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(ROBINSON)

FEBRUARY 2, 1984/3:00 PM

Kim

BLACK HISTORY MONTH CEREMONY

THANK YOU, AND WELCOME TO THE WHITE HOUSE, THE HOME THAT BELONGS TO ALL AMERICANS.

TODAY WE MARK THE 58TH ANNUAL BLACK HISTORY MONTH, A CELEBRATION OF THE PART BLACK AMERICANS HAVE PLAYED IN BUILDING OUR GREAT COUNTRY.

THE STORY OF BLACK AMERICANS IS ONE OF VALOR IN THE FACE OF HARDSHIP. THE FIRST BLACKS WERE BROUGHT TO AMERICA AGAINST THEIR WILL, KIDNAPPED BY THE THOUSANDS FROM THEIR HOMELANDS. WHEN THEY REACHED OUR COUNTRY, THEY ENCOUNTERED PREJUDICE AND SERVITUDE.

UNTIL ONLY A FEW DECADES AGO, BLACK AMERICANS LIVED LIVES THAT WERE SEPARATE AND UNEQUAL. MOST WERE TAUGHT IN SEGREGATED SCHOOLS. TOO MANY COULD FIND ONLY POOR JOBS, TOILING FOR LOW WAGES.

BLACKS WERE BARRED FROM HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS, MADE TO USE SEPARATE FACILITIES, AND EVEN FORCED TO DRINK AT SEPARATE WATER FOUNTAINS. IN A NATION THAT PROCLAIMED LIBERTY AND JUSTICE FOR ALL, TOO MANY BLACK AMERICANS WERE LIVING WITH NEITHER.

IN THE 1920's, CARTER G. WOODSON, A GREAT BLACK EDUCATOR, CAME TO REALIZE THAT IF BLACK AMERICANS WERE TO REGAIN THEIR DIGNITY, THEY WOULD HAVE TO BEGIN BY REGAINING THEIR PAST. HE FOUNDED THE ASSOCIATION FOR THE STUDY OF AFRO-AMERICAN LIFE AND HISTORY. AND IN 1926, HE LAUNCHED THE FIRST BLACK HISTORY MONTH. IN THE YEARS SINCE, THE A.S.A.L.H. AND ANNUAL BLACK HISTORY MONTHS HAVE ENRICHED OUR COUNTRY BY FOSTERING A SENSE OF PRIDE AMONG BLACK AMERICANS, AND BY TEACHING ALL OF US ABOUT BLACK CONTRIBUTIONS TO AMERICAN LIFE.

AND JUST YESTERDAY, THE U.S. POSTAL SERVICE ISSUED A CARTER G. WOODSON STAMP AS PART OF THEIR BLACK HERITAGE SERIES.

DURING THIS BLACK HISTORY MONTH, WE'LL CELEBRATE BLACK CONTRIBUTIONS TO COMMERCE -- CONTRIBUTIONS LIKE THOSE MADE BY GRANVILLE WOODS, WHO HELPED TO ENGINEER ELECTRICAL RAILWAY SYSTEMS. WE'LL REMEMBER GREAT BLACK LAWYERS, LIKE CHARLES HAMILTON HOUSTON AND WILLIAM H. HASTIE.

WE'LL HONOR BLACK PHYSICIANS LIKE DR. DANIEL HALE WILLIAMS, WHO PERFORMED THE FIRST OPEN-HEART SURGERY IN THE WORLD IN 1893; AND PHYSICIANS LIKE DR. CHARLES DREW, WHO DISCOVERED A METHOD OF STORING BLOOD PLASMA THAT ENABLED IT TO BE USED IN EMERGENCIES.

THIS MONTH, WE'LL HONOR THE BLACK AMERICANS WHO HAVE ACHIEVED SO MUCH IN SPORTS -- THE COURAGEOUS JACKIE ROBINSON, THE GREAT HANK AARON.

WE'LL CELEBRATE THE BLACK MUSICIANS WHO COMBINED ELEMENTS OF AFRICAN AND WESTERN MUSIC TO PRODUCE SOMETHING COMPLETELY NEW AND DISTINCTLY AMERICAN: JAZZ. AND AS WE REMEMBER THAT LOUIS ARMSTRONG, DUKE ELLINGTON, LIONEL HAMPTON, AND SO MANY OTHER BLACK MUSICIANS BEGAN THEIR CAREERS BY PLAYING IN HOTELS WHERE THEY WERE FORBIDDEN TO TAKE A ROOM, WE'LL PROMISE NEVER TO ALLOW SUCH INJUSTICE AGAIN.

THIS BLACK HISTORY MONTH WILL REMIND AMERICANS THAT, AGAIN AND AGAIN, BLACKS HAVE TAKEN UP ARMS TO DEFEND OUR COUNTRY WITH THEIR COURAGE AND, IN THOUSANDS OF CASES, THEIR LIVES. IN THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR, SOME 5,000 BLACK AMERICANS JOINED THE FIGHT FOR INDEPENDENCE. THE FIRST AMERICAN TO DIE IN THAT WAR WAS NAMED CRISPUS ATTUCKS. HE WAS BLACK.

IN THIS CENTURY, THOUSANDS OF BLACK AMERICANS FOUGHT IN WORLD WAR I, WORLD WAR II, KOREA, AND VIET NAM.

I MUST TELL YOU THAT THIS BLACK HISTORY MONTH BRINGS BACK A PERSONAL MEMORY. DURING WORLD WAR II, I NARRATED A FILM ABOUT BLACK PILOTS TRAINED AT TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE. I REMEMBER HOW IMPRESSED I WAS BY THE SKILL AND BRAVERY OF THOSE FLIERS.

ONE OF THOSE BRAVE MEN WAS CHAPPIE JAMES, WHO WENT ON TO BECOME A GREAT AVIATOR AND THE FIRST BLACK FOUR-STAR GENERAL IN THE AIR FORCE. JUST A FEW MOMENTS AGO IN THE OVAL OFFICE, I HAD THE PRIVILEGE OF PRESENTING TUSKEGEE OFFICIALS WITH A GRANT TO HELP BUILD THE CHAPPIE JAMES CENTER FOR AEROSPACE SCIENCE AND HEALTH EDUCATION ON THE TUSKEGEE CAMPUS -- A FITTING MONUMENT TO A TRUE PATRIOT.

HERO IN TWO WARS, FIGHTER AGAINST DISCRIMINATION, CHAMPION OF EQUAL OPPORTUNITY, BELIEVER IN PERSONAL RESPONSIBILITY -- CHAPPIE WORE FOUR STARS ON HIS SHOULDERS AND FIFTY STARS IN MY HEART. SPECIAL GREETINGS TO DOROTHY JAMES, CHAPPIE'S WIFE, WHO'S WITH US TODAY.

THIS MONTH WILL REMIND US MOST OF ALL OF THE GREAT BLACK STRUGGLE FOR EQUAL RIGHTS. JUST 13 WEEKS AGO, IT WAS MY PRIVILEGE TO SIGN INTO LAW A NATIONAL HOLIDAY MARKING THE BIRTHDAY OF DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. "I HAVE A DREAM", DR. KING SAID, "THAT ONE DAY ON THE RED HILLS OF GEORGIA THE SONS OF FORMER SLAVES AND THE SONS OF FORMER SLAVEOWNERS WILL BE ABLE TO SIT DOWN TOGETHER AT THE TABLE OF BROTHERHOOD."

DR. KING SPENT HIS LIFE COMBATTING BIGOTRY SO THAT HIS DREAM MIGHT COME TRUE. AND HE GAVE HIS LIFE TO THAT NOBLE CAUSE. THIS MONTH, LET US REDEDICATE OURSELVES TO THAT GREAT DREAM OF BROTHERHOOD.

THE THEME OF BLACK HISTORY MONTH THIS YEAR IS "BLACK AMERICANS AND THE STRUGGLE FOR EXCELLENCE IN EDUCATION." OUR COUNTRY HAS COME A LONG WAY SINCE THE DAYS WHEN MEN AND WOMEN WERE JAILED FOR TEACHING BLACKS TO READ. TODAY BLACK AMERICANS ARE IN VIRTUALLY EVERY SCHOOL AND UNIVERSITY IN THE COUNTRY, AND THEY'RE BREAKING NEW GROUND IN EVERY FIELD OF ENDEAVOR. AND BLACK AMERICANS LIKE ASTRONAUTS GUY BLUFORD AND RONALD McNAIR, WHO'S BLASTING OFF IN THE SPACE SHUTTLE TOMORROW, ARE TEACHING BLACK CHILDREN -- AND ALL OUR CHILDREN -- TO REACH FOR THE STARS.

MARTIN LUTHER KING AND OTHERS OFTEN SAID THAT BLACK AMERICANS MUST ASSERT A SENSE OF THEIR OWN WORTH. THIS BLACK HISTORY MONTH WILL REMIND ALL OF US THAT THE STORY OF BLACK AMERICANS ADDS UP TO JUST THAT: A TRULY MAJESTIC SENSE OF WORTH. THANK YOU, AND GOD BLESS YOU ALL.

#

(Robinson/BE)
February 1, 1984
4:00 p.m. RR

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: CEREMONY HONORING BLACK HISTORY MONTH
THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1984

Thank you, and welcome to the White House, the home that belongs to all Americans.

Today we mark the 58th Annual Black History Month, a celebration of the part black Americans have played in building our great country.

The story of black Americans is one of valor in the face of hardship. The first blacks were brought to America against their will, kidnapped by the thousands from their homelands. When they reached our country, they encountered prejudice and servitude.

Until only a few decades ago, black Americans lived lives that were separate and unequal. Most were taught in segregated schools. Too many could find only poor jobs, toiling for low wages. Blacks were barred from hotels and restaurants, made to use separate facilities, and even forced to drink at separate water fountains. In a Nation that proclaimed liberty and justice for all, too many black Americans were living with neither.

In the 1920's, Carter G. Woodson, a great black educator, came to realize that if black Americans were to regain their dignity, they would have to begin by regaining their past. He founded the Association for the Study of Afro-American Life and History. And in 1926, he launched the first Black History Month. In the years since, the ASALH and annual Black History Months have enriched our country by fostering a sense of pride among black Americans, and by teaching all of us about black

contributions to American life. And just yesterday, the U.S. Postal Service issued a Carter G. Woodson stamp as part of their Black Heritage Series.

During this black history month, we'll celebrate black contributions to commerce -- contributions like those made by Granville Woods, who helped to engineer ~~the first subways in our great cities.~~ *electrical railway systems.* We'll remember great black lawyers, like Charles Hamilton Houston and William H. Hastie.

We'll honor black physicians like Dr. Daniel Hale Williams, who performed the first open-heart surgery in the world in 1893; and physicians like Dr. Charles Drew, who discovered ~~the blood plasma that has saved tens of thousands of lives.~~ *a method of storing enabled to be used in emergencies.*

This month, we'll honor the black Americans who have achieved so much in sports -- the courageous Jackie Robinson, the great Hank Aaron.

We'll celebrate the black musicians who combined elements of African and Western music to produce something completely new and distinctly American: jazz. And as we remember that Louis Armstrong, Duke Ellington, and so many other black musicians began their careers by playing in hotels where they were forbidden to take a room, we'll promise never to allow such injustice again.

This Black History Month will remind Americans that, again and again, blacks have taken up arms to defend our country with their courage and, in thousands of cases, their lives. In the Revolutionary War, some 5,000 black Americans joined the fight

for independence. The first American to die in that war was named Crispus Attucks. He was black.

In this century, thousands of black Americans fought in World War I, World War II, Korea, and Viet Nam.

I must tell you that this Black History Month brings back a personal memory. ^{During WWII} ~~In 1944~~, I narrated a film about black pilots trained at Tuskegee Institute. I remember how impressed I was by the skill and bravery of those fliers.

One of those brave men was Chappie James, who went on to become a great aviator and the first black four-star general in the Air Force. Just a few moments ago in the Oval Office, I had the privilege of presenting Tuskegee officials with a grant to help build the Chappie James Center for Aerospace Science and Health Education on the Tuskegee campus -- a fitting monument to a true patriot.

Hero in two wars, fighter against discrimination, champion of equal opportunity, believer in personal responsibility -- Chappie wore four stars on his shoulders and fifty stars in my heart. *Special greetings to Dorothy James, Chappie's wife, who's with us today.*

This month will remind us most of all of the great black struggle for equal rights. Just 13 weeks ago, it was my privilege to sign into law a national holiday marking the birthday of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. "I have a dream", Dr. King said, "that one day on the red hills of Georgia the sons of former slaves and the sons of former slaveowners will be able to sit down together at the table of brotherhood."

Dr. King spent his life combatting bigotry so that his dream might come true. And he gave his life to that noble cause. This month, let us rededicate ourselves to that great dream of brotherhood.

The theme of Black History Month this year is "Black Americans and the Struggle for Excellence in Education." Our country has come a long way since the days when men and women were jailed for teaching blacks to read. Today black Americans are in virtually every school and university in the country, and they're breaking new ground in every field of endeavor. And black Americans like astronauts Guy Bluford and Ronald McNair, who's blasting off in the Space Shuttle tomorrow, are teaching black children -- and all our children -- to reach for the stars.

