department or agency to the Commission to assist it in carrying out its responsibilities under this Act.

(2) Each head of such department or agency is authorized to cooperate with and assist the Commission in carrying out its responsibilities under this Act.

Sec. 7. All expenditures of the Commission shall be made from donated funds.

H. R. 5890-3

Sec. 8. Not later than April 20, 1986, the Commission shall submit a report to the President and the Congress concerning its activities under this Act.

Sec. 9. The Commission shall cease to exist after submitting its report under section 8.

Thomas S. Foley
Speaker of the House of Representatives

Strom Thurmond

~~Vice President of the United States and~~
President of the Senate *Pro Tempore.*

APPROVED

AUG 27 1984

Ronald Reagan

100 STAT. 406

PUBLIC LAW 99-284—MAY 1, 1986

Public Law 99-284
99th Congress

An Act

May 1, 1986
[S. 2319]

To provide for the continuation of the Martin Luther King, Jr. Federal Holiday Commission until 1989, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. CONTINUATION OF COMMISSION.

(a) **PURPOSE.**—Section 3(1) of the Act of August 27, 1984 (98 Stat. 1473), is amended—

- (1) by striking out "first"; and
- (2) by inserting "first" before "occurs".

(b) **ANNUAL REPORT.**—Section 8 of the Act of August 27, 1984 (98 Stat. 1475), is amended by striking out ", 1986" and inserting in lieu thereof "of each year".

(c) **TERMINATION.**—Section 9 of the Act of August 27, 1984 (98 Stat. 1475), is amended by striking out "submitting its report under section 8" and inserting in lieu thereof "April 20, 1989".

SEC. 2. COMPOSITION OF COMMISSION.

Section 4(a)(6) of the Act of August 27, 1984 (98 Stat. 1473), is amended by striking out "fourteen" and inserting in lieu thereof "twenty-three".

Approved May 1, 1986.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY—S. 2319:

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol. 132 (1986):
Apr. 17, considered and passed Senate.
Apr. 22, considered and passed House

February 22, 1989

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — SENATE

S 1579

in efforts designed to educate women and children about the preventive health services available to them, and help them to apply for these benefits.

Numerous studies have shown that current efforts to inform women and children about their eligibility for Medicaid and help them through the application process are sparse and uneven. My bill addresses this problem by offering an enhanced matching rate to States that "outstation" eligibility workers and engage in outreach efforts.

Outstationing means placing eligibility workers outside of the county welfare office and in locations more accessible to Medicaid-eligible patients—places like public health clinics, courthouses, and hospitals. This addresses one key weakness in the eligibility process by moving eligibility workers to sites where pregnant women and their children are likely to do.

Outreach means systematically seeking out eligible children and expectant mothers and informing them of the health benefits available to them. With more outreach efforts, we can urge eligible people to get into the Medicaid Program before problems develop.

Finally, providing a higher matching rate gives States an immediate return for their enrollment efforts. Only by encouraging these kinds of efforts can we hope to improve our record in the area of infant mortality and morbidity.

I believe that we must make the health and well-being of mothers and infants a national priority and give them the public attention and resources that they deserve. After all, maternity and infant care are matters of life and death.

I urge my colleagues to support this innovative approach to improving the health of our young ones.◊

By Mr. NUNN (for himself, Mr. FOWLER, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. HOLLINGS, Mr. BIDEN, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. GLENN, Mr. SIMON, Mr. SHELBY, Mr. MATSUNAGA, Mr. PAXTON, Mr. INOUYE, Mr. BENTSEN, Mr. LAUTENBERG, Mr. DANFORTH, Mr. GRAHAM, Ms. MIKULSKI, Mr. CRANSTON, Mr. DONN, Mr. SANFORD, Mr. JOHNSTON, Mr. METTENBERG, Mr. KERRY, Mr. GORE, Mr. KOHL, Mr. SPICER, Mr. HARKIN, Mr. WILSON, and Mr. LIEBERMAN):

S. 431. A bill to authorize funding for the Martin Luther King, Jr., Federal Holiday Commission; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., FEDERAL HOLIDAY COMMISSIONS EXTENSION ACT

◊ Mr. NUNN. Mr. President, I am introducing, along with 23 of my colleagues, legislation today to reauthorize and to provide Federal funds for the Martin Luther King, Jr., Federal Holiday Commission. The Commission was established in 1984 to encourage appropriate ceremonies and activities

throughout the United States relating to the first observance of the Federal legal holiday honoring Martin Luther King, Jr. It was also directed to provide advice and assistance to Federal, State, and local governments and to private organizations with respect to the observance of the holiday.

The Commission was reauthorized in 1986 and is due to expire in April 1989. The bill we have introduced would extend the Commission for 5 years.

We feel that this legislation will serve an important service for our Nation. The celebration of Dr. King's birthday serves as a time for Americans to reflect on the principles of racial equality and nonviolent social change espoused by Martin Luther King, Jr. The Commission performs a vital, congressionally recognized service to promote the teachings of Dr. King by coordinating special commemorative events in the 50 States and in more than 140 nations around the globe.

The Commission has been instrumental in instructing our young people on the importance of educational excellence, of community service, and of peace and justice in our contemporary global society. In the past 3 years, significant progress has been made in supporting efforts to formalize such instruction and curriculum in all American schools, both public and private.

The Commission's Education Committee has responded to thousands of requests from school districts, principals and classroom teachers for "Learn-a-bration" packets containing literature, information, and bibliographies on Dr. King and his important philosophy of nonviolence. Many of these schools, both public and private, have conducted special "teach-ins" each year during the week of the holiday.

There are also other Commissions that receive Federal funds to carry out their programs. They include the Christopher Columbus Quincentenary Jubilee Commission, the Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial Commission, and the Commission on the Bicentennial of the United States Constitution to name a few. We believe that the Martin Luther King, Jr., Federal Holiday Commission is also deserving of Federal funds to carry out its congressional mandate to promote the holiday and the dream of Dr. King.

The Commission has been successful in carrying out its mandate as set forth by Congress. However, it is now in a critical stage of its development and needs Federal financial support that would help it complete its important work. Federal assistance would also help in establishing a solid base for financial support from the private sector. This bill would authorize an annual appropriation of \$300,000 for 5 years that would enable the Commission and its committees to devote their

time to the promotion of the holiday and the dream of Dr. King.

Representative CONYERS plans to re-introduce his companion measure to this bill later this week. We both hope the Congress can enact this legislation prior to the expiration of the Commission in April.◊

By Mr. ROCKEFELLER (for himself and Mr. MOYNIHAN):

S. 432. A bill to direct the Secretary of Transportation to identify scenic and historic roads and to develop methods of designating, promoting, protecting, and enhancing roads as scenic and historic roads; to the Committee on the Environment and Public Works.

SCENIC BYWAYS STUDY ACT OF 1989

◊ Mr. ROCKEFELLER. Mr. President, today, I am pleased to introduce the National Scenic Byways Study Act of 1989. This measure requires the Secretary of Transportation to develop a plan for a National Scenic Byways Program for inclusion in the 1991 highway bill. It also asks the Secretary of Transportation, in coordination with other Federal agencies, to examine the potential benefits of a scenic byways system on our Nation's travel and tourism industry.

A 1986 study for the President's Commission on Americans Outdoors found that almost 80 percent of American adults drive for pleasure and to sightsee. Driving for pleasure is second in popularity only to walking as a recreational pursuit for Americans. Based on its findings, the President's Commission recommended creation of a national system of scenic byways—the designation of existing quiet roads which would highlight for travelers the aesthetic, cultural, and historical values of an area. The report recommended that State and local governments create a network of scenic byways and take action to protect these resources.

Nearly three decades ago, the United States started construction of our vast Interstate Highway System. Now these transportation routes are almost completed. The purpose of the Interstates was to allow safe and rapid travel between two points. By the large, we succeeded. The Interstates are quick and efficient—they get you where you need to go. But relatively few segments of the Interstates are scenic.

Many Americans prefer roads that offer a variety of sights and experiences—rushing streams, giant mountains, peaceful river valleys, unfettered wildlife, small towns and farms, and unspoiled rural America. These roads are what I would like to see designated as scenic byways.

Preserving scenic beauty for future generations is an important reason for designating and protecting our scenic roads. But there's a huge economic incentive as well. With travel and tourism a booming segment of the U.S.

ATTACHMENT B:

Remarks By THE HONORABLE GEORGE P. SHULTZ Secretary of State Before the Washington Diplomatic Community September 19, 1988

MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. TRIBUTE

Mrs. King, Distinguished Guests, Ladies and Gentlemen:

You and I are here today because we care about the legacy -- the international legacy -- of the Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr. In my role as Secretary of State, I'd like to use this occasion to pay special tribute to him, a man who symbolizes the values and ideals that are central to the conduct of American foreign policy -- values that I have tried to live up to during my years of public service.

Martin Luther King led us to see that a racially divided society can be healed rather than dismembered. He led a cause whose example now illuminates struggles for racial justice in the most downtrodden corners of the earth. The civil rights movement in America is an epic struggle, a legend that has transformed the spirit of our country. And its message resonates around the world -- a message Martin Luther King summed up when he declared that "every man is heir to the legacy of worthiness."

But it wasn't just Dr. King's message that changed the way Americans think about race and opportunity. It was the way he taught. It was the way he served as an example of civility; the way he resisted counsels of rage and despair. He was a man of faith and a man of dialogue. He knew that no one has a monopoly on truth and virtue. He wanted people of good will to sit down together and resolve their differences. He wanted reason and brotherhood to prevail. His abiding patience, understanding and nonviolence in confronting the tyranny of racism and prejudice showed the world the profound difference one person can make.

Today, men and women everywhere are laying claim to Dr. King's legacy. Around the globe we see a powerful impulse toward democratic institutions and values. This recent phenomenon was first evident in Spain and Portugal a decade ago. Now in Latin America, this drive has changed the political complexion of an entire continent, from Argentina to El Salvador. In the Philippines, despite serious challenges, we see how tenaciously people are seeking to effect a transition to a new democratic way. In South Korea, there is a dramatic struggle to create new political institutions and, in 1987, we witnessed the peaceful transition of national leadership through open elections.

And in South Africa, the structure of apartheid is under siege as never before.

In each of these nations -- indeed, whenever the struggle for democracy and human rights is waged today -- the memory of Martin Luther King is revered. For he taught us that power does not come from the barrel of a gun, but from firm adherence to moral principles. He showed the world that conflicts can be resolved through reason and that significant change can come without bloodshed.

It seems to me that Dr. King's life and message have a very special relevance for those of us in the diplomatic community. For what is diplomacy if not an attempt to resolve conflicts through non-violent means? In today's conflict-ridden world the pursuit of diplomatic solutions calls for persistent effort, for dialogue, and a recognition of the need for compromise -- the very ideals Martin Luther King spoke of and fought for. Most importantly, perhaps, effective diplomacy today needs the inspiration of a moral vision -- the vision of a world where prosperity is commonplace, conflict an aberration, and democracy and human dignity a way of life. No American has articulated that vision more forcefully than Martin Luther King.

On January 16, people all over the world will be honoring the memory of Martin Luther King, Jr. I know that some of you here today have joined with us in the past in celebrating the Annual King Holiday Observance. On behalf of all of my colleagues here at State, I'd like to thank you for your help in making the King Holiday a truly international event. I look forward to your cooperation once again in January.

So my final message to all of you here today is a simple one: Don't despair of the slow pace of change; hold fast to the highest standards of the diplomatic profession. And continue to draw inspiration for the values and the personal example of Dr. King. He was able to help guide a world full of fear, doubt and violence toward greater compassion and understanding. Let each of us strive to do likewise. At home and abroad, let us not flag in our efforts to keep faith with the dreamer and his dream.

1988 REPORT TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES AND MEMBERS OF THE UNITED STATES CONGRESS

I INTRODUCTION

The Martin Luther King, Jr. Federal Holiday Commission established several goals for the 1987-88 program year. The most important goal was forging a new commitment to the principles by which Dr. King lived. Moreover, the Commission's primary activities were focused on institutionalizing the National Holiday. Established activities aimed at institutionalizing the Holiday were continued and strengthened; new activities were instituted. In addition, significant progress was made in the following areas:

- 1) supporting efforts to formalize instruction and curriculum in America's schools
- 2) expanding the scope and the number of celebrations around the country and throughout the world.

The Commission stressed Holiday activities in which acts of community service were accomplished.

II INSTITUTIONALIZING THE MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL HOLIDAY

The observance of the third national Holiday in honor of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. is now history. Americans, along with citizens of more than 140 nations celebrated King Day in 1988. The American promise is yet unfulfilled and still unfolding. Today profoundly disturbing and complex forms of poverty, racism and violence challenge peoples and nations in ways never experienced by Dr. King. The Federal Commission, assisted by The Martin Luther King, Jr. Center for Nonviolent Social Change, Inc., has let these words go forth in America and around the world: the overriding importance of the King Holiday is the unique opportunity to build a new global commitment to nonviolence.

- 1988: The Focus of the National Holiday

In 1988 striving to fulfill the American promise of freedom, the Commission elected to continue its national theme "Living The Dream: Let Freedom Ring!(for universal peace with justice, human rights and social progress for all peoples)." The Commission

believes this theme connects Dr. King's teachings of nonviolence to contemporary political, social, and economic problems. The theme and the Liberty Bell--America's symbol of independence-- along with Dr. King's picture have been established as the official symbols for the Holiday. They are reflected on Commission posters and official documents thereby providing a visual symbolic linkage to our Nation's heritage of freedom and independence. Many states and municipalities have also adopted this logo while others have developed their own unique symbols. However, all symbols associated with the King Holiday focus on peace, freedom, liberty, equality and justice.

On January 18, 1988, Mrs. Rosa Parks', (heroine of the nonviolent Montgomery Bus Boycott in 1955-56) ringing of the Liberty Bell in Philadelphia at 12:30 EST, set in motion similar ceremonies across the nation and around the world.

Through a network of 1) state and local commissions, 2) management and labor groups, and 3) efforts by thousands of grass roots citizen organizations, The Federal Holiday Commission has made great progress in institutionalizing this most unique American event.

In 1987, the Commission sponsored two planning conferences for state and local holiday commissions and military personnel. The conferences provided an opportunity to coordinate national King Holiday observances as well as to set national and local program priorities. The first conference was held in Las Vegas, Nevada, (April 9-11) and the second in Atlanta, Georgia (July 14-25). The Commission also began publishing a newsletter as a follow-up method for sharing information with the network of state and local commissions and citizen organizations.

In 1987-88, The Commission expanded the Freedom Trail Map Program that began in 1986-87. More than 100,000 of its Freedom Trail Poster/Maps were utilized during the 1988 observance. The Freedom Trail encourages citizens to Remember, Celebrate, and most importantly, Act to continue Dr. King's unfinished work. As depicted on the poster/map, participation in the Freedom Trail is both a symbolic and a literal monument to Dr. King's life, legacy, and dream. The focus of the Freedom Trail provides a stimulus to individuals, organizations, and communities in America -- as well as for nations around the globe -- to demonstrate commitment to nonviolent social change.