Martin Luther King ^{and others' often said that} ~~once said that~~ black Americans must ^{assert} ~~and~~ I quote, ~~"assert for all to hear and see~~ ^{and have} a majestic sense of ^{their own} ~~worth.~~ This Black History Month will remind all of us that the story of black Americans adds up to just that: a truly majestic sense of worth.

Thank you, and God bless you all.

Tuskegee Institute

FOUNDED BY BOOKER T. WASHINGTON 1881

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE
ALABAMA
36088

January 24, 1984

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The President
The White House

Dear Mr. President:

On behalf of Tuskegee Institute, please accept our gratitude for the special event you have arranged for Thursday, February 2, 1984 at 2:30 p.m. in order to officially present the \$9 million grant for construction of the General Daniel "Chappie" James Center for Aerospace Science and Health Education. We are most grateful for the support of your Administration which made possible the Congressional appropriation.

As you know, the appropriation was made with the understanding that Tuskegee Institute would raise additional funds from the private sector and from state government in order to complete the project. You may wish to mention in your remarks that our Trustees have approved a fundraising effort aimed at raising more than double the \$9 million we are receiving from the Federal government. This fundraising effort is a joint venture on the part of state government and the private sector in Alabama and the nation.

In making the presentation to me as President of Tuskegee Institute, I suggest we include the widow of General James as a part of the central event in the Oval Office. In addition, I am also attaching a list of other friends and supporters whom I hope you will invite to witness the event.

For background, I am enclosing some information about the "Chappie" James program in aerospace science at Tuskegee Institute, which you might find helpful. I look forward to seeing you at the White House on February 2nd at 2:30 p.m.

Sincerely,

Benjamin F. Payton
Benjamin F. Payton
President

Enclosure

derman of the city of Mount Vernon, N.Y., and in 1969 he was appointed judge of the Family Court in Westchester County. Two years later Wood was named judge of the County Court of Westchester County.

WOOD, THOMAS A. (1926–) business executive; born in New York, N.Y. Wood received a B.A. degree from Columbia University in 1949 and his B.S. degree in electrical engineering from the University of Michigan. He also attended the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Wayne State University (Detroit, Mich.). Wood was engaged in electronics and computer development, and in 1968 he founded TAW International Leasing, Inc., a multinational leasing company of capital equipment, managed and principally owned by Afro-Americans, based in New York City but operating primarily in Africa. Wood served as president of that firm, and in 1970 was elected to the boards of the Chase Manhattan Bank of New York and its parent, Chase Manhattan Corporation. He was thus the first Afro-American to be named a director of a major U.S. bank not operated by blacks. Wood was also a trustee of the National Urban League.

WOODLAWN ORGANIZATION Formed in 1960 in Chicago, Ill., as a Black Power group, the Woodlawn Organization is a society whose chief concern is to bring self-determination to the people of Chicago's Afro-American ghetto. The history of the organization was told by its president, Rev. Arthur M. Brazier, in *Black Self-Determination: The Story of the Woodlawn Organization* (1969).

WOODRUFF, HALE ASPACIO (1900–), painter, printmaker, educator; born in Cairo, Ill. Woodruff was educated at the John Herron Art Institute (Indianapolis, Ind.); at Harvard University; at the Academie Moderne, Paris; and at the Academie Scandinave in Paris, France, where he studied under Henry O. Tanner. In 1936 he studied fresco painting in Mexico with Diego Rivera. Woodruff's work was also influenced by the Mexican painter, José Orozco. Later, as an instructor at Atlanta University, he drew his observations of southern life for his paintings, woodcuts, and woodcuts. Two panels for a Federal Project Administration (WPA) project, *My-town* and *Mudhill Row*, showed such poverty that the paintings produced off-putting reaction and attention. In 1941 Woodruff led the important series of Atlanta University

art shows. From 1946 until he retired in 1968 he was professor of art education at New York University. Woodruff's later style became remarkably flexible, as illustrated in an oil portrait of Countee Cullen, in block prints of a lynching, in the surrealist *Man With a Balloon*, and in his famous *Amistad* murals in oil tempera on canvas at Talladega College (Talladega, Ala.). Woodruff's exhibit history includes shows at the Harmon Foundation, New York, N.Y., 1928, 1931, 1933, and 1935; at the Whitney Museum of American Art, New York, N.Y.; at the National Center of Afro-American Artists; and at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, 1930. His work is in the collections of New York University; the Library of Congress, Washington, D.C.; and the Golden State Insurance Company, Los Angeles, Calif. He was awarded a bronze medal by the Harmon Foundation in 1926, a Rosenwald Fellowship in 1943, and a Great Teacher Award by New York University in 1966. See also **ARTISTS**; **LITERATURE: CHILDREN'S**.

WOODS, GRANVILLE T. (1856–1910), inventor; born in Columbus, Ohio. After mastering the trades of machinist and blacksmith, and after working as a railroad fireman and engineer, Woods took college courses in electrical and mechanical engineering from 1876 to 1878. He served as engineer on the British steamer *Iron-sides* in 1878, and later settled in Cincinnati, Ohio. His first patent was for a steam boiler furnace in 1884. He patented a telephone transmitter in 1885, which was bought by Bell Telephone, and Woods then founded the Woods Electric Company, which manufactured and sold telephone, telegraph, and electrical instruments. His most important invention was the induction telegraph system in 1887, a method of informing an engineer of trains immediately in front of and behind him, thus ensuring safer rail travel. Woods was challenged in court by the Edison and Phelps companies—who claimed priority for Thomas Edison—but Woods eventually won the patent rights. Of the more than 50 patents that he registered, the majority were concerned with railroad telegraphs, electrical brakes, and electrical railway systems.

WOODSON, CARTER GODWIN (1875–1950), historian, educator, author; born in New Canton, Va. The son of former slaves, James and Anne Eliza (Riddle), who needed the extra income he was able to earn by working, Woodson was unable to attend school until the age of 20. Having



Granville T. Woods.
(Library of Congress.)

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ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BLACK AMERICA

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contributions to American life. And just yesterday, the U.S.

Postal Service issued a Carter G. Woodson stamp as part of their Black Heritage Series.

During this black history month, we'll celebrate black contributions to commerce -- contributions like those made by Granville Woods, who helped to engineer the first subways in our great cities. We'll remember great black lawyers, like Charles Hamilton Houston and William H. Hastie.

We'll honor black physicians like Dr. Daniel Hale Williams, who performed the first open-heart surgery in the world in 1893; and physicians like Dr. Charles Drew, who discovered the blood plasma that has saved tens of thousands of lives.

This month, we'll honor the black Americans who have achieved so much in sports -- the courageous Jackie Robinson, the great Hank Aaron.

We'll celebrate the black musicians who combined elements of African and Western music to produce something completely new and distinctly American: jazz. And as we remember that Louis Armstrong, Duke Ellington, ~~and~~ ^{and Coltrane} and so many other black musicians began their careers by playing in hotels where they were forbidden to take a room, we'll promise never to allow such injustice again.

This Black History Month will remind Americans that, again and again, blacks have taken up arms to defend our country with their courage and, in thousands of cases, their lives. In the Revolutionary War, some 5,000 black Americans joined the fight

MASIER

[Handwritten signature]

(Robinson/BE)
January 31, 1984
6:00 a.m.

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: CEREMONY HONORING BLACK HISTORY MONTH
THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1984

Thank you, and welcome to the White House, the home that belongs to all Americans.

Today we mark the 58th Annual Black History Month, a celebration of the part black Americans have played in building our great country.

The story of black Americans is one of valor in the face of hardship. The first blacks were brought to America against their will, kidnapped by the thousands from their homelands. When they reached our country, they encountered prejudice and servitude.

Until only a few decades ago, black Americans lived lives that were separate and unequal. Most were taught in segregated schools. Too many could find only poor jobs, toiling for low wages. Blacks were barred from hotels and restaurants, made to use separate facilities, and even forced to drink at separate water fountains. In a Nation that proclaimed liberty and justice for all, too many black Americans were living with neither.

In the 1920's, Carter G. Woodson, a great black educator, came to realize that if black Americans were to regain their dignity, they would have to begin by regaining their past. He founded the Association for the Study of Afro-American Life and History. And in 1926, he launched the first Black History Month. In the years since, the ASALH and annual Black History Months have enriched our country by fostering a sense of pride among

Mel Bradley on 2-1-84

US Postal Service Information Lucretia Wells 245-4951

Am. Bldg. P. 1157 founded 1915 667-2822 ASALH Mrs. on 2/1/84 Drummond

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Hastie: Am. Bio. P. 466
Williams: Am Bio 1138
Am Bio P. 292

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In this century, thousands of black Americans fought in World War I, World War II, and Viet Nam.

I must tell you that this Black History Month brings back a personal memory. In 1944, I narrated a film about black pilots trained at Tuskegee Institute. I remember how impressed I was by the skill and bravery of those fliers.

One of those brave men was Chappie James, who went on to become a great aviator and the first black four-star general in the Air Force. Just a few moments ago in the Oval Office, I had the privilege of presenting Tuskegee officials with a grant to help build the Chappie James Memorial ~~Library~~ *Center for Aerospace Science and Health Education* on the Tuskegee campus -- a fitting monument to a true patriot.

Hero in two wars, fighter against discrimination, champion of equal opportunity, believer in personal responsibility -- Chappie wore four stars on his shoulders and fifty stars in my heart.

This month will remind us most of all of the great black struggle for equal rights. Just ~~ten~~ *thirteen* weeks ago, it was my privilege to sign into law a national holiday marking the birthday of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. "I have a dream." Dr. King said, "that one day on the red hills of Georgia, the sons of former slaves and the sons of former slaveowners will be able to sit down together at the table of brotherhood."

Dr. King spent his life combatting bigotry so that his dream might come true. And he gave his life to that noble cause. This month, let us rededicate ourselves to that great dream of brotherhood.

*The World's
Great Speeches
Mex
P. 753
I have a
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Thank you, and God bless you all.

2.11.04
Mel
Bradley
Don
Clarey
12800

Kim

(Robinson/BE)
January 31, 1984
6:00 a.m. SS

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11.2.83

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The theme of Black History Month this year is "Black
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Americans and the Struggle for Excellence in Education." Our
country has come a long way since the days when men and women
were jailed for teaching blacks to read. Today black Americans
are in virtually every school and university in the country, and
they're breaking new ground in every field of endeavor. And
black Americans like astronauts Guy Bluford and Ronald McNair are
teaching black children -- and all our children -- to reach for
the stars.

Martin Luther King once said that black Americans must, and
I quote, "assert for all to hear and see a majestic sense of
✓
worth." This Black History Month will remind all of us that the
story of black Americans adds up to just that: a truly majestic
sense of worth.

Thank you, and God bless you all.

Kim

(Robinson/BE)
January 31, 1984
9:30 a.m.

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: CEREMONY HONORING BLACK HISTORY MONTH
THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1984

Thank you, and welcome to the White House, the home that belongs to all Americans.

Today we mark the 58th Annual Black History Month, a celebration of the part black Americans have played in building our great country.

The story of black Americans is one of valor in the face of hardship. The first blacks were brought to America against their will, kidnapped by the thousands from their homelands. When they reached our country, they encountered prejudice and servitude.

Until only a few decades ago, black Americans lived lives that were separate and unequal. Most were taught in segregated schools. Too many could find only poor jobs, toiling for low wages. Blacks were barred from hotels and restaurants, made to use separate facilities, and even forced to drink at separate water fountains. In a Nation that proclaimed liberty and justice for all, too many black Americans were living with neither.

In the 1920's, Carter G. Woodson, a great black educator, came to realize that if black Americans were to regain their dignity, they would have to begin by regaining their past. He founded the Association for the Study of Afro-American Life and History. And in 1926, he launched the first Black History Month. In the years since, the ASALH and annual Black History Months have enriched our country by fostering a sense of pride among

black Americans, and by teaching all of us about black contributions to American life.

During this black history month, we'll celebrate black contributions to commerce -- contributions like those made by Granville Woods, who helped to engineer the first subways in our great cities.

We'll honor black physicians like Dr. Daniel Hale Williams, who performed the first open-heart surgery in the world in 1893; and physicians like Dr. Charles Drew, who discovered the blood plasma that has saved tens of thousands of lives.

This month, we'll honor the black Americans who have achieved so much in sports -- the courageous Jackie Robinson, the great Hank Aaron.

We'll celebrate the black musicians who combined elements of African and Western music to produce something completely new and distinctly American: jazz. And as we remember that Louis Armstrong, Duke Ellington, and so many other black musicians began their careers by playing in hotels where they were forbidden to take a room, we'll promise never to allow such injustice again.

This Black History Month will remind Americans that, again and again, blacks have taken up arms to defend our country with their courage and, in thousands of cases, their lives. In the Revolutionary War, some 5,000 black Americans joined the fight for independence. The first American to die in that war was named Crispus Attucks. He was black.

Hank Aaron
The Black Almanac
P. 233

Jackie Robinson
The Black Almanac
P. 95

Charles Drew
The Black Almanac
P. 98

Dr. DHW
The Negro Almanac
The Afro-American
4th Edition
Ploski/Williams
P. 1065

Also:
The Black Almanac
Alton Hornsby Jr.
Morehouse College
Atlanta, Ga.

Barron's
1977
P. 232
Louis Armstrong
The Black Almanac
P. 196
Duke Ellington
P. 255
The Black Almanac

Crispus Attucks
March 5, 1770
Boston Massacre
The Negro Almanac
The Afro American
P. 808, 821

In this century, 1 thousand^{of} black Americans fought in World War I, 1 thousand in World War II, and 1 thousand in Viet Nam.

DOD
Marilyn Cobb
DOD
Equal Opportunity Safety Policy
697-1369
(assistant to Donna Alvarado-697-8567)

I must tell you that this Black History Month brings back a personal memory. In 1944, I narrated a film about black pilots trained at Tuskegee Institute. I remember how impressed I was by the skill and bravery of those fliers.

Chappie James - The Afro American 4th edition P. 901
x 2174
1:31
Jim Cicconi 6:30pm

One of those brave men was Chappie James, who went on to become a great aviator and the first black general in the Air Force. Just a few moments ago in the Oval Office, I had the privilege of presenting Tuskegee officials with a grant to help build the Chappie James Memorial Library on the Tuskegee campus -- a fitting monument to a true patriot.

X

Hero in two wars, fighter against discrimination, champion of equal opportunity, believer in personal responsibility -- Chappie wore four stars on his shoulders and fifty stars in my heart.

Karen Grooms
GHS
Advance

This month will remind us most of all of the great black struggle for equal rights. Just ten weeks ago, it was my privilege to sign into law a national holiday marking the birthday of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. "I have a dream," Dr. King said, "that one day on the red hills of Georgia, the sons of former slaves and the sons of former slaveowners will be able to sit down together at the table of brotherhood."

Nov. 2 1993
P. D. P. 1511

Dr. King spent his life combatting bigotry so that his dream might come true. And he gave his life to that noble cause. This

SECRET

month, let us rededicate ourselves to that great dream of brotherhood.

The theme of Black History Month this year is "Black Americans and the Struggle for Excellence in Education." Our country has come a long way since the days when men and women were jailed for teaching blacks to read. Today black Americans are in virtually every school and university in the country, and they're breaking new ground in every field of endeavor. And

black Americans like astronaut Guy Bluford ^{and Ronald McNair, who is scheduled} are teaching black ^{and who} children -- and all our children -- to reach for the stars. ~~The second black American to fly in space --~~

Martin Luther King once said that black Americans must, and I quote, "assert for all to hear and see a majestic sense of worth." This Black History Month will remind all of us that the story of black Americans adds up to just that: a truly majestic sense of worth.

Thank you, and God bless you all.

Leon Perry
453-8400
news room
NASA
(Wash. office)

~~who's with us today,~~
~~who's blasting in the space~~
~~shuttle tomorrow morning,~~

MEMORANDUM
OF CALL

Previous editions usable

TO:

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THE NEGRO ALMANAC

A Reference Work on

**THE AFRO-
AMERICAN**

Fourth Edition

compiled and edited by

HARRY A. PLOSKI

New York University

and

JAMES WILLIAMS

Director of Communications

National Urban League

A Wiley-Interscience Publication

JOHN WILEY & SONS

New York ■ Chichester ■ Brisbane ■ Toronto ■ Singapore

in a black unit after the Civil War, Henry O. Flipper was the victim of a controversial court-martial proceeding which cut short the career of one of the most promising black military men to wear the uniform of an American soldier.

Flipper was not defeated by the debacle, however. He went on, as a civilian, to become a notable figure on the American frontier—as a mining engineer and consultant and later, as a translator of Spanish land grants.

Flipper tried on many occasions to vindicate himself, befriending such prominent Washington officials as Senator A. B. Fall of New Mexico. When Fall became Secretary of the Interior, Flipper became his assistant until the infamous Teapot Dome affair severed their relationship.

Flipper returned to Atlanta at the close of his mining career, living with his brother, an AME bishop, until his death in 1940. His quest to remove the stain of “conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman” remained unfulfilled to his dying day, partly because certain records which might shed light on the situation are not yet open for public scrutiny.

GENERAL DANIEL JAMES, JR. 1920–1978

Appointed Commander of NORAD on August 29, 1975, Daniel “Chappie” James was the first black four-star general in U.S. military history. Before coming to this post, he had been a flying ace in the Korean War, had served as Deputy Secretary of Defense, and was Vice Commander of Military Airlift Command.

Born on February 11, 1920 in Pensacola, Florida, he attended Tuskegee Institute, where he took the Army Air Corps program and was commissioned a Second Lieutenant in 1943. During the Korean War, James flew 101 combat missions in F-51 and F-80 aircraft. After the war, he performed various staff assignments until 1957, when he graduated from the Air Command and Staff College at Maxwell Air Force Base, Alabama. In 1966 he became Deputy Commander for Operations of the 8th Tactical Fighter Wing stationed in Thailand, before promotion to Commander of the 7272nd Flying Training Wing at Wheelus Air Force Base in Libya.

James became a Brigadier General in 1970, a Lieutenant General in 1973, and a Four-Star General in 1975. He has received numerous civilian awards. His military awards include Legion of Merit with one oak leaf cluster, Distinguished Flying Cross, Air Medal with 10 clusters, Distinguished Unit Citation, Presidential Unit Citation, and Air Force Outstanding Unit Award. General James was widely known for his speeches on Americanism and patriotism. One citation



General Daniel James, Jr., receives his fourth star in August 1975.

he received reads in part: “fighter pilot with a magnificent record . . . and eloquent spokesman for the American Dream we so rarely achieve.”

He died of a heart attack at the age of 58 in Colorado Springs, February 25, 1978. General James had suffered from a heart condition and had retired from the Air Force for medical reasons earlier that month.

HENRY JOHNSON 1897–1929

A member of the 15th National Guard of New York, which became the 369th Infantry, Henry Johnson was probably the most famous black soldier to have fought in World War I.

The 369th itself was the first group of black combat troops to arrive in Europe. After a summer of training, the group saw action at Champagne and fought its way to the Rhine River in Germany, receiving the Croix de Guerre from the French government. Johnson and another soldier (Needham Roberts) were the first Americans to receive this French medal for individual heroism in combat.

During a night skirmish, Johnson fought off an entire German patrol single-handedly, rescuing his wounded comrade from almost certain capture in the process. He personally accounted for four dead, a host

- 1974, July** Five black women are among the group of 15 women who become the first female cadets at the U.S. Merchant Marine Academy at Kings Point, New York.
- 1974, July** Brigadiers Julius W. Becton, 47, and Harry W. Brooks, Jr., 45, are promoted to the rank of Major General in the U.S. Army.
- 1974, November** Jill Brown becomes the first black woman to qualify as a pilot in the U.S. armed forces. Brown is in the Navy.
- 1975, May** Lieutenant Donna P. Davis becomes the first black woman physician in the Naval Medical Corps.
- 1975, August** General Daniel "Chappie" James, Jr., becomes Commander-in-Chief of the North American Air Defense Command (NORAD) on the same day that he is promoted to the first black four-star general in U.S. military history.
- 1976, May 6** Midshipman First Class Mason C. Reddix, Jr., of San Antonio becomes the first black in the history of the U.S. Naval Academy to earn the highest midshipman's rank. Midshipman First Class Derwood C. Curtis of Chicago is named Regimental Commander.
- 1976, June 7** Edward Scarborough, a member of the Defense Manpower Commission, says that a report about the military written for the Commission by Kenneth J. Coffey and Frederick J. Reeg suppressed evidence of racial discrimination in all four major services. Scarborough says that the report showed that Armed Service recruiting policies were "racially motivated" but he says those findings did not appear in the final report.
- 1976, June 19** A hearing by the military manpower subcommittee of the House Armed Services Committee into the Marine Corps recruitment and training practices. Harry Hiscock, a former Marine private, one of the witnesses, tells of harsh treatment at the hands of drill instructors.
- 1976, July 1** Two former Marine recruiters testify before a House Armed Services Subcommittee that they were ordered to limit the number of blacks they took into the corps.
- 1976, August 1** Veteran Columbia, South Carolina NAACP lawyer Matthew J. Perry, Jr. confirmed by the Senate as a judge in the U.S. Court of Military Appeals in Washington. He is the first civil rights lawyer in the South to gain a judicial position during the Ford Administration.
- 1976, September 2** The Army reorganizes part of its college scholarship program in an attempt to double the number of black officers in the ROTC within 10 years.
- 1976, December 6** The Marine Corps begins pretrial hearings for three black Marines who face charges stemming from a November 13, 1976 incident. The alleged assailants had attacked a group of white marines holding a party because they thought the party was a meeting of Marine Ku Klux Klan members.
- 1977** Togo West becomes the first black sworn in as Navy General Counsel.
- 1977** Clifford Alexander, Jr. becomes the first black Secretary of the Army. He has a budget of \$28.8 billion and supervises over 1.3 million Army regulars and others. He also supervises 370,000 civilian employees.
- 1977, September 25** A report by the Rand Corporation terms the volunteer military a success while conceding that the percentage of black enlisted men had risen from about 8 in 1960 to approximately 16 at the present. The report contends that the proportion of enlisted blacks would have increased by about the same amount under the draft.
- 1977, November 15** Dr. John White, an assistant secretary of defense, says that more than 40% of the recruits for the volunteer armed forces were being discharged before completion of their first term. He said the discharge rate was more than twice what it had been during the draft era and among the factors he cited were lack of literacy, medical problems, financial hardships, and poor performance. White said that blacks accounted for 20% of new enlistees in fiscal 1977, up from 2% from fiscal 1976.
- 1978** Majors Frederick D. Gregory and Gulon S. Bluford, along with Dr. Ronald McNair, begin training as astronauts.
- 1978, February 2** Federal contracts totaling \$240 million earmarked for the nation's minority business sector for defense purposes in fiscal year 1979.
- 1978, March 16** General Daniel "Chappie" James, the first black four-star general is buried. General James had earned more than 24 awards and commissions. Representative Louis Stokes (D. Ohio) urges legislation to construct a memorial to James at Alabama's Tuskegee Institute where the general received his wings.
- 1978, June 1** The Black Panthers of World War II receives the Distinguished Presidential Unit citation award for "courageous and professional actions." The honor was presented to retired Army Lieutenant Colonel Charles Gates, president of the 761st Tank Battalion Association, by Army Secretary Clifford Alexander, Jr. during a ceremony at Fort Meyer, Virginia.
- 1978, June 29** Brigadier General Harvey Williams

DOD

Marilyn Cobb
DOD

Equal
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In this century, ___ thousand black Americans fought in World War I, ___ thousand in World War II, and ___ thousand in Viet Nam.

I must tell you that this Black History Month brings back a personal memory. In 1944, I narrated a film about black pilots trained at Tuskegee Institute. I remember how impressed I was by the skill and bravery of those fliers.

HERE!
want to check?

One of those brave men was Chappie James, who went on to become a great aviator and the first black general in the Air Force. Just a few moments ago in the Oval Office, I had the privilege of presenting Tuskegee officials with a grant to help build the Chappie James Memorial Library on the Tuskegee campus -- a fitting monument to a true patriot.

4 star
military history

Hero in two wars, fighter against discrimination, champion of equal opportunity, believer in personal responsibility -- Chappie wore four stars on his shoulders and fifty stars in my heart.

Korea & Vietnam

This month will remind us most of all of the great black struggle for equal rights. Just ten weeks ago, it was my privilege to sign into law a national holiday marking the birthday of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. "I have a dream," Dr. King said, "that one day on the red hills of Georgia, the sons of former slaves and the sons of former slaveowners will be able to sit down together at the table of brotherhood."

Dr. King spent his life combatting bigotry so that his dream might come true. And he gave his life to that noble cause. This

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- Who's Who in American Politics, 1975-76

JAMES, DANIEL, JR.

Feb. 11, 1920- United States Air Force officer
 Address: b. Office of the Commander in Chief,
 North American Air Defense Command, Ent
 Air Force Base, Colorado Springs, Colo. 80912

The first black four-star general in United States military history, Daniel James Jr. is commander in chief, North American Air Defense Command, with headquarters at Ent Air Force Base in Colorado Springs, Colorado. General James, a command pilot who began his career as one of the "Tuskegee Airmen," as the segregated Negro air force in World War II was often informally called, is the veteran of 179 command missions, seventy-eight of them over North Vietnam. Posts held by James in his long, slow climb to the top rank in the United States Air Force included several Pentagon assignments, culminating in the position of principal deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Public Affairs. At the time of his present appointment, in August 1975, he was vice-commander of the Military Airlift Command. As head of NORAD, a binational force, James is responsible for the defense of the United States and Canada in the event of an air attack on the North American continent. The General has announced that he will retire in 1978.

The youngest of seventeen children, Daniel James Jr. was born in Pensacola, Florida on February 11, 1920. His parents, both of whom are dead, were Daniel James Sr., a lamplighter-before electricity reached the black section of Pensacola—and coal-dolly man in a gas plant, and Lillie Anna (Brown) James, who ran an elementary school for black children in her home. Ten of his brothers and sisters died before Daniel Jr. was born. "They died because there wasn't medical care available for blacks in that area even if they could afford it," James told John S. Lang in an interview for the New York Post (August 16, 1975). "We could afford it because my father worked like hell. But there were no black pediatricians."