Working with The King Center and the United States Student Association, the Commission conducted a second national college and university student conference from January 15-18, in Atlanta during the 1988 National King Week Observance. The Commission sought to reestablish a national college and university student coalition dedicated to the principles of nonviolent social change. In the 1950's and 60's, college students -- black and white, protestant, catholic and Jewish -- were an essential part of the Civil Rights Movement led by Dr. King. Using the theme

"Empowerment Through Nonviolence," this Conference brought hundreds of students on the second Freedom Train from New York to Atlanta for formal training in Kingian nonviolence philosophy and strategy. The workshops and discussions provided the students with an introductory application to Dr. King's teachings relevant to current economic, political and social issues. The annual student conference will be an on-going activity during the national Holiday.

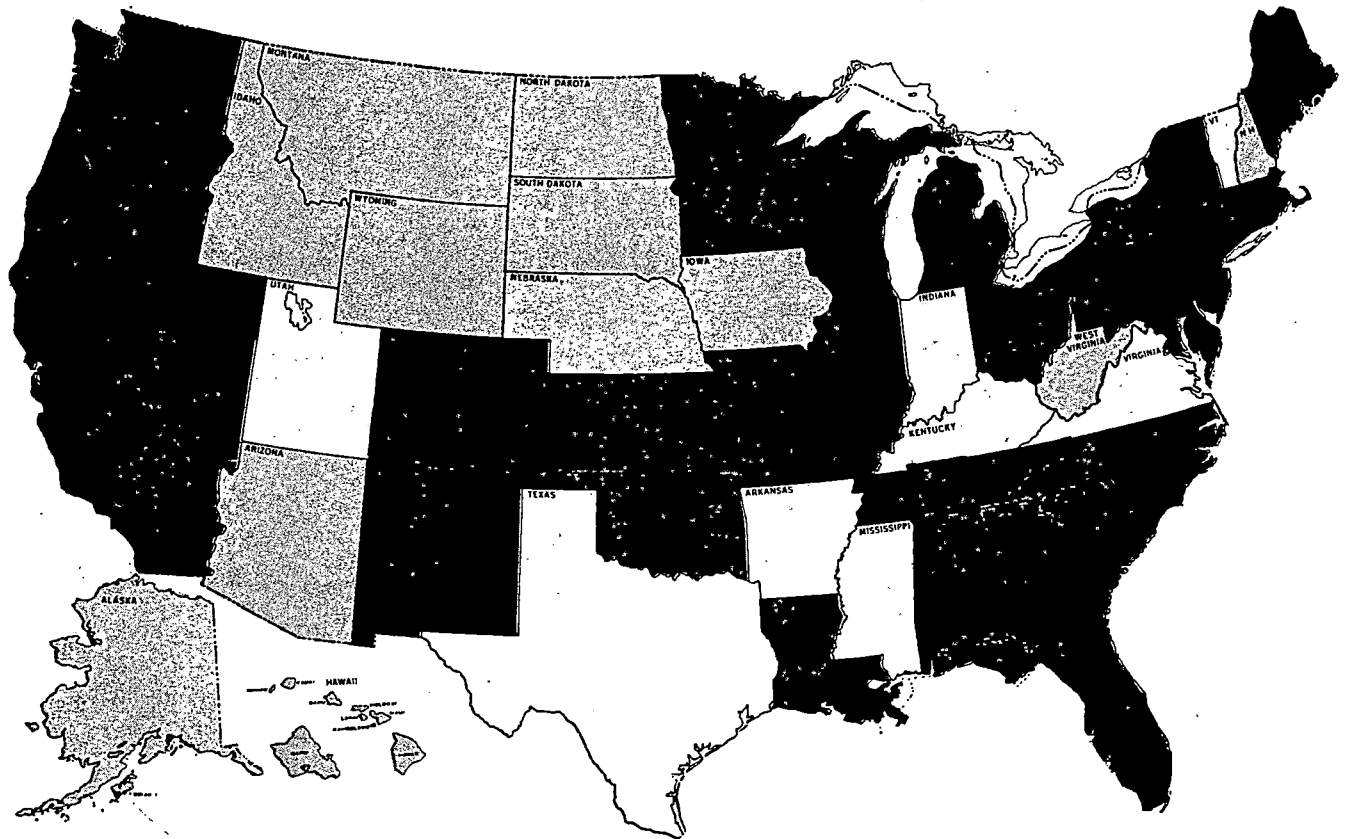
The Commission continued working with U.S. Secretary of Education William Bennett and The King Center to promote the formalization of instruction on Dr. King in the nation's public and private schools. The Department of Education provided a modest grant to The King Center for the development of a model program with accompanying instructional guides for the teaching of Dr. King's principles in elementary and secondary schools. The Commission's Education Committee has planned a major educational conference on this project for calendar year 1988. The number of public independent school districts now observing Dr. King's national Holiday has increased dramatically.

- 1988 - 89: New Activities

In 1988-89 the Commission intends to encourage those Holiday activities that reflect the principles which Dr. King taught. The Federal Commission has called upon holiday commissions (state/city/local) as well as other organizations, and groups to identify and undertake a Martin Luther King, Jr. Heritage Action Project. The design of such projects was to impact upon: poverty, racism, war; all forms of violence against persons or groups; and, ameliorate these social problems. Those groups and individuals involved with Martin Luther King, Jr. Heritage Action Projects were requested to register with the Federal Holiday Commission. The initial goal was that projects achieve measurable results by April 20, 1989. The Commission suggested the following appropriate examples:

- 1) housing for the poor;
- 2) shelters for the homeless;
- 3) creative efforts to promote peacekeeping and peacemaking;
- 4) community service programs to help the elderly, the handicapped/physically challenged or other disadvantaged groups;
- 5) programs to address the problems of drug abuse, teenage pregnancy, illiteracy, crime, unemployment and underemployment;
- 6) assistance to small farmers and refugees; and
- 7) nonviolent projects to end Apartheid in South Africa.

The Continuing Struggle For A NATIONAL KING HOLIDAY



	Federal and state employees off on third Monday in January; most schools closed
	Federal and state employees off; schools open
	No holiday for state employees
	Holiday combined with another or state offices open for business

NOTE: Maryland and Delaware celebrate Jan. 15; Louisiana celebrates holiday every other year.

Martin Luther King Jr. birthday celebration spreads to 42 states, but others resist the rising tide of popular support

It is the third Monday in January and federal and postal workers as well as state employees in 32 states have the day off with pay. Most school systems in 16 states are closed. The United Nations is speechless. Moreover, 140 nations around the world are celebrating a day of peace in honor of the birthday of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., who would have been 59 this month.

Since public funding of the King

Federal Holiday Commission in 1984, the Martin Luther King Day celebrations have picked up momentum "from sea to shining sea." But several states and metropolitan areas are resisting the national tide of popular support, and the struggle for a truly national holiday continues.

In the cold absence of an official state holiday in eight states, the task of warming anew the legacy of the 1964

REMEMBERING THE YOUNG KING

Classmates and friends recall fun-loving youth in "Big Apple" hat

By Renée D. Turner



U.S. District Judge Horace T. Ward poses before the Martin Luther King statue on the campus of Morehouse College.