Through the seventh grade, James was taught at home by his mother. "My mother provided me with much of my spiritual strength," the General recalled in an interview with Jesse W. Lewis of the Washington Post (February 1, 1970). "She taught us all the basics: love of God, love of country, and love of fellow man. She used to say . . . 'Don't be part of the problem; always contribute to the solution.'" James also credits his "strong" father with imbuing him with the

positive attitudes necessary for perseverance and eventual upward mobility in a hostile society. Daniel James Sr. advised his son how to handle the young redneck who called him "nigger" or the black tough who called him "Tom": "Pass him by. Follow the schedule I've got set for you and you'll be riding by in your limousine and he'll be standing on the same corner and you will wave and pass him by." As Daniel Jr. told John S. Lang, "There wasn't much room for failure in that house."

Growing up near the United States Navy's air base in Pensacola, James longed to become a Navy pilot, but, as he knew, that opportunity was then closed to Negroes. After graduating from Washington High School in Pensacola, in 1937, he entered Tuskegee Institute in Tuskegee, Alabama with the intention of becoming a mortician, because undertaking was at that time one of the few professions in which Southern blacks stood a good chance of success.

Fortunately, as it turned out, James was able to learn to fly at Tuskegee (where he majored in physical education and played tackle on the football team). After the entry of the United States into World War II, the institute became the country's *de facto* center for the initial training of black pilots. Following receipt of his B.S. degree, James completed his training in the government-sponsored Civilian Pilot Program and, in January 1943, was accepted in the Army Air Corps Aviation Cadet Program.

Commissioned a second lieutenant in the Army Air Forces—as the main body of the United States aviation service was then constituted—in July 1943, James completed his fighter pilot training at Selfridge Field, Michigan. During the final two years of World War II he trained pilots for the all-Negro 99th Pursuit Squadron and piloted C-37 supply planes to fields in the United States. While on supply duty at Freeman Field in Seymour, Indiana on April 5, 1945, he, with 100 other black airmen, invaded a white officers club in one of the first civil rights sit-ins. "We were under arrest for three or four days," he later recalled. "They selected three of the men and put them on trial as a test case. Thurgood Marshall came down, defended them, and won the case. They let the rest of us go and dropped the charges."

After the war the United States Air Force—as the independent air service set up under the Armed Forces Reorganization Act of 1947 was called—was racially integrated, along with the other armed forces, by executive order of President Harry S. Truman. In the postwar years James was stationed at Lockbourne Air Force Base, Ohio, until 1949, when he was sent to Clark Field in the Philippines as flight leader of the 12th Fighter Bomber Squadron. When he first walked up to the crowded bar at the officers' club at Clark Field, James recalls, the group at the bar, all white, turned away from him and the whole room went silent. Into the breach stepped one Claude ("Spud") Taylor, a white officer with a Texas drawl (who was later killed, when shot

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down over North Korea). The room returned to normal after Taylor introduced himself to James and welcomed him to the base. "Spud and I became real tight," James recalls, "and that's when the 'Black Panther' tag took hold." (James's chosen insignia for his combat helmet is the figure of a black panther.)

During the Korean conflict, James, then a captain, flew 101 combat missions in F-51 and F-80 aircraft. Returning to the United States, he commanded the 437th Fighter Interceptor Squadron and the 60th Fighter Interceptor Squadron at Otis Air Force Base, Massachusetts. While at Otis, where he was promoted to major, he received the Massachusetts Junior Chamber of Commerce 1954 Young Man of the Year award for his work in community relations.

From Otis, James went to the Air Command and Staff College at Maxwell Air Force Base, Alabama, where he graduated in June 1957. For three years beginning in July 1957 he was assigned to Air Force headquarters in Washington, D.C. as a staff officer, and in July 1960 he was transferred to the Royal Air Force Station at Bentwaters, England, where he directed operations of the 81st Tactical Fighter Wing and commanded the 92nd Tactical Fighter Squadron. From 1964 to 1966 he directed operations of the 4453rd Combat Crew Training Wing at Davis-Monthan Air Force Base, Arizona.

As a wing vice-commander, based in Thailand, James flew seventy-eight combat missions over North Vietnam in 1967. On one of the flights he led, into the Bolo Mig sweep of January 2, 1967, seven Communist Mig 21's were destroyed, the highest such figure of any mission during the Indochina war. After a tour stateside, as vice-commander of the 33rd Tactical Fighter Wing at Elgin Air Force Base in Florida, James was made commander of Wheelus Air Force Base in Libya, North Africa, the largest American air base outside the United States, in August 1969. During his seven months at Wheelus he distinguished himself by his astute handling of relations with the military junta that took over the government of Libya soon after his arrival there.

For four and a half years beginning in March 1970 James was stationed at the Pentagon, as deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Public Affairs. In the darkest days of the Indochina war he was assigned the onerous task of talking to protesting students on college campuses. "In the very first week I got hit with snowballs," he later recounted. "Later I got spit on." Shortly after the massacre of war-protesting students at Kent State University in 1970 he addressed an unfriendly audience at the University of Florida. When a white youth in that audience shouted at him, "How can a black man like you defend the racist, fascist establishment?" he replied, "Look friend, I've been black fifty years, which is more than you will ever be, and I know what I believe in."

During his tenure at the Pentagon, James rose in rank from one-star to three-star general. He became vice-commander of the Military Airlift



GEN. DANIEL JAMES JR.

Command, with headquarters at Scott Air Force Base in Illinois, on September 1, 1974, and he was promoted to four-star grade and assigned to his present post exactly one year later.

As commander in chief of the North American Air Defense Command, General James has operational command of all United States and Canadian strategic aerospace defense forces. He is responsible for the surveillance and air defense of North American aerospace and for providing warning and assessment of hostile attack on the continent by bombers or missiles. In the event of an emergency, 63,000 men and a fantastic arsenal of the most sophisticated weapons are at his command.

NORAD operates out of an underground center, entered by a tunnel bored 4,675 feet through Cheyenne Mountain in the Colorado Rockies. The center is a virtual city, with fifteen steel buildings rising from one to three stories and resting on springs designed to cushion the shock of a nuclear explosion. The buildings are connected to a blast-proof ventilation system and domestic and industrial reservoirs, and the whole complex is protected by blast-proof steel doors built into the mountain rock. In that center, General James and his staff monitor surveillance data from radar and other sensors all over the world and from space satellites. The data are stored in twenty-seven computers. At the push of a button, combinations of bits of information can be brought together and pictorialized on console scopes or twelve-by-sixteen-foot screens to show potential enemy positions or configurations (from the paths of orbiting satellites to the movement of fishing trawlers) and the status of interceptors and other weapons available to General James and his command. In case of attack, the center is capable of functioning for thirty days sealed off from the outside world.

In an interview with reporters for the Colorado Springs Sun (September 14, 1975), James expressed his belief that the weapon the United States needs most is "not a physical one, it's a psychological one—a weapon called unity." Noting

WHRC

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NEW YORK

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(Robinson)
January 30, 1984
5:00 p.m.

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: CEREMONY HONORING BLACK HISTORY MONTH
THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1984

Thank you, and welcome to the White House, the home that belongs to all Americans.

XXX
Today we mark the 58th Annual Black History month, a celebration of the part black Americans have played in building our great country.

The story of black Americans is one of valor in the face of hardship. The first blacks were brought to America against their will, kidnapped by the thousands from their homelands. When they reached our country, they encountered prejudice and servitude.

Until only a few decades ago, black Americans lived lives that were separate and unequal. Most were taught in segregated schools. Too many could find only poor jobs, toiling for low wages. Blacks were barred from hotels and restaurants, made to use separate facilities, and even forced to drink at separate water fountains. In a Nation that proclaimed liberty and justice for all, too many black Americans were living with neither.

XXX
XXX
In the 1920's, Carter G. Woodson, a great black educator, came to realize that if black Americans were to regain their dignity, they would have to begin by regaining their past. He founded the Association for the Study of Afro-American Life and History. And in 1926, he launched the first Black History Month. In the years since, the ASALH and annual Black History Months have enriched our country by fostering a sense of pride among

black Americans, and by teaching all of us about black contributions to American life.

Dr. Daniel Hale Williams
The Negro Almanac
The Afro American
4th Edition
Ploski/Williams
p.1065

During this black history month, we'll celebrate black contributions to commerce -- contributions like those made by Granville Woods, who helped to engineer the first subways in our great cities.

Dr. Williams
p.80

We'll honor black physicians -- physicians like Dr. Daniel Hale Williams, who performed the first open-heart surgery in the world in 1893. And physicians like Dr. Charles Drew, who discovered the blood plasma that has saved tens of thousands of lives.

Charles Drew
p.98

This month, we'll honor the black Americans who have achieved so much in sports -- the courageous Jackie Robinson, the great Hank Aaron.

Jackie Robinson -
1st black Am
to enter
Baseball
Hall of
Fame
p.95

Hank Aaron
baseball -
completed
Season w/713

We'll celebrate the black musicians who combined elements of African and Western music to produce something completely new and distinctly American: jazz. And as we remember that Louis Armstrong, Duke Ellington, and so many other black musicians began their careers by playing in hotels where they were forbidden to take a room, we'll promise never to allow such injustice again.

career home runs just one short of record by Babe Ruth

The Black Almanac
Alton Hornsby Jr.
Morehouse College
Atlanta, Ga.

This Black History Month will remind Americans that, again and again, blacks have taken up arms to defend our country with their courage and, in thousands of cases, their lives. In the Revolutionary War, some 5,000 black Americans joined the fight for independence. The first American to die in that war was named Crispus Attucks. He was black.

Barrows
p.233 1977
Louis Armstrong
1810
p.196.

In this century, _____ thousand black Americans fought in

Duke Ellington
p.255.

MS plus
Attucks
March 5, 1770
Boston Massacre
The Negro Almanac
The Afro American
Ploski/Williams
p.808 col. #1
821

World War I, ___ thousand in World War II, and ___ thousand in Viet Nam.

~~XXX~~ I must tell you that this Black History Month brings back a personal memory. In 1944, I narrated a film about black pilots trained at Tuskegee Institute. I remember how impressed I was by the skill and bravery of those fliers. I even remember a line from the film: "Under the feet of these men, a new road is being beaten out."

One of those brave men was Chappie James, who went on to become a great aviator and the first black general in the Air Force. Just a few moments ago in the Oval Office, I had the privilege of presenting Tuskegee officials with a grant to help build the Chappie James Memorial Library on the Tuskegee campus -- a fitting monument to a true patriot.

This month will remind us most of all of the great black struggle for equal rights. Just ten weeks ago, it was my privilege to sign into law a national holiday marking the birthday of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. "I have a dream," Dr. King said, "that one day on the red hills of Georgia, the sons of former slaves and the sons of former slaveowners will be able to sit down together at the table of brotherhood."

Dr. King gave his life combatting bigotry so that his dream might come true. This month, let us rededicate ourselves to that great dream of brotherhood.

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XX
Martin Luther King once said that black Americans must, and I quote, "assert for all to hear and see a majestic sense of worth." This Black History Month will remind all of us that the story of black Americans adds up to just that: a truly majestic sense of worth.

Thank you, and God bless you all.

(Robinson) ^{WEL} BE
January 30, 1984
5:00 p.m.

Kim

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: CEREMONY HONORING BLACK HISTORY MONTH
THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1984

Thank you, and welcome to the White House, the home that belongs to all Americans.

Today we mark the 58th annual black history month, a celebration of the part black Americans have played in building our great country.

The story of black Americans is one of valor in the face of hardship. The first blacks were brought to America against their will, kidnapped by the thousands from their homelands. When they reached our country, they encountered prejudice and servitude.

Until only a few decades ago, black Americans lived lives that were separate and unequal. Most were taught in segregated schools. Too many could find only poor jobs, toiling for low wages. Blacks were barred from hotels and restaurants, made to use separate facilities, and even forced to drink at separate water fountains. In a Nation that proclaimed liberty and justice for all, too many black Americans were living with neither.

In the 1920's, Carter G. Woodson, a great black educator, came to realize that if black Americans were to regain their dignity, they would have to begin by regaining their past. He founded the Association for the Study of Afro-American Life and History. And in 1926, he launched the first black history month. In the years since, the ASALH and annual black history months have enriched our country by fostering a sense of pride among

black Americans, and by teaching all of us about black contributions to American life.

During this black history month, we'll celebrate black contributions to commerce -- contributions like those made by Granville Woods, who helped to engineer the first subways in our great cities.

We'll honor black physicians ~~and physicians~~ like Dr. Daniel Hale Williams, who performed the first open-heart surgery in the world in 1893. And physicians like Dr. Charles Drew, who discovered the blood plasma that has saved tens of thousands of lives.

This month, we'll honor the black Americans who have achieved so much in sports -- the courageous Jackie Robinson, the great Hank Aaron.