MARTIN Luther King Jr. became one of the greatest leaders of the 20th century by spearheading a movement that gave new birth to freedom and justice. Yet former classmates and instructors at all-male Morehouse College in Atlanta knew a different King. They knew an impeccably dressed and gregarious young fellow, who wore wide-brimmed "Big Apple" hats and tweed sports jackets. They knew a teenager who enjoyed a party nearly as much as he did intellectual jousting with his older classmates and instructors. They also knew King as a voracious reader and Bible scholar who showed glimmers of oratorical brilliance, but who otherwise did not reveal that he would become the Nobel Peace Prize-winning champion of civil and human rights and a catalyst for an international movement. What follows are accounts by King's classmates, advisors and friends of college experiences they shared with the youth they affectionately called "M.L."

Horace T. Ward, who was a member of the college band and other organizations, and later challenged segregation at the Univer-

Dillard University President Dr. Samuel DuBois Cook



THE YOUNG KING *Continued* sity of Georgia, is now a federal judge in Atlanta:

Martin Luther King Jr. graduated in the class of 1948, a year ahead of me. Since I came from the small town of La Grange, Ga., I was favorably impressed with Martin and the other well-groomed young men who were raised in Atlanta. He was a well-dressed, serious-minded young man who at times showed evidence of being fun-loving. Very often he could be found among a group of upperclassmen who always seemed to be discussing the major issues of the day. But on occasion, he could be seen joking with his classmates, or in the company of an attractive young woman, activities which he seemed to thoroughly enjoy.

In the final analysis, what most impressed me about M. L. King was his scholarship, seriousness of purpose and his persuasiveness as a speaker.

My most memorable recollections of him were the times he spoke to the Morehouse student body in the chapel. This included his participation in the John L. Webb Oratorical Contest, which was a highly competitive event at Morehouse. I found his speeches to be forceful, eloquent, and thoughtful. This, in my mind, evidenced his ability as a future leader

and thinker. I thought that he would become a lawyer. Later, I learned that he was studying to become a minister. I am certain that he was seeking to follow in the footsteps of the great ministers of the time, Mordecai Johnson, Howard Thurman, Benjamin Mays and his father, Martin Luther King, Sr.

Samuel DuBois Cook, who was president of the student body in 1947, is president of Dillard University:

Hanging on the wall in my office are pictures of my historical guardian angels who catch me when I stumble and pick me up if I fall. In the center is "De Lawd," Dr. Benjamin E. Mays. And to his right is M.L. We have had a very special fellowship.

My most memorable recollection of M.L. as a student was not his potential for leadership, but his fledgling oratorical brilliance—steeped in the tradition of the Black Church. Involved were the cadence, eloquence, dramatic picture-painting, haunting tonal qualities, the beautiful phrase-making and magnificent descriptive powers.

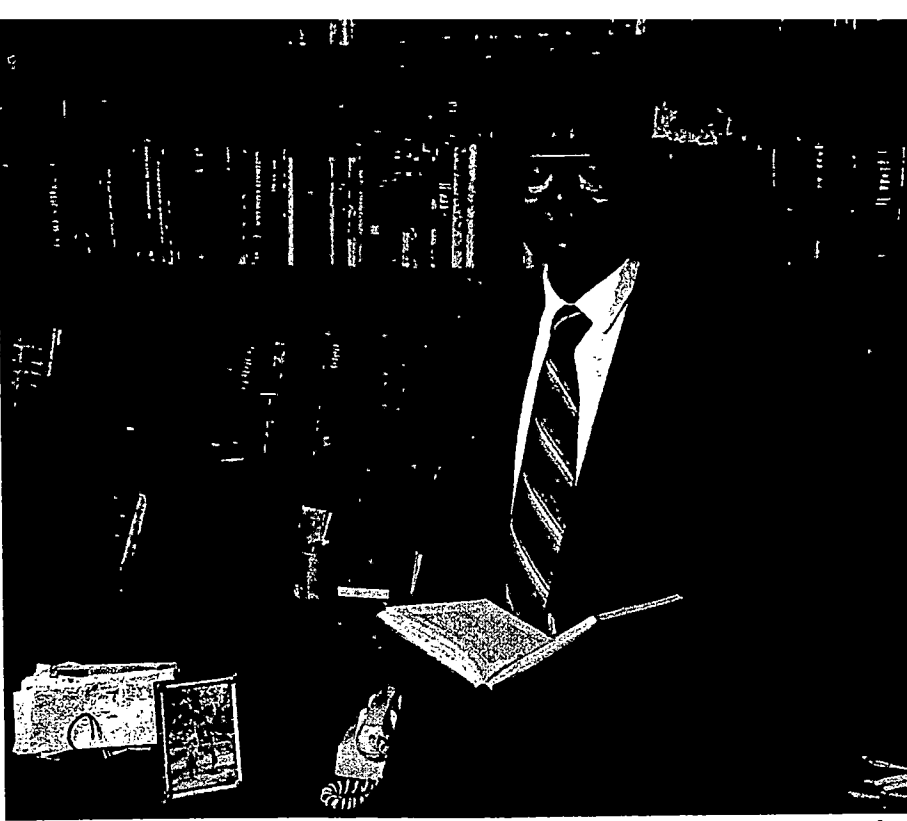
M.L. was neither a fun-loving hedonist nor a cheerless Puritan. He

was a typical Morehouse student.

There was no evidence to sustain any prediction of M.L.'s later national, world and historical leadership, fame and vision. But there was, in my view, compelling evidence that he was destined to be a great orator and preacher. Even in college, M.L. had a special way with words and tremendous powers of communication. He knew almost intuitively how to move an audience.

Forever etched in my memory was the Senior Sermon M.L. delivered in the Morehouse Chapel (see chapel photograph on page 50) on a beautiful Sunday before graduation. It culminated Senior Class Week. I remember, as if it were yesterday, M.L.'s great oratorical flourish. He asserted that there are moral laws in the universe that we cannot violate with impunity, anymore than we can violate the physical laws of the universe with impunity. I can see him now in the Chapel in Sale Hall delivering that speech. He electrified us. M.L.'s words have stuck with me down through the grinding years.

Robert E. Johnson, who was editor of the college newspaper, the Maroon Tiger, in 1948, is associate



Retired Drew University Professor Dr. George D. Kelsey

THE YOUNG KING *Continued* publisher of Jet magazine:

When M.L. King Jr. and I graduated in 1948 as sociology majors from Morehouse College in his racially segregated hometown of Atlanta, Ga., he was a 19-year-old teenager and I was a 26-year-old survivor of Alabama's apartheid. M.L., as we called him, had entered Morehouse College from the 10th grade in 1944 under a pilot project to preserve all-male colleges after their enrollments had been depleted by the drafting of students to fight World War II. Having served 39 months in the U.S. Navy during the war, I returned to Morehouse at the end of the conflict in 1946 to resume my junior year with M.L. Two years later, I became editor of the Maroon Tiger.

Influenced by Morehouse President Benjamin E. Mays, the internationally renowned minister-educator, King was expected to do well as a student and to someday succeed his father, Martin Luther King Sr., as pastor of the prestigious Ebenezer Baptist Church in Atlanta. Although M.L. was not as blunt and direct as his father, he showed signs of developing debating skills and oratorical excellence that later helped him become a charismatic civil rights leader.

There was little chance for him to become a BMOC (Big Man On Campus). He commuted to Morehouse from his Northeast Atlanta home. Because of campus chauvinism, a leadership role in student government and

organizations was denied city students unless they were exceptionally brilliant or unusually talented. However, M.L. did involve himself in campus activities. He especially participated in campus seminars that featured some of America's greatest Black scholars, including W.E.B. DuBois and E. Franklin Frazier.

I remember the speech that later figured in King's civil rights career. The late Dr. Mays challenged students to "survive segregation without succumbing to it." As you take a back seat in a segregated bus, he said, "leave your mind up front and use it to figure out a way to destroy segregation," which Mays said was "evil as hell." King successfully met that challenge. In 1955-56, he led the Montgomery Bus Boycott that eventually toppled legal segregation of public transportation.

George D. Kelsey, who was director of the religion department, is a retired professor of religion and philosophy at Drew University:

Although Martin Luther King Jr. entered Morehouse College before completing high school, he not only was qualified in terms of intellect, character and temperament, he also was chronologically advanced, having entered college just shy of age 16.

I have had the privilege of teaching him in only one course, since Martin

was not a major in my field. From time to time, though, Martin and I had private talks in my office, home or other convenient places. This gave me the opportunity to know him close-up and to hear him reflect upon himself.

In his sophomore year, Martin took a course with me which I regard as the heart of the matter for Christians. It was the "Teachings of Jesus," which I taught in a lecture-discussion method.

Martin stood out in class not simply academically, but in the sense that he absorbed Jesus' teachings with his whole being. I made it my business to present lectures on the most strenuous teaching of Jesus. It was precisely at this time that Martin's eyes lit up most and his face was graced with a smile. In view of his splendid Christian family and church background, his response was understandable, but nonetheless exceptional. The sight of a young man in my class who had not yet reached his 17th birthday responding to the "hard sayings" of Jesus in rapturous delight had its effect upon me. My mind inevitably turned to the plight of Christianity.

Early conversations with Martin revealed to me what he expected of himself. Confessing that he had "fooled around" his freshman year, Martin said, "but this year I have settled down to business." Since I was convinced that his accomplishments in his freshman year already were at a level which would have made many students proud, it was clear that he was pointing beyond the better to the best — the very best that he could do, which is as much as can be asked of anyone.

William G. Pickens, who was a fellow "city student," is an English professor at Morehouse College:

M.L. King was consumed by a central dilemma during the first three years of his matriculation at Morehouse College. He fought, intellectually and psychologically, the array of forces that were, in his view, compelling him toward the ministry. These forces included his ancestors, who were preachers, his immediate family and his peers. Not a private individual but a gregarious and likable one, M.L. presented his dilemma for review at every opportunity in discussions with what amounted to a loosely defined social group — the Atlanta boys who had known one another for years and landed together at



Morehouse College Professor Dr. William G. Pickens

THE YOUNG KING *Continued*

Morehouse. He particularly sought us out because we knew his background and he felt we would be sympathetic to his belief that it would be wrong for him to pursue the ministry for ancestry sake rather than law or medicine. Our problem was that we could find no reason to join him in his belief that he had a choice. We knew, as he should have, that M.L. King Sr. generally got his way. Yes, we knew his background: his regular contacts with powerful Black preachers and his oratorical skill. And we knew of his reverence, which we shared, for Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, preacher, speaker, educator.

King's problem of becoming a preacher was with his negative image of the Black Baptist preacher. He saw them as anti-intellectual and prone to establish or maintain emotionalism as the chief sign of salvation. He also deplored the penchant he felt many of them had for what E. Franklin Frazier called "conspicuous consumption": big Cadillacs, big houses and big cigars. His solution to the dilemma was the result of his having pondered, even prior to college, the life of Gandhi, the writings of Thoreau, and later the brilliant sermons and speeches of Mays and the profound lectures of George D. Kelsey, our Bible teacher.

On a lovely afternoon in mid-April of 1947, our junior year, M.L. spotted me on campus and announced: "Garfield, I want you to be the first to know. I see how I can combine an intellectual approach with a strong social gospel to help our people." I answered, "M.L., that's great news. I told you you would be a preacher."

Charles V. Willie, who was president of the senior class, and is professor of education and urban studies at Harvard University:

Martin Luther King Jr. and I were Morehouse College freshmen in 1944 when I was 16-years-old and he was 15. Both of us were too young to be drafted to fight in World War II.

Being a student not domiciled on campus, M.L. was not able to participate in student politics as easily as others. But he made his presence felt in the classroom, where the practice of challenging professors was customary. He not only wrestled with the ideas

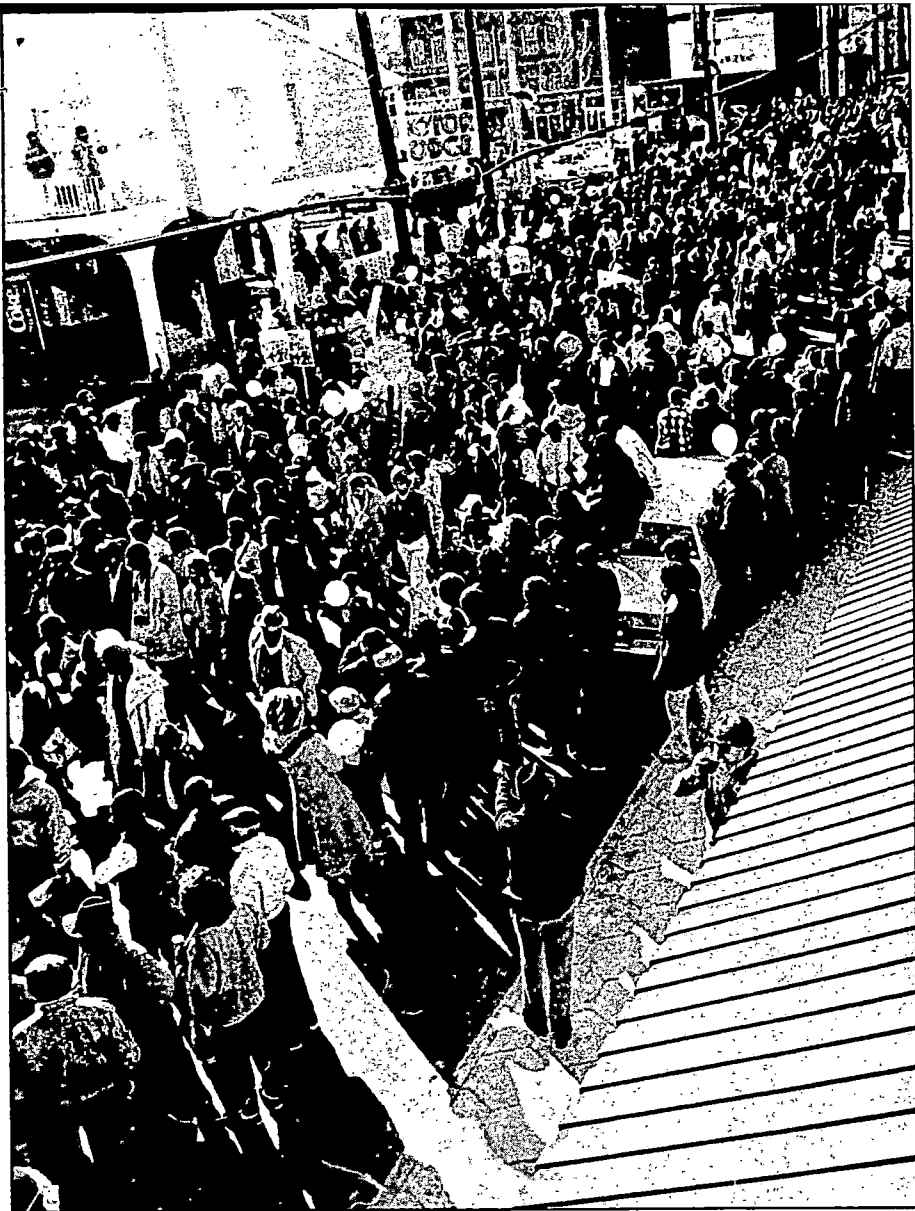
that he was taught and the professors who taught him, but sometimes he followed the president of the college, Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, from chapel to his office to discuss a point that had arisen in the president's regular Tuesday morning lecture.