We'll celebrate the black musicians who combined elements of African and Western music to produce something completely new and distinctly American: jazz. And as we remember that Louis Armstrong, Duke Ellington, and so many other black musicians began their careers by playing in hotels where they were forbidden to take a room, we'll promise never to allow such injustice again.

This black history month will remind Americans that, again and again, blacks have taken up arms to defend our country with their courage and, in thousands of cases, their lives. In the Revolutionary War, some 5,000 black Americans joined the fight for independence. The first American to die in that war was named Crispus Attucks. He was black.

~~9~~ In this century, ___ thousand black Americans fought in

World War I, ___ thousand in World War II, and ___ thousand in Viet Nam.

I must tell you that this black history month brings back a personal memory. In 1944, I narrated a film about black pilots trained at Tuskegee Institute. I remember how impressed I was by the skill and bravery of those fliers. (I even remember a line from the film: "Under the feet of these men, a new road is being beaten out.")

PR
7
Pilots

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A hero in two wars, fighter against discrimination, champion of equal opportunity, believer in personal responsibility -- Chappie wore four stars on his shoulders and 50 stars in my heart.

This month will remind us most of all of the great black struggle for equal rights. Just ten weeks ago, it was my privilege to sign into law a national holiday marking the birthday of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. "I have a dream," Dr. King said, "that one day on the red hills of Georgia, the sons of former slaves and the sons of former slaveowners will be able to sit down together at the table of brotherhood."

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Thank you, and God bless you all.

Shuttle: Touch of Buck Rogers Planne

Jet backpacks will be tried on the next mission.

By JOHN NOBLE WILFORD

ON the next space shuttle mission, scheduled to begin Friday, two astronauts will put on Buck Rogers-style jet backpacks and fly out from the Challenger. For several hours, free of any connection with the spaceship and with their own power to maneuver, they will be in effect the first human satellites.

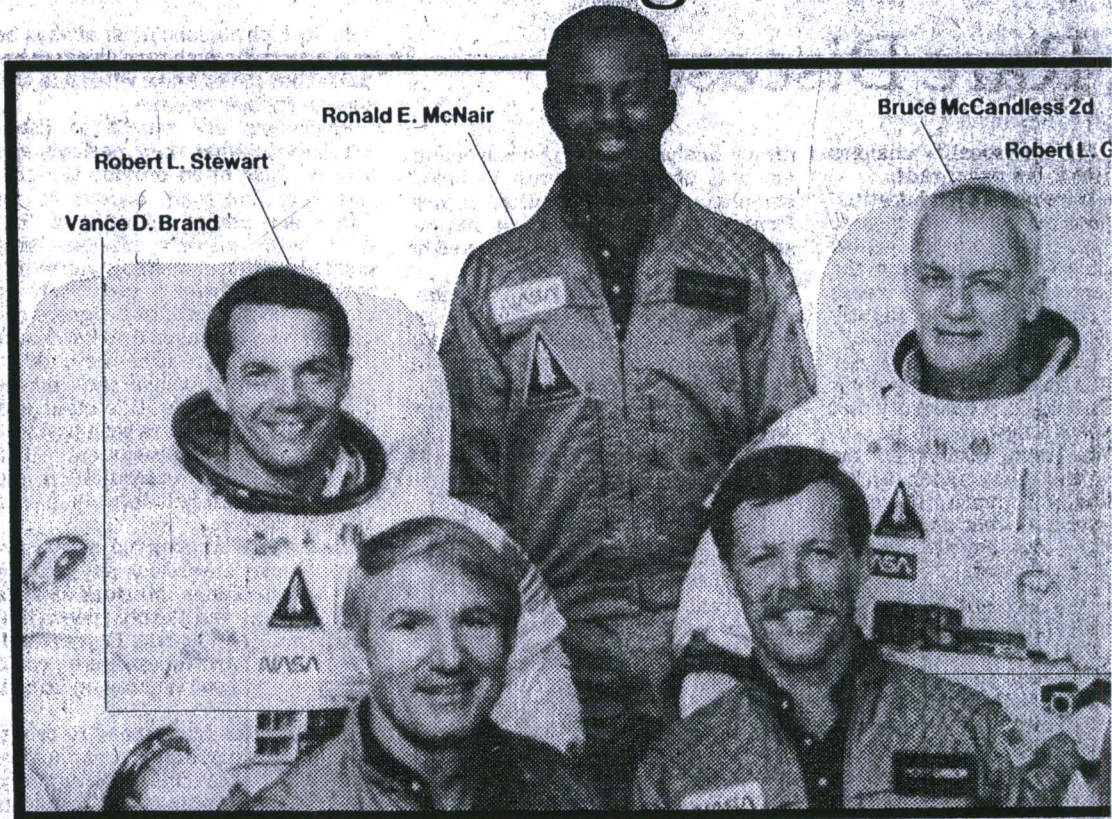
They will be testing the new jet backpacks, known as manned maneuvering units, and rehearsing for future roles as orbital repairmen. At an altitude of 190 miles, traveling 17,400 miles an hour, they will practice techniques for approaching and hooking on to space objects, refueling satellites and replacing faulty satellite parts.

In April, if the rehearsal goes well, two other astronauts plan to apply these skills in capturing and repairing a malfunctioning satellite called Solar Max, the Solar Maximum Mission observatory. The three-ton satellite, launched four years ago to study the physics of sunspots and solar flares, failed after only 10 months of operations because of some electronics malfunctions. By replacing the faulty parts, the astronauts may be able to return the satellite to many more years of scientific work.

Solar Max was the first satellite built along modular lines to make just such orbital repairs easier, a design concept that will now be put to its first test. A Government study found that 45 percent of the technical problems encountered by satellites could have been solved by a shuttle service call.

Similar repair and refueling operations by spacewalking astronauts could become routine in missions to service the Hubble Space Telescope, planned for launching in 1986, and in constructing and operating the permanently manned space station, which President Reagan has endorsed as the major new space venture of the next decade.

The jet-powered spacewalks are expected to be the highlights of the eight-day mission, set for launching at 8 A.M. Friday from the Kennedy Space Center in Florida. It will be the 10th shuttle flight in less than three



years, and the first of 10 planned by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration for 1984.

Other objectives will be to deploy two communication satellites, one for the Indonesian Government and another for Western Union. This is to be accomplished in the first two days.

On the third day, Sunday, the Challenger crew will release a six-foot plastic balloon as a target for a sequence of orbital rendezvous maneuvers, simulating the operations of moving the spaceship in close for the Solar Max repair mission.

Then on the fifth and seventh days, Feb. 7 and 9, Capt. Bruce McCandless 2d of the Navy and Lieut. Col. Robert L. Stewart of the Army are to become the first astronauts, American or Soviet, to fly untethered away from their spaceship. One man at a time will maneuver as much as 300 feet away, while his companion remains in the Challenger's cargo bay. If one man's jet unit should fail, the other could go to the rescue.

Both astronauts, in recent interviews, minimized the risks. But Colonel Stewart acknowledged that he would be excited. "I imagine my heart rate will be pretty high," he said. "But boy, won't it be worth it—the thought of going out and flying

free."

Vance D. Brand, the mission commander, said: "Any time you do something new in space like this, there is a certain aura of boldness about it. But with NASA we really don't do anything bold until we look at it six different ways. We simulate it and make very sure that we never paint ourselves into a corner."

The other members of the five-member crew are Comdr. Robert L. Gibson of the Navy, the pilot, and Ronald E. McNair, a mission specialist whose main job will be to operate the shuttle's mechanical arm. Mr. McNair will be the second black American to fly in space.

With Mr. McNair at the controls, the 50-foot-long mechanical arm will lift a West German-built pallet above the cargo bay so that the two spacewalkers can practice flying up to an object rotating slowly, as Solar Max will be doing. They will try to match rotation rates with the pallet and then attach themselves to it.

In an emergency, the mechanical arm could be used to pluck the spacewalkers and haul them back to the cargo bay. Or Mr. Brand could maneuver the Challenger to scoop the stranded astronaut up in the open cargo bay.

The manned maneuvering units were developed for NASA by the Martin-Marietta Corporation at \$10 million each. An early version was tested inside the Skylab mental space station in 1973.

Each unit weighs 340 pounds and is added to the spacesuit as a port pack means the astronaut is carrying a burden of 700 pounds in orbital weightlessness (as nothing.) The units contain bottles of compressed nitrogen and tiny thrusters and two hand controllers. The right-hand controller commands pitch and roll maneuvers. The left-hand controller commands thruster firings to move backward, left or right up

Another important objective of the flight will be its landing on the morning, Feb. 11. The plan is to bring the Challenger to touchdown for the first time on the new three-mile-long runway at the Kennedy Space Center in Florida, launching base there is expected to become a practice as a means of saving time and expense in getting ready to fly again.

The Challenger was scheduled to land in Florida last July but weather forced the crew to land at Edwards Air Force Base,

Little: Touch of Buck Rogers Planned

Space packs will be the mission.

NOBLE WILFORD

Next space shuttle mission, scheduled to begin Friday, two astronauts will put Buck Rogers-style jet packs and fly out from the Challenger for several hours, free of any tether with the spaceship and with power to maneuver, in effect the first human

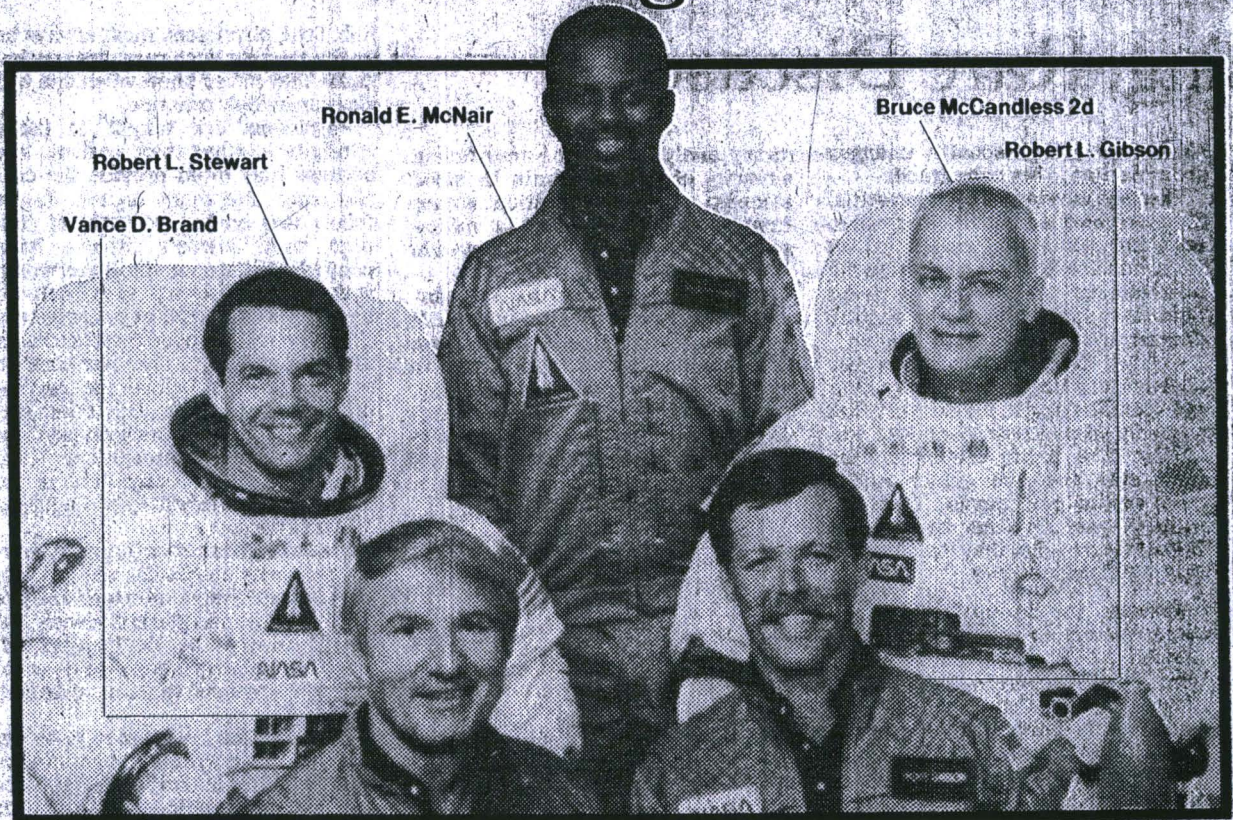
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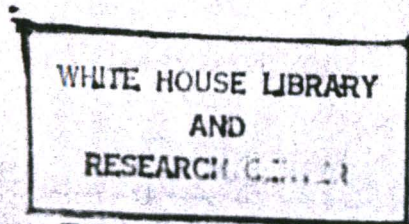
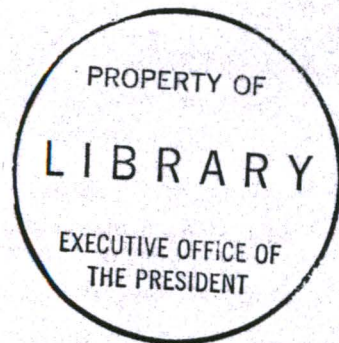
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Another important objective of the flight will be its landing Saturday morning, Feb. 11. The astronauts plan to bring the Challenger to a touchdown for the first time on the new three-mile-long runway at the Florida launching base. Returning there is expected to become standard practice as a means of saving time and expense in getting the shuttles ready to fly again.