During his college days, M.L. was a serious student, but not too much so. He had a fine support group of students with whom he had attended high school, and who, like him, were attending Morehouse, and nearby Spelman and Clark colleges. These were friends with whom he played basketball and other intramural sports. He also had a reputation as a cosmopolitan person, "a man about town," a well-dressed and neat person who wore wide-brimmed (Big-Apple) hats, fancy sport coats, and pegged-top pants. He was outgoing, pleasant, and he liked a party as well as any of us.

Yet M.L. attended to his studies diligently. During our junior year, when I was editor of the student publication *The Maroon Tiger*, M.L. by invitation wrote an article for the Founder's Day edition in February, 1947. In his article, "The Purpose of Education," King warned that education should neither be used to exploit the masses or as a means to an end. It should train one for quick, resolute, effective and critical thinking, and be tempered with morality. "The most dangerous criminal," he wrote, "may be the man gifted with reason, but with no morals. ... The complete education gives one not only power of concentration, but worthy objectives upon which to concentrate."



Harvard University Professor Dr. Charles V. Willie



Celebrating the establishment of a federal holiday in honor of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., thousands of marchers stream down Auburn Ave. in downtown Atlanta during the largest parade in the city's history on Jan. 20, 1986. The event was the culmination of week-long activities honoring the first national holiday for the renowned civil rights leader. Below, Washington, D.C., Mayor Marion Barry (r.) joins a throng of King admirers at the unveiling of the bust of the 1964 Nobel Prize winner in the Capitol Rotunda. Bust was sculpted by artist John Wilson of Boston.

KING HOLIDAY *Continued*

The best weapon has been an economic boycott of conventions in the state. Resulting cancellations run in excess of \$30 million to date. "We've already lost 12 years worth of holidays through the boycott," Dr. Stewart says. "It would have been more economical to have the holiday, and the money, too."

There is another struggle in New Hampshire. The King holiday is not celebrated in the state in large part, says David Carney, deputy chief of staff in the governor's office, "because of our Yankee independence. People here pause to observe the King birthday, but the legislature won't proclaim a holiday. Nobody tells us what to do." Nathaniel Holloway, president of the Portsmouth chapter of the state's NAACP, is not daunted, though. "We're taking the petition route. We'll let the voters decide," he says.

Sylvester Horne, of the South Dakota King Holiday Commission, thinks his home state may be more conservative than New Hampshire. "Many people here aren't aware of who Dr. King was. They just know that he was a Black man," he says.

Idaho's wish for a state holiday is complicated by a renegade community of White supremacists in Coeur d'Alene, according to Marilyn Shuler, director of the Idaho Human Rights Committee. "Some 80 schools in nearby Hayden Lake closed on the holiday last year not only to express support for King and his philosophy of nonviolence, but also in defiance of the Aryans, as the group calls itself," Shuler says.

Kentucky, which amended holiday legislation to permit state government to function normally, will charge employees "leave time" or a personal day if they choose not to work on the holiday. Officials say it would cost the state \$3.4 million to close shop.

That's not much of a bargaining chip on Wall Street, where the trading floor hums with activity on the King holiday, although there's a moment of silence at noon. The New York Stock Exchange is closed on Washington's Birthday, but it remains open for business on Martin Luther King Day.

And so, 59 years after Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.'s birth, and 20 years after his assassination, the struggle for universal recognition of the Dream continues. "We will not be satisfied until all of the states have established a holiday," says Allen D. Jackson of the King Holiday Commission.

KING HOLIDAY *Continued*

brate King's birthday on Jan. 15.

More amazing, though, is the situation in Louisiana, where the King holiday is celebrated every other year.

In a sense, it's the same tale in three cities historically grounded in the life of Dr. King. The public schools are closed in Atlanta, where he was born; in Montgomery, where he rose to fame during the 1955-56 Bus Boycott; and in Memphis, where he died in 1968. But many businesses in these and other

cities are open. However, most Black businesses across the country are routinely closed in respect. There has been increasing pressure for those private enterprises that are not engaged in essential services to conform to the commission's desire to "traditionalize the occasion" in the spirit of the holiday.

"The question is whether or not there's hostility in setting up the holiday," says Lloyd Davis, staff vice president for government and international

affairs at the Martin Luther King Jr. Center for Nonviolent Social Change in Atlanta. And, he adds, "the states can be slow in getting the celebration of the holiday established, or there can be hostility toward it."

Indeed, Kentucky, Montana, Wyoming and Arizona are among states claiming that it would be a drain on their treasuries if state employees are given paid vacations. And Arkansas, Mississippi and Virginia have combined the event with Robert E. Lee Day (Virginia also honors Andrew Jackson on the same day). Safe politics is the practice, too, in Utah, where the holiday is called Human Rights Day.

The struggle extends beyond the contiguous 48 states to Alaska and Hawaii. Although it's a holiday in Alaska, none of the schools are closed on Dr. King's birthday. The same holds true for Arkansas, Iowa, Nebraska, North Dakota and West Virginia.

In Hawaii, lawmakers don't speak in terms of "budgetary impact" when discussing the King holiday. "We simply have too many holidays," says Chuck Freedman, director of communication in the office of the governor. "We observe the day with parades and bell ringing and all that, but we're talking 14 state holidays, including those honoring our first congressman and the state's admission to the union."

Montana, on the other hand, has combined Washington's and Lincoln's birthdays into Heritage Day, which is celebrated the day after Thanksgiving. "So there's little chance of a King holiday," says Mike Pichette, an aide to Gov. Ted Schwinden.

Perhaps the biggest battles for King holiday legislation are currently being waged in Arizona, New Hampshire, South Dakota and Idaho. In 1986, then Arizona Gov. Bruce Babbitt used his executive powers to establish the holiday, following a crucial loss by proponents in the House and Senate. "When Gov. Mecham succeeded Gov. Babbitt on Jan. 5, 1987, he rescinded the holiday," says Gene Blue, chairman of a celebration committee for Dr. King, "because he said his predecessor acted illegally."

Mecham's reaction triggered shock waves of protest throughout the nation and reverberated in the international media as well. "We can only be optimistic by the mere fact the state has received a lot of negative publicity," says Dr. Warren H. Stewart, chairman of the Arizona Coalition for a Martin Luther King Holiday. "The fight has only just begun."



Supporters of the King holiday bill praise the measure after the bill became law. They include (above l. to r.) SCLC President Joseph Lowery, Coretta Scott King and Stevie Wonder, who was one of the organizers of the 1981 demonstration for a legal holiday. Below, South African Archbishop Desmond Tutu, wearing the Martin Luther King Jr. Peace Prize he had just received, addresses the crowd at Atlanta's Ebenezer Baptist Church.





President Ronald Reagan makes it a law by signing the King holiday bill during a ceremony at the Rose Garden. Looking on (l. to r.) are Vice President George Bush, Sen. Robert Dole, Mrs. Coretta King, Sen. Jack Kemp, then Congresswoman Katie Hall, HUD Secy. Samuel Pierce, Steve Rhodes and then Sen. Howard Baker. Signing was preceded by years of agitation, culminating in a demonstration by King holiday supporters (below) in Washington, D.C. A crowd of 100,000 responded to entertainer Stevie Wonder's impassioned plea to members of Congress to support the bill for a national holiday.

KING HOLIDAY *Continued*

Nobel Peace Prize recipient once again falls to Americans of diverse backgrounds as they march on respective state capitols to demand justice, freedom and equality for all. "The federal government cannot mandate to the states that they must celebrate holidays," says Joe Rubens, coordinator for the King State Commissions. "But some states haven't complied and they're dancing with us."

Compliance is a tricky issue, for, technically, there are no national holidays. Each state governs its own calen-

dar. Although the President can designate federal holidays only for the District of Columbia and federal employes, most states, in practice, observe the ten national holidays, which are New Year's Day, Martin Luther King Day, Washington's Birthday, Memorial Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Columbus Day, Veterans Day, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas Day. Only two Americans, George Washington and Dr. King, are so honored.

Thirty-eight states officially observe the King holiday on the third Monday

in January. However, state offices are open in Arkansas, Indiana, Kentucky, Texas and Vermont. State employes in Arkansas and Texas who work on the holiday can take some other designated holiday off. Kentucky credits its employes with a "personal" day, while state workers in Vermont receive compensatory time off. The holiday manipulation carries over to Indiana, where the legislature has proclaimed New Year's Eve as the option "holiday" for those who choose to work on the official King day. And on the East Coast, Delaware and Maryland cele-



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

PRELIMINARY LIST OF INVITEES
TO
MARTIN LUTHER KING HOLIDAY COMMISSION
SIGNING CEREMONY

MAY 17, 1989

1:15 PM

ROSE GARDEN

Mrs. Coretta Scott King
404-524-1956

Rev. Derek King
407-832-8338

Mrs. Christine King Farris
404-681-3643

Mr. Dexter Scott King
404-524-1956

Hon. Martin Luther King III
404-681-7264

Ms. Yolanda King
404-524-1956

Ms. Bernice King
404-524-1956

Mrs. Barbara Williams-Skinner
404-524-1956

Mayor Andrew Young
404-330-6100
404-527-7000

Rev. Benjamin Hooks (NAACP)
301-358-8900

Rev. Joseph Lowery (SCLC)
404-522-1420

Mr. George Johnson (Johnson Products)
312-483-4100

Rev. Ralph Abernathy (MLK friend)
404-758-5563

Rev. Hosea Williams (MLK friend)
404-373-5751

Stevie Wonder (entertainer)
213-877-8383

Rev. T.J. Jemison (Nat'l. Baptist Convention)
504-383-5401

Mr. John Johnson (Johnson Publishing)
312-322-9220

Rev. C.T. Vivian (King friend)
404-221-0025

Ms. Dorothy Height (NCNW)
202-659-0006

Mr. John Jacob (Urban League)
212-310-9000

Mr. Julius Chambers (NAACP Legal Defense Fund)
212-219-1900

Dr. Ramona Edelin (National Urban Coalition)
202-628-2990

Bill Cosby (entertainer)
213-636-6040

Sidney Poitier (actor)

Harry Belafonte (entertainer)

Bishop Reuben Speaks (AME Zion)
212-870-3340

Rev. Dr. Fred Lofton (Progressive Baptist Convention)
212-870-3340

Bishop J.O. Patterson (Church of God in Christ)
212-870-3340

Bishop Cornelius Thomas (AME)
212-870-3340

Bishop Richard Bass (CME)
212-870-3340

Rev. Dr. E. Edward Jones (National Baptist Convention of America)
212-870-3340

Rev. Dr. Wyatt Tee Walker (King friend)
212-866-0801

Beni Ivey (Mrs. King's Assistant)
404-524-1956

Lloyd Davis (King Commission director)
404-524-1956

Norman Hill (H. Philip Randolph Institute)
212-533-8000

Rev. Dr. Thaddeus Garrett
202-332-0200

Hon. Constance Newman
202-332-0200

Ms. Thelma Duggin (RNC)
202-863-8650

Mr. Lee Atwater (RNC)
202-863-8500

Mr. Jesse Hill (Atlanta Life Insurance)
404-659-2100

Mr. Eddie Williams (Joint Center for Political Studies)
202-626-3500

Ms. Patricia O. Thomas (National Newspapers Publishers Assn.)
414-265-5300

Jacqueline Brown (Energy)

Jerry Curry (National Highway Traffic Safety Administration)

Calvin Franklin (FEMA)

Jewel Lafontant (State)

Rev. Jerry Moore, Jr. (Ambassador)

Kay James (HHS)

William Lucas (Justice)

Terence Todman (Ambassador)

Dr. Leonard Spearman (Ambassador)

Louis Sullivan (HHS)

Judge Reginald Walton (Drug Policy)

Bonnie Guiton (Consumer Affairs)

Fred McClure (White House)

Leonard Spearman (White House)

Wendell Gunn (HHS)

Wiley Whisonant (Commerce)

Art Fletcher (Civil Rights)

Gwen King (Social Security)

Ken Bolton (Commerce)

Condoleeza Rice (NSC)

Steve Rhodes (Ambassador)

Steve Glaude (HUD)

Raoul Carroll (Veteran's Affairs)

Joe Perkins (VP's Staff)

Mr. Earl Graves (Black Enterprise Magazine)
212-242-8000

Mr. Joshua Smith (Maxima)
301-232-2000

Mr. Simeon Booker (Johnson Publishing Co.)
202-393-5860

Rev. Dr. T. Garrott Benjamin (Christian Church)
317-546-2247

Oprah Winfrey (entertainer)
via 919-884-0744

Armstrong Williams (businessman)
919-884-0744

Steadman Graham (businessman)
919-884-0744

Rev. Jesse Jackson (?)
312-855-3773

Ms. Portia Scott (Atlanta Daily World)
404-659-1110

Mr. Lance Wilson (former HUD official)
212-713-3347

Secretary Jack Kemp (HUD)

Secretary Elizabeth Dole (Labor)

Secretary Louis Sullivan (HHS)

Hon. William Bennett (Drug Policy)

Sammy Davis, Jr. & wife, Altovise (entertainer)
213-553-6895

Mrs. Rosa Parks (civil rights)
313-266-7022

Rev. E. Randel Osburn (SCLC)
404-522-1420

Mr. Robert Brown (businessman)
919-884-0744

Mr. Stoney Cooks (Young Ideas)
202-554-7032

Mr. Herman Russell (businessman)
404-330-1000

Dr. Joseph Roberts (King friend)
404-688-7263

Commissioner David Stern (NBA Commissioner)
212-826-7000

Mr. Peter Ueberroth
212-371-7800 (old number)

Mr. Jack Kent Cooke (Redskins Chairman)
703-687-4000

Gov. James Thompson (King Commission member)
217-782-0244

Hon. Richard Hatcher (former Mayor of Gary, In)
219-944-2661

Bishop John Walker (Episcopal)
202-537-6200

Bishop Johnny Smith (SC)

RNC Names
863-8614

Debra Coles

Henry Hall

Joseph Hoon

Deborah Messick

Susan Pelter

Marion Phillips

Patricia Tyler

Hon. James Garner (Mayor of Hempstead, NY)
516-485-0411

Clarence Carter
609-292-6000

Cynthia Nevels
202-483-2415

Andre Carrington (Maxima)
301-230-3440

Robert Pegues
216-746-0226

Paul Booth
513-381-5454

Don Smith
803-233-1923

Sheila Bear (NYSE)
202-

David Byrd
863-8650

Jimmy Whitehead
863-8650

Melanie Mitchell
614-755-7550

Dr. James Cheek (Howard)
202-332-0136

Mr. Lance Wilson (Paine Webber)
212-713-3374

Mr. Richard Douglas
415-465-4339

Mr. George Armstrong
415-836-4503/415-446-7817

Gregory Smith
914-428-6008

Ruby Abebe
Theodore Alexander
Lenore Alexander
Larry Brown
Fred Brown
Rev. Keith Butler
Dr. Vivian Carpenter
Dr. Jerry Cole
Lenny Coleman
Jeri Crisman
Mitchell Crusto
Jim Cummings
LeGree Daniels
Peter Dauterine
Vivian Davenport
Maurice Dawkins
Maxine Dawson
William Dennis
Joseph Dickson
Harold Doley
Billy Joe Dupree
Dr. Herb Eddington
Carole Fleming
Bruce Foster
Robert Francis
Wade Franklin
Wendall Freeland
Bettye Gilmore
Ron Givens
Richard Glanton
Benjamin Gordon
Mary Lee Gray
Lionel Hampton
Hank Henderson
Connie Mack Higgins
Brandon Hill
Arthur Hill
Hector Hyacinthe
John Jefferson
Howard Jenkins
Elaine Jenkins
Timothy Jenkins
Paula Jewell
Francis Edward Johnson
Dennis Johnson
Cleveland Johnson
Rev. Aaron Johnson
Dr. John Joyner