The Challenger was scheduled to land in Florida last June, but bad weather forced the crew to land at Edwards Air Force Base, Calif.

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THE BLACK ALMANAC

Fourth Revised Edition

By

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Chairman/Department of History

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BARRON'S EDUCATIONAL SERIES, INC.

WOODBURY, NEW YORK

racist society," and that the historic school decision did not deliver justice to the black plaintiffs of 1954, or even to their children. "Some of the litigants in that 1954 decision," he said, "never saw a day of desegregated education. They saw evasion, circumvention, massive resistance and a generation of litigation." One of the plaintiffs, Linda Brown Smith (the "Brown" in the famous 1954 case) is now a grown woman with children of her own. Before a meeting of the Association of Social and Behavioral Scientists (ASBS), a mostly black professional group, in Atlanta in April, 1974, she recalled her family's motivations for permitting her to become a plaintiff. The family was incensed by the fact that their children had to wait in oft-times inclement weather to be taken to black schools in Topeka when a white school was within walking distance from their home. Ironically, Mrs. Smith said she now opposes crosstown busing to achieve racial desegregation in the schools.

May 18. Benjamin L. Hooks, the only black member of the Federal Communications Commission (FCC), called for increased participation by whites in the NAACP. Although Hooks acknowledged that there was a difference between being born black and being born white, in that those "born black live in the valleys while those born white live on the mountain tops," he also said, "We made a mistake when we close the doors on our white brothers." Hooks also urged more blacks to join the organization as he spoke to the 38th annual NAACP Freedom Banquet at Port Huron, Michigan. Hooks was appointed to the FCC by President Nixon in 1972. Other blacks, including the late Harlem Congressman Adam Clayton Powell, Jr., had repeatedly asked the NAACP to purge itself of white influence.

May 22. U.S. District Court Judge Frank M. Johnson, Jr. in Montgomery, Alabama rejected crosstown busing as a remedy for the desegregation of some predominantly black schools in Montgomery County and instead ordered a new desegregation plan, one which allows, with some exceptions, elementary school children to attend neighborhood schools. He sanctioned the creation of a biracial committee to help the school board carry out the program. In approving the new plan, Johnson rejected proposals submitted by blacks and the federal government. He said those plans would re-

quire crosstown busing which would not "accomplish any effective and realistically stable desegregation." Even though he acknowledged that some schools in virtually all-black neighborhoods would have high percentages of black pupils, Johnson said all students would "attend a substantially desegregated school for the majority of their school careers." At the time of the decision, the county had a public school enrollment of about 38,000; almost 35 per cent of these pupils were black. Under the court order, it was projected that more than 80 per cent of the black children would attend a substantially desegregated school for at least six grades, and that all black pupils would attend desegregated classes in high school. Some observers, including the editor of the *Atlanta Constitution*, saw the Johnson decision as possibly prophetic and historic, for Johnson has been called "the best judge in America" and had achieved a reputation for stern orders upholding the constitutional rights of blacks. These observers saw in the Montgomery County ruling a possible future direction for the federal courts—one that would move irrevocably away from crosstown busing as a means of achieving racial desegregation in the schools.

May 24. Edward Kennedy "Duke" Ellington, one of America's greatest musician-composers died in New York at age 74. Described as a musical genius, Ellington began playing the piano at age seven, composed his first song at 17, and began playing professionally at 18. He wrote more than 1,000 compositions, including "Take the A Train," "Don't Get Around Much Anymore," "Satin Doll," and "Caravan." In later years he composed several orchestral pieces; tone poems; jazz masses; movie, television, and ballet scores; and several operas. His orchestra was one of the few of the "big bands" to thrive after the 1940's. Some of the members of his orchestra remained with him for more than forty years. Among Ellington's numerous awards were the NAACP's Spingarn Medal, the French Legion of Merit (France's highest honor), and America's highest civilian honor, the Medal of Freedom, bestowed upon him in 1970 by President Nixon. The President had told Ellington in February, 1974 that "There'll never be another you." The NAACP responded to Ellington's death by noting that "Few composers have attained the greatness of stature that was the Duke's at the time of his death."

October 26. Vernon Jordan, Executive Director of the National Urban League, told an audience at Clark College in Atlanta that the Nixon Administration left "unfinished" the economic improvement of black Americans after a decade of advancement in civil rights. Jordan said the steady flow of congressional action, executive orders, and federal court decisions in the 1960's did for blacks what the New Deal had done for whites and organized labor, but the Nixon Administration allowed this "Second Reconstruction" to expire uncompleted. Jordan's remarks reiterated a continuing theme among black American leadership—criticism of President Nixon's failure to recognize the legitimate needs of black citizens.

October ——. Seven members of the Republic of New Africa (RNA), including president Imari A. Obadele, were convicted in the U. S. District Court in Biloxi, Mississippi on charges resulting from a shootout at RNA headquarters in Jackson, Mississippi in 1971. Two black women and five men had been charged with illegal possession of weapons and assault on a federal officer. Two of the defendants, Wayne M. James and Thomas E. Norman, were already serving life sentences for convictions in state courts. In the federal trial president Obadele received a twelve-year sentence; others received sentences ranging from three to twelve years. Attorneys for the blacks indicated that they would file for a rehearing of the cases (See Also Above).

October ——. Robert Threatt, president of the Georgia Association of Educators, assumed duties as president of Atlanta's Morris Brown College. Threatt succeeded John A. Middleton, a black member of the Atlanta Board of Education, who resigned because of the school's deteriorating financial condition, a situation which appeared to worsen as the school withdrew from the Atlanta University Center complex (See Also Above). Threatt, a graduate of Morris Brown and the University of Oklahoma, had been professor of education at Fort Valley (Ga.) State College prior to becoming, at 46, the youngest president in the history of Morris Brown.

October ——. As the 1973 professional baseball season closed, black centerfielder Willie Mays ended his long, outstanding career. Mays won national acclaim for his fielding heroics and his powerful

bat during almost twenty years of play with the New York and San Francisco Giants and with the New York Mets. New York City honored Mays in special ceremonies at Shea Stadium on September 25. Mayor John Lindsay issued a proclamation of celebration and 55,000 fans cheered the black star. Alabama's Miles College presented Mays with an honorary LL.D. degree during the ceremonies. Mays was born in Alabama.

The Atlanta Braves' black star Henry (Hank) Aaron completed the season with 713 career home runs, just one short of the long held record of 714 set by baseball's immortal slugger, Babe Ruth.

Reggie Jackson of the world champion Oakland Athletics was unanimously selected as the American League's Most Valuable Player. Four other blacks had won the award in previous years—Dick Allen (Chicago), 1972; Vida Blue (Oakland), 1971; Frank Robinson (Baltimore), 1966; and Elston Howard (New York), 1963.

October ——. Jesse W. Lewis, a founder and former director of Industrial Bank, one of the nation's first black banks (opened during the Great Depression), died in Washington, D. C. Lewis was born in 1902 in Richmond, Virginia and was educated at Shaw University (N. C.) and New York University. He began his career as a teacher at Howard University, where he taught for nineteen years. In 1934, he joined with Jesse H. Mitchell and other black financial leaders to form the Industrial Bank. He was also a lawyer, a real estate broker, and a trustee of Virginia Union University.

November 6. Michigan State Senator Coleman Young was elected mayor of Detroit. With only about ten percent of the white blue-collar votes going to him, Young won with an overwhelming vote in black precincts. Young defeated former white police commissioner John F. Nichols in becoming the "Motor City's" first black mayor. The new mayor, a native of Tuscaloosa, Alabama, was to preside over the nation's fifth largest city, a city seriously plagued with crime. Black political power in Detroit was also measurably increased by the election of State Representative James Bradley as the first black city clerk, the second highest elective position in the city, and by the fact that four of the nine city councilmen were black. By the end of 1973, blacks would hold mayoral positions in almost 100 of the nation's 18,000 local governments, including major cities like Los Angeles, Washington, Newark, Cincinnati, and Atlanta.

the law and order issue. The leaflets also called for an end to bar exams which allegedly excluded blacks. Similarly, Judge Edward F. Bell, president of the black National Bar Association (NBA), speaking before his group's annual convention, urged the abolition of bar exams, claiming that they did not reflect the potential for a successful practice and that they discriminated against minority applicants (See Also Above and Below).

July 5-9. Bishop Stephen G. Spottswood, board chairman of the NAACP, remarked during the group's 62nd annual convention in Minneapolis that the Nixon administration had taken steps during 1971 to dispel the image that it was "anti-Negro." Spottswood, without being very specific, said that the President had taken certain steps and announced certain policies which had "earned cautious and limited approval among black Americans." A year before, at the NAACP's convention, Spottswood had portrayed the Nixon administration as anti-black. Some NAACP leaders apparently disagreed with Bishop Spottswood's new assessment of the Nixon policies. NAACP Labor Director Herbert Hill characterized the administration's racial policy as "criminal negligence," a posture even worse than "benign neglect." Hill specifically accused the administration of failure to enforce laws forbidding discrimination by federal contractors which resulted, in his view, in a high unemployment rate among blacks. Similarly, NAACP Executive Secretary Roy Wilkins told the delegates that President Nixon could increase his influence among black voters in the 1972 elections if he made more jobs available to black workers.

July 6. Louis (Satchmo) Armstrong, the black jazz trumpeter, died in New York. The seventy-one year old Armstrong had reshaped the development of American music by introducing the black folk music of New Orleans into the mainstream of American culture. His distinctive abrasive voice and innovative solos were trademarks of his long career which began in small Southern nightclubs at the close of World War I. President Nixon eulogized Armstrong as "one of the architects of the American art form."

July 7. Professional baseball commissioner Bowie Kuhn an-

nounced that veteran black player, Satchel Paige, who pitched for some 25 years in the "Negro leagues" and the major leagues, would be given full membership in baseball's Hall of Fame shrine at Cooperstown, New York. Originally it had been intended that Paige and other black players be honored in a separate division of the Hall of Fame which was established for players in the old "Negro leagues." In response to criticism by baseball fans of the separate division of the shrine, the decision was made to give Paige full honors.

July 11. President Nixon signed a five billion dollar education appropriation bill, the largest of its kind in history. Among the features of the bill was a provision which prohibited the use of any of the funds to force school districts considered already desegregated under the Civil Rights Act of 1964 to bus students, abolish schools, or to set attendance zones against parents' wishes or as a stipulation for receiving federal funds.

July 13. A coalition of civil rights groups, the 126-member Leadership Conference on Civil Rights meeting in Washington, attacked President Nixon's housing policy as insufficient to meet the needs of minorities and the poor. The President's policy, which had been outlined on June 11, 1971, was, according to the group's spokesman Bayard Rustin, disastrous and chaotic. The coalition urged the federal administration to require localities to provide for low-income housing needs or risk losing all federal aid. The civil rights groups also urged the Justice Department to take action against any local zoning laws erected to block housing for low and moderate income families (See Above).

July 18-20. U. S. District Judge Jack Roberts refused to accept a Department of Health, Education, and Welfare school desegregation plan for Austin, Texas schools which would have required extensive cross-town busing. Instead the judge accepted a desegregation plan filed by the local school board which established learning centers in fine arts, avocations, and social and natural sciences which would be open to elementary pupils of all races for a portion of the school day. Students could be bused, if necessary, to these learning centers. The plan also assigned black junior high school students to schools

Harvard. He began his career as a teacher at Howard University. He identified early with civil rights programs and became a staunch supporter of the NAACP. After receiving the Nobel Peace Prize (See Below), he was elected president of the American Political Science Association and a member of the Board of Overseers at Harvard University.

October 1. The Supreme Court of California ruled that the state law prohibiting interracial marriages was unconstitutional. Two decades later, the United States Supreme Court sanctioned interracial marriage in all the states.

1949

October 3. The pioneer black-owned radio station, WERD, began operations in Atlanta.

October 15. William H. Hastie, former District Court judge and governor in the Virgin Islands, was appointed a Judge of the Third U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals.

1950

April 1. Charles R. Drew, pioneer Afro-American hematologist, often called the father of the "Blood Bank," died in Burlington, North Carolina. Drew was born in Washington, D.C. in 1904. A football and track star at Amherst College, he studied medicine at McGill University in Canada. He began his research into the properties of blood plasma while holding a General Education Board Fellowship at the Columbia University Medical School. During World War II, after discovering the method of preserving blood plasma in banks for emergencies, he organized a blood-collection system for the British and U.S. governments. He served as a member of the faculty of the Howard University Medical School and was chief surgeon and chief of staff at Howard's Freedman's Hospital at the time of his death in 1950. Previously, he had been awarded the NAACP's Spingarn Medal for outstanding contributions to human welfare.

April 3. Carter G. Woodson, pioneer black historian and one of the founders of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History, died in Washington, D. C.

May 1. Gwendolyn Brooks was awarded the Pulitzer Prize for poetry in Chicago. She is the only Afro-American to have received the honor. Ms. Brooks was born in Topeka, Kansas in 1917, but soon moved to Chicago, where she attended Wilson Junior College. Some of her earliest works appeared in the *Chicago Defender*. Later works have appeared in periodicals such as *Harpers*, *Common Ground*, *Mademoiselle*, *Poetry*, and the *Yale Review*. Her first volume of poetry, *A Street in Bronzeville* won the Merit Award from *Mademoiselle*. *Annie Allen*, which was her second volume, captured the Pulitzer Prize.

June 5. The U. S. Supreme Court ruled, in *Sweatt vs Painter*, that equality in education involved more than identical physical facilities. Heman Sweatt of Houston was ordered admitted to the Law School of the University of Texas, the largest university in the South. Sweatt never attended.

June 5. The Supreme Court decided, in *McLaurin vs Oklahoma*, that once a black student is admitted to a previously all-white school no distinctions can be made on the basis of race. McLaurin had been segregated within the University of Oklahoma.

June 27. The United States intervened in the Korean conflict. Once again thousands of blacks were among those fighting in the war.

September 22. Ralph J. Bunche was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize for mediating the Palestinian dispute.

1951

April 24. The University of North Carolina joined a growing list of major Southern and Border state universities in admitting black students.

CHAPTER

VIII

The Attack Against Segregation

1945-1954

1946

May 1. Former federal judge William H. Hastie was confirmed as governor of the Virgin Islands. Hastie became the only Afro-American to govern a U. S. state or territory since Reconstruction.

May 1. Emma Clarissa Clement, a black woman and mother of Atlanta University President Rufus E. Clement, was named "American Mother of the Year" by the Golden Rule Foundation. She was the first Afro-American woman to receive the honor.

June 3. The Supreme Court in *Morgan vs Virginia* prohibited segregation in interstate bus travel. The case originated when Irene Morgan, a black woman, was arrested and fined ten dollars for refusing to move to the back of a bus running from Gloucester County, Virginia to Baltimore. She appealed her conviction. In practice the case had little immediate effect; buses in Southern states continued segregation practices.

June 10. Jack Johnson, the first great Afro-American boxing hero, died in Raleigh, North Carolina. Johnson, a pitch-black steve-

94

dore from Galveston, Texas, gained pugilistic fame when in 1908 he became the first nationally prominent black champion.

August 10-September 29. Serious racial disturbances occurred at Athens, Alabama, and Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; nearly 100 blacks were injured.

December 5. President Truman appointed a national Committee on Civil Rights to investigate racial injustices and make recommendations.

1947

April 9. The Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) sent "freedom riders" into the South to test the Supreme Court's June 3, 1946 ban against segregation in interstate bus travel (See Above and Below). CORE, which was organized in 1942, had pioneered in the sit-in tactic at segregated restaurants (See Above), but gained national attention with the "Freedom Rider" demonstrations. CORE is best known for the wave of "freedom rides" which began in May, 1961. These latter demonstrations eventually led to a firm anti-discrimination policy in interstate transportation (See Below).

April 10. Jackie Robinson, a Georgia-born athlete, joined the then Brooklyn Dodgers. Robinson, the first Negro baseball player in the major leagues, became an outstanding player and a hero in the eyes of many Afro-Americans. He was the first black player to enter the Baseball Hall of Fame.

June 27. Percy Julian, a distinguished black research chemist who made important breakthroughs in the area of human reproduction, was honored in New York by the NAACP. Julian, the son of a Montgomery, Alabama railway clerk, graduated Phi Beta Kappa at DePauw University and did advanced work at Harvard and the University of Vienna. He taught at Howard and DePauw universities before becoming an industrial chemist in Chicago. He later established his own Julian Laboratories and earned a reputation for soya products, hormones and pharmaceuticals.

June 22. Mary McLeod Bethune, a Florida Afro-American educator, feminist leader, and civil rights spokeswoman, was named one of America's fifty leading women by the historian Ida Tarbell. Mrs. Bethune was born in Maysville, South Carolina in 1875. She studied at Scotia Seminary in North Carolina and at the Moody Bible Institute in Chicago. In 1904, she founded the Bethune-Cookman College at Daytona Beach, Florida. A recipient of the Medal of Merit from the Republic of Haiti and the NAACP's Spingarn Award, Mrs. Bethune was president of the National Council of Negro Women and the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History. She was a principal advisor as well as a friend to President and Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt (See Below).

1931

April 6. Nine black youths accused of raping two white women of dubious reputation on a freight train went on trial for their lives in Scottsboro, Alabama. The case became a *cause célèbre*, with Afro-American organizations, liberal whites, and the Communist Party all vying to defend "the Scottsboro boys." The defendants were hastily convicted, but by 1950 all were free — by parole, appeal, or escape.

August 4. Daniel Hale Williams, pioneer heart surgeon and founder of Provident Hospital, a largely black institution, died in Chicago. Williams had been born in Pennsylvania to a black mother and a white father. He received a medical education through the generosity of an ex-Surgeon on General U. S. Grant's staff at the Chicago Medical College. In 1913, Williams became the first black member of the American College of Surgeons. After withdrawing from Provident Hospital because of internal bickerings, he became the only black doctor on the staff of Chicago's St. Luke Hospital. His withdrawal from Provident Hospital and his marriage to a white woman subjected him to bitter attacks from fellow blacks in the latter years of his life. Prior to his death, he was seen as a bitter, frustrated man.

1932

November ____. Franklin D. Roosevelt was elected President of the United States, promising a "New Deal" to all in the depression-ridden nation.

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THE NEGRO ALMANAC

A Reference Work on

**THE AFRO-
AMERICAN**

Fourth Edition

compiled and edited by

HARRY A. PLOSKI

New York University

and

JAMES WILLIAMS

Director of Communications

National Urban League

A Wiley-Interscience Publication

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Dr. Daniel Williams was a pioneer in heart surgery.

scattered through the Black Belt. Dr. Williams helped put an end to this practice by founding Provident Hospital, which was open to patients of all races.

At Provident Hospital in 1893, Dr. Williams performed the operation upon which his later fame rests. On July 10 of that year, a patient was admitted to the emergency ward with a knife wound in an artery lying a fraction of an inch from the heart. With the aid of six staff surgeons, Williams made an incision in the patient's chest and operated successfully on the artery.

The operation performed by Williams was an astonishing feat. The doctor began by making a six-inch incision and detaching the fifth rib from the breastbone, so he could settle down to work through a $2 \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch opening. After securing the left internal mammary artery, he inspected the heart, noting instantly that the pericardium had been punctured by the knife. The heart muscle, too, had been nicked, but the wound here was not serious enough to require suturing or stitching. Dr. Williams then repaired the pericardium, sutured the chest opening, and completed the momentous operation.

For the next four days, the patient, James Cornish, lay near death, his temperature far above normal and his pulse dangerously uneven. An encouraging rally then brought him out of immediate danger, terminating the crisis period. Three weeks later, minor surgery was performed by Dr. Williams to remove fluid from Cornish's pleural cavity. After recuperating for still another month, Cornish was fully recovered and able to leave the hospital, scarred but cured.

An uproar of publicity greeted Dr. Williams' later announcement that his heart surgery had been successful. Much of it was negative, in the sense that skeptics doubted that a black doctor could engineer such a significant breakthrough. Unaffected by the notoriety, Williams continued a full-time association with Freedmen's Hospital.

Dr. Williams died in 1931 after a lifetime devoted to his two main interests—the NAACP and the construction of hospitals and training schools for black doctors and nurses.

O. S. (OZZIE) WILLIAMS
Aeronautical Engineer
1921

O. S. (Ozzie) Williams was the first black person to be hired by Republic Aviation, Inc., as an aeronautical engineer. Later he joined Greer Hydraulics, Inc., where he became a group project engineer and helped develop the first airborne radar beacon for locating crashed aircraft. Williams, a specialist in small rocket engine design, was also associated with the Reaction Motors Division of Thiokol Chemical Corporation. Williams joined Grumman International in 1961 and was in charge of developing and producing the control rocket systems that guided lunar modules during moon landings.

PAUL R. WILLIAMS
Architect
1894

Paul R. Williams is a renowned architect of the environmentalist school who seeks to fuse homes to a closer feeling and relationship with their surroundings.

Born in Los Angeles, Williams graduated from Polytechnic High School and studied at the University of Southern California. He was certified as an architect in 1915 and worked in the office of a landscape architect.

Early in his career Williams conceived many fine civic and institutional buildings in the young, booming city of Los Angeles, including the Shriner Auditorium and the First Methodist Church. Movie stars and moguls observing Williams's talent then engaged his services to build many of their elaborate dwellings.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

REVISED

1/24/84

Kim

MEMORANDUM

TO: CRAIG FULLER/FAITH WHITTLESEY

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

SUBJ: APPROVED PRESIDENTIAL ACTIVITY

MEETING: Ceremony in observance of Black History Month

DATE: February 2, 1984

TIME: 3:00 pm

DURATION: 10 minutes

LOCATION: East Room

REMARKS REQUIRED: Yes

MEDIA COVERAGE: Coordinate with Press Office

FIRST LADY
PARTICIPATION: No

NOTE: PROJECT OFFICER, SEE ATTACHED CHECKLIST

cc: R. Darman	J. Rosebush	J. Cicconi
R. Deprospero	R. Scouten	
B. Elliott	B. Shaddix	
D. Fischer	W. Sittman	
C. Fuller	L. Speakes	
W. Henkel	WHCA Audio/Visual	
E. Hickey	WHCA Operations	
G. Hodges	A. Wrobleski	
C. McCain	Nell Yates	
B. Oglesby		

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

January 20, 1984

Bill
This is good
lets do.

MEMORANDUM FOR MICHAEL K. DEEVER

FROM: JAMES W. CICCONI *JWC*
SUBJECT: Black History Month Event

Yesterday, I met with Jack Courtemanche, Mel Bradley, Steve Rhodes, and Don Clarey to discuss suggestions for enhancing the Black History Month event now scheduled for February 2, and perhaps tying in the Tuskegee Grant Award now set for January 24. (The grant is for the Chappie James Center at Tuskegee.)

The options for your consideration are as follows:

1. Retain the current plan for separate events. These would be small ceremonies in the Oval Office, with a photo op for wires and/or regional press.
2. Hold an event in recognition of Black History Month late in February. This would include a large number of prominent Black Americans, and could take the form of a luncheon. (Steve Rhodes suggested that the earlier February 2 date would not allow sufficient time to secure attendance by the 75-100 prominent blacks he envisions at this event.)
3. Hold a signing ceremony for Black History Month on February 2 (the month actually begins the previous day) in the East Room or State Dining Room. A group of prominent Black Americans would be invited, along with black Administration officials and others. The President would deliver remarks with full press coverage. The Tuskegee Grant event would occur in the Oval Office just prior to the event. (This is the option I recommend. A more detailed scenario is attached.)

Options 3

SCENARIO: BLACK HISTORY MONTH EVENT

I recommend option number three, and would suggest it unfold on February 2, roughly as follows:

1. The President meet in Oval Office with representatives of Tuskegee to present grant for Chappie James Center. A photo op is held for wires and regional media.
2. The President and the Tuskegee group then walk to the residence for the Black History Month signing ceremony.
3. The President delivers remarks with the theme that the past achievements of Black Americans have made possible the seemingly commonplace achievements of blacks today. Several examples can be cited, but a sub-theme would be Chappie James (mentioning the grant), black WWII pilots (who would be present), and Guy Bluford (also present). There would be full press coverage of this event.
4. The President then signs the proclamation, presenting the pens to relatives of the late black historian, Carter Woodson, who is being honored on a postage stamp the previous day (a blow-up of the stamp could be on the dais).

The timing of this event, following the budget and re-election announcement, might cause the media to pay added attention.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

REVISED

Kim

1/18/84

MEMORANDUM

TO: CRAIG FULLER/FAITH WHITTLESEY (Coordinate with James Coyne)

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

SUBJ: APPROVED PRESIDENTIAL ACTIVITY

MEETING: Signing Ceremony for "Black History Month" and
presentation of Grant to Tuskegee Institute

DATE: February 2, 1984

TIME: 2:45 pm

DURATION: 10 minutes

LOCATION: East Room

REMARKS REQUIRED: Yes

MEDIA COVERAGE: Coordinate with Press Office

FIRST LADY
PARTICIPATION: Optional

NOTE: PROJECT OFFICER, SEE ATTACHED CHECKLIST

cc: R. Darman	J. Rosebush	F. Whittlesey
R. Deprospero	R. Scouten	J. Coyne
B. Elliott	B. Shaddix	
D. Fischer	W. Sittman	
C. Fuller	L. Speakes	
W. Henkel	WHCA Audio/Visual	
E. Hickey	WHCA Operations	
G. Hodges	A. Wroblewski	
C. McCain	Nell Yates	
B. Oglesby		

of further work. He died later that year, on November 20, 1843, in Philadelphia, and was succeeded by Alexander D. Bache, who carried on the work of the Survey along the lines laid down by Hassler.