Grant Keyes
James King
Gwendolyn King
Anita King
Celes King

Ernie Ladd
Spencer Leak
Paula Leftwich
Mayor Ron Leverett
Ted Linton
Tom Lorraine
Henry Lucas
Dr. Henry Lyons
Barbara Mahone
Ron McDuffie
Jim McLean
Dr. Dorsey Miller
Dr. Francis Minton
Doug Moore
Ken Morris
Hosea Ned
Michael O'Bannon
Dr. Marjorie Parker
Richard Parsons
Dr. Owen Peagler
Bobby Pearson
Dovie Picket
Leslie Range
Edward Redd
Robert Reid
Jack Robinson
Jan Scotland
Stanley Scott
Bishop William Smith
Creighton Smith
Rev. Gregory Smith
Hon. Rose Strong
Patricia Stuart
William Stubbs
Malcolm Thomas
Candice Trees
William Trent
Mary Walker
Dorothy Wallace
Val Washington
Harold Washington
John White
Milton White
Sylvester Williams
Doris Carson Williams
Arnell Willis
Clarence Wilson
Greg Wims
Roy Woods
Roy Woods
Robert Wright
Joe Kriven
Vickie Lataillade
Spencer Leak

(Howard U. Republicans)

Hoyt Chang
Sidney Williams
Mark Ballentine
Gerald Edwards
Jarrett Smith
Benjamin Smith
Chip Joyner
Micheal Watkins
Jerry Vaughn
Chester Stewart
Winston Thompson
Margaret Cooper
Steven Riley
Antonio Phillips
Kirk Freeman
Lauren Wilson
William Fisher
John Moss
Jomo Davis
Aaron Ruth
Marcus Gathright
Kasim Reed
Haywood Harvey
Robin Bramwell
William Bogans
Thomas Brooks
Keith White

Maurice Barksdale
214-522-4111

Anthony Welters
703-276-0550

(ADL list)
Robert Lifton
Henry Siegman
212-879-4500 (Am. Jewish Congress)

Ronald Sobel
Justin Finger
Jess Hordes
212-490-2525 (ADL)

Seymour Reich
Tom Neumann
202-857-6600 (B'nai B'rith)

Hyla Lipsky
Elaine Kotall Binder
202-857-6655 (B'nai B'rith Women)

Carmaella Kalmanson

Aileen Novick
212-355-7900 (Hadassah)

Herbert Nagidson
Martin Lapan
212-477-07077 (Jewish Labor Committee)

Joseph Sternstein
Samuel Cohen
212-879-9300 (Jewish National Fund)

Herb Croff
Steve Shaw
202-265-6280 (Jewish War Veterans)

Bruce Vladeck
Eliezer Rafaeli
212-628-1000 (National Committee for Labor Israel)

Shoshana Cardin
Martin Wenick
212-679-6122 (National Council on Soviet Jewry)

Lenore Feldman
Dedie Perlov
212-645-4048 (National Council of Jewish Women)

Arden Shenker
Albert Chernin
212-684-6950 (National Jewish Comm. Relations Adv. Council)

Donald Mintz
Solomon Greenfield
212-532-4949 (Jewish Welfare Board)

Allan Goldman
Rabbi Alexander Schindler
Rabbi David Saperstein
212-249-0100 (Union of American Hebrew Congregations)

Franklin Krautzer
Rabbi Jerome Epstein
212-533-7800 (United Synagogues of America)

Reese Feldman
212-805-7700 (Women's American ORT)

Evelyn Auerbach
Bernice Balter
212-628-1600 (Women's League for Conservative Judaism)

Morton Kornreich
Stanley Horowitz
212-818-9100 (UJA-National)

Mandel Berman
Carmi Schwartz
Mark Talisman
212-475-5000 (Council of Jewish Federations)

Lenore Siegelman
202-342-9013 (American Israel Comm to Commem. MLK)

National Jewish Committee
202-547-7701

Rev. Charles Stith
617-722-2676

Rev. Howard Creedy
404-572-2760

Dr. Samuel DuBois Cook (Dillard U. President)
504-283-8822

Mr. Bruce Crawley
215-786-5000

Mr. Marvin Arrington (Atlanta City Council President)
404-658-6300

Don Polk (NY Urban League President)
212-730-5200

Dr. Joseph Ratcliff
713-729-5933

Barbara Arnwine
202-371-1212

Councilman Emanuel Cleaver (Kansas City)
816-274-1321

As you may or may not know, the MLK Commission signing ceremony is scheduled for Wednesday, May 17 in the Rose Garden at 1:15 p.m. for 15 minutes. Please extend invitations for the following members. Ask members to arrive by 12:45 for refreshments and to enter the East Gate.

Aff.

Congressional Participation - Senate

Senator George Mitchell, Majority Leader
Senator Bob Dole, Republican Leader
Senator Sam Nunn
Senator Wyche Fowler
Senator Carl Levin
Senator John Glenn
Senator William Cohen
Senator Terry Sanford
Senator Joe Biden, Chairman of Judiciary Committee
Senator Strom Thurmond, Ranking Member of Judiciary Committee
Senator Ted Kennedy
Senator Orrin Hatch
Senator Howard Metzenbaum
Senator Alan Simpson
Senator Dennis DeConcini
Senator Charles Grassley
Senator Pat Leahy
Senator Arlen Specter
Senator Howell Heflin
Senator Gordon Humphrey
Senator Paul Simon
Senator Herb Kohl
Senator Thad Cochran
Senator Mitch McConnell
Senator John Warner
Senator Dan Coats

Congressional Participation - House

Speaker Jim Wright (D-TX), Speaker of the House
Congressman Tom Foley (D-WA), Majority Leader
Congressman Bob Michel (D-IL), Republican Leader
Congressman Bill Ford, Chairman of Post Office/Civil Service Committee
Congressman Ben Gilman, Ranking Republican of Post Office/Civil Service Committee
Congressman William Clay
Congressman Frank Horton
Congresswoman Pat Schroeder
Congresswoman Connie Morella
Congressman Robert Garcia
Congressman Don Young
Congressman Robert Garcia
Congressman Mickey Leland
Congressman Gus Yatron

Congresswoman Mary Rose Oakar
Congressman Gerry Sikorski
Congressman Frank McCloskey
Congressman Gary Ackerman
Congressman Merbyn Dymally
Congressman Thomas Sawyer
Congressman Morris Udall
Congressman John Conyers
Congressman Ralph Regula
Congressman Jim courter
Congressman Paul Henry
Congressman John Rowland
Congressman Jim Saxton
Congressman Walter Fauntroy
Congressman Ron Dellums
Congressman Gus Hawkings
Congressman Louis Stokes
Congressman Charles Rangel
Congressman William Gray
Congressman George Crockett
Congressman Gus Savage