Hastie, William Henry (1904-1976), public official and judge. Born on November 17, 1904, in Knoxville, Tennessee, Hastie graduated from Amherst College in 1925 and after two years of teaching school in Bordentown, New Jersey, entered Harvard Law School, taking his degree in 1930. After a brief period on the faculty of Howard University he began private practice in the District of Columbia in 1931. From 1933 to 1937 he held a position in the Department of the Interior and in 1937 was appointed judge of the District Court of the Virgin Islands. In 1939 he returned to Howard as dean of the law school, and during seven years in that post also served, in 1940-1943, as a consultant to the secretary of war on matters of race relations and racial policy in the armed services. He resigned from his consultant's position in 1943 in protest over continuing discrimination against black servicemen and later in that year was awarded the Spingarn Medal by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP). In 1946 he was appointed the first black governor of the largely black territory of the Virgin Islands by President Harry S. Truman. In 1949 Hastie was named judge of the U.S. Third Circuit Court of Appeals in Philadelphia, again becoming the first black to hold such a post. He was later promoted to chief judge of the court. Hastie retired from the bench in 1971. He died in East Norriton, Pennsylvania, on April 14, 1976.

Hatch, William Henry (1833-1896), public official. Born on September 11, 1833, near Georgetown, Kentucky, Hatch attended school in Lexington and studied law in Richmond, winning admission to the bar in 1854. He began practice in Hannibal, Missouri, and soon became active in Democratic politics, serving two terms, 1858-1862, as district circuit attorney. From 1862 to 1865 he held a commission in the Confederate army; on returning to Hannibal and his law practice at the end of the war he resumed also his political connections, but was barred from active participation in public affairs until the Democratic resurgence in Missouri in 1871. Defeated for the gubernatorial nomination in 1872, he was elected in 1878 to the House of Representatives, where he remained, through seven subsequent reelections, until 1894. He was closely associated in the Democratic leadership of the House with John G. Carlisle and Charles F. Crisp and served for several sessions as chairman of the Committee on Agriculture. Most of his legislative efforts were directed to the betterment of agriculture, and he numbered among his achievements the creation of the Bureau of Animal Industry in 1884, a meat-inspection act in 1890, and the Hatch Act of 1887, which provided for fed-

eral support for agricultural research. Such research was already being carried on by agricultural experiment stations supported by 15 states and by numerous other establishments under college, university, and private auspices; the Hatch Act secured direct federal funding for those stations and encouraged the creation of stations in states where they were lacking, laying a firm foundation for agricultural research that proved over the years to be of great value. Hatch was also active in winning the elevation of the Department of Agriculture to cabinet status in 1889. In his last years in Congress he supported a number of Populist causes. Defeated for reelection in 1894, he retired to his farm in Hannibal, Missouri, and died there on December 23, 1896.

Hathorne, Nathaniel, see Hawthorne, Nathaniel

Hawkins, Benjamin (1754-1816), public official and Indian agent. Born in Warren County, North Carolina, on August 15, 1754, Hawkins attended the College of New Jersey (now Princeton), leaving in his last year to join Gen. George Washington's personal staff as an interpreter of French. He returned to North Carolina in 1779 and served in the Congress of the Confederation in 1781-1784 and 1786-1787. In 1789 he was elected one of the state's first two senators. He had already had experience in negotiating with Indians—he had been largely responsible for a treaty with the Cherokee in 1785 and later for treaties with other Southern tribes—when, on his being defeated for reelection to the Senate in 1795, he was named a commissioner to negotiate land cessions and permanent boundaries with the Creek Confederacy by President Washington. On his successful conclusion of the Treaty of Coleraine in 1796 Hawkins was appointed U.S. agent to the Creek and general superintendent for all the Southern tribes. He left his prosperous plantation in North Carolina to establish his agency in Macon, Georgia, later moving it west to the "Old Agency" on the Flint River in Crawford County; there he built a model farm to teach and encourage the Creek in the practice of agriculture. He had enjoyed the respect and confidence of the Creek since his earliest dealings with them, and for 16 years peace reigned in the territory of what were becoming known as the Five Civilized Tribes. However, the gradual encroachment of illegal white settlement on Indian lands, combined with the work of British agitators and the growing idea of Indian solidarity that was brought to the Creek by Tecumseh in 1812, finally resulted in the outbreak of the Creek War. Numbers of Creek joined Tecumseh and began raiding white settlements, while others tried vainly to stop the marauders by enlisting in a regiment organized by Hawkins. Andrew Jackson and his Tennessee volunteers settled the matter by crushing the entire Creek nation at the battle of Horseshoe Bend (Tohopeka) in 1814 and forcing them to cede much of their land to the U.S. Hawkins, his life's work with the peaceful Creek

employed, died at his Crawford County soon afterward, on June

1816. **Hawks, Howard Winchester** (1894-1971), motion picture director. Born on May 1, 1894, in Chicago, Illinois, Hawks was educated at the University of Pennsylvania and at Cornell University. He enjoyed a certain reputation as a division tennis player and as a driver when in 1922 he directed the first motion picture, *Lasky*. He graduated quickly to directing his first film, *The Major Genres of Film*, in 1926. His career as a director of the major genres of film—feature movies and from screenplays—science fiction, and he dispensed with infusing his films with style. The consistent strength of his work, together with his mastery of acted dialogue and his ability to work with actors as diverse as Joan Grant, made him one of the leading directors in Hollywood and one of the "auteur" school of film. Many notable movies were directed by him: *The Dawn Patrol*, 1934; *Twentieth Century*, 1934; *Callings Zero*, 1936; *Bringing Up Baby*, 1938; *Angels Have Wings*, 1939; *Sergeant York*, 1941; *To Have and Have Not*, 1944; *The Big Sleep*, 1946; *Red Dust*, 1947; *Men Prefer Blondes*, 1953; *Red Line 7000*, 1965; *Rio Lobo*, 1971. He died in California, on December 26, 1971.

Hawthorne, Nathaniel (1804-1864), author. Born in Salem, Massachusetts, Hawthorne (whose name was changed to Nathaniel while in college) was a member of a Puritan line that included the Salem witchcraft trials. He was 70 years old his father died a virtual recluse; thus he enjoyed a life of solitude and self-sufficiency throughout life. In 1825, he attended Bowdoin College, where he met Henry Wadsworth Longfellow. Of Franklin Pierce, he devoted himself to writing. Most of his work, but numerous appeared in various periodicals, including the forgettable *Fanshawe*, published in 1828 and later regretted. His first volume was a collection of tales, *Twice-Told Tales*, published in 1842. His finances were perennially poor, and his considerable literary habit of compiling *Peter Parley* (1837, for Samuel G. C. May) and *1839-1840* he held a post in the Boston customhouse and in 1840 deprived him of

married. The sisters traveled to New York City in 1868, where they met Cornelius Vanderbilt, who was interested in spiritualism. He set them up in a stock-brokerage firm, Woodhull, Claflin and Company, which was quite successful. With considerable profits, they founded in 1870 *Woodhull and Claflin's Weekly*, a women's-rights magazine that espoused a single moral standard for men and women, as well as free love. Much of each issue was written by Stephen Pearl Andrews, promoter of the social system he called "Pantarchy." Victoria's ardent speeches on women's rights, notably in 1871 before the House Judiciary Committee, won the acceptance of woman-suffrage leaders, who had been put off by her moral attitudes. In 1872 she became the first woman to be nominated for the presidency, being named by her own National Radical Reform party, known as the "Equal Rights Party;" the abolitionist and former slave Frederick Douglass was put on the ticket as her running mate, but he refused to take part in the campaign. Although she of course anticipated losing the election, she retained her enthusiasm for her movement and made a much-publicized though futile attempt to vote. In the most sensational scandal of the day she printed in the November 2, 1872, issue of the *Weekly* an exposé of an alleged affair between the prominent clergyman Henry Ward Beecher and a parishioner, the wife of her own former lover. Intended mainly to discredit Beecher's sisters, who opposed her stand on free love, the article led to Beecher's trial for adultery and subsequent exoneration and to libel charges being brought against Victoria and Tennessee. Charges of distributing improper materials through the mails were entered against them by Anthony Comstock, but they were acquitted in 1873. In 1872 the first American publication of the *Communist Manifesto* appeared in their weekly. In 1877, reportedly with money left in Vanderbilt's will, the sisters moved to England. Victoria continued to lecture, write books and pamphlets, and work for charities; after a marriage to a wealthy English banker, she was eventually received by London society. She wrote with her sister *The Human Body the Temple of God*, 1890, and by herself *Stirpiculture, or the Scientific Propagation of the Human Race*, 1888, and *Humanitarian Money*, 1892. From 1892 to 1910 she published with her daughter, Zulu Maud Woodhull, the *Humanitarian* magazine. Both sisters married well in England, Victoria to her banker, John B. Martin, and Tennessee to Francis Cook, later Baronet Cook. Although Victoria returned on occasion to the United States, she lived in England until her death at Norton Park, Bremons, Worcestershire, on June 10, 1927.

Woods, William Burnham (1824-1887), justice of the Supreme Court. Born in Newark, Ohio, on August 3, 1824, Woods attended Western Reserve College and graduated from Yale in 1845. After studying law for two years he was admitted to the bar in 1847 and joined a law firm in his home

town. In the 1850s he became active in Democratic politics, serving a term as mayor of Newark in 1856-1857. From 1857 to 1861 he was a member of the Ohio assembly, and as a legislator strongly opposed Republican policies toward the South at the start of the Civil War. In 1862 he joined the Union army and served throughout the war, seeing action at Shiloh, Arkansas Post, Vicksburg, and in Gen. William T. Sherman's march to the sea, and rising to the rank of brigadier general. During the war his politics changed and he became a Republican; this enabled him to settle in Alabama in 1866 and take an active part in the Reconstruction policies of the federal government. He made his home thereafter in the South, and in 1869 was appointed by President Ulysses S. Grant to be a judge of the U.S. circuit court, based in Atlanta, Georgia. In 1880 President Rutherford B. Hayes appointed him an associate justice of the U.S. Supreme Court, as the "Southern member" of the Court. Although he served on the Court for only a little more than six years he wrote a large number of opinions, many of them in complex equity and patent cases where his ability and learning were revealed. He also spoke for the Court in *United States v. Harris*, 1883, in which the 1871 Ku Klux Klan Act was found unconstitutional on the grounds that the federal government had no power, under the Fourteenth Amendment or any other law, to regulate the activities of individuals; and in *Presser v. Illinois*, holding that the Bill of Rights was a limitation only upon the federal government, not upon state governments. Both of these positions, although shared by the majority of the Court, were later reversed. Woods died in Washington, D.C., on May 14, 1887.

Woodson, Carter Godwin (1875-1950), historian and educator. Born in New Canton, Buckingham County, Virginia, on December 19, 1875, Woodson grew up in such poverty that most of his formal schooling was postponed until he was almost twenty. He graduated from high school in 1896, but his college work and advanced studies were spread over the following 15 years as he earned enough money by teaching school to continue studying. He graduated from Berea College in 1903, earned a B.A. at the University of Chicago in 1907 and an M.A. in 1908, and, after traveling and studying abroad, took a doctorate at Harvard in 1912. For the next decade he continued to teach in order to support his own research and writing, and from 1909 to 1918 he taught high school in Washington, D.C. He was dean of the liberal arts college at Howard University for a year, 1919-1920, and from 1920 to 1922 was dean at West Virginia State College. Woodson is known as the father of Negro history in the United States, for, almost single-handedly, he freed black studies from the traditional biases and interpretations of white historians, and by extensive research into original sources made it into an academically respectable field of study. In 1915 he founded the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History, which began publication in 1916 of the

Journal of Negro History. In 1921 he organized Associated Publishers, Inc., to afford blacks the opportunity to publish works on Negro culture that other publishers would not readily accept. He himself wrote many books on black history, including *The Negro in Our History*, 1922, long a widely used textbook; *African Myths*, 1928; *The Rural Negro*, 1930; *The African Background Outlined*, 1936; and *African Heroes and Heroines*, 1939. In 1926, the year he was awarded the Spingarn Medal of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), he inaugurated the observance of Negro History Week, and in 1937 began publication of the *Negro History Bulletin*, designed for use in schools. He devoted much time to urging other blacks to take up the study of the history of their people, thus laying the foundation for widespread adoption of black studies in schools in the 1960s. From 1944 until his death Woodson was engaged in editing the six-volume *Encyclopedia Africana*. He died in Washington, D.C., on April 4, 1950.

Woodward, Comer Vann (1908–), historian. Born on November 13, 1908, in Vanndale, Cross County, Arkansas, a town named after his mother's family, C. Vann Woodward graduated from Emory University in 1930, studied at Columbia University and took his M.A. there in 1932, and then obtained his Ph.D. from the University of North Carolina in 1937. His post-graduate studies were interrupted by teaching assignments at the Georgia Institute of Technology in 1930–1931 and 1932–1933; he taught history at the University of Florida, 1937–1939, at the University of Virginia, 1939–1940, and at Scripps College, 1940–1943, before serving in the navy during World War II. Returning from active service in 1946, he joined the faculty at The Johns Hopkins University that year and remained until 1961, when he became Sterling Professor of History at Yale. He was also from time to time a visiting professor at several American institutions and was Harnsworth Professor of American History at Oxford, 1954–1955. He was the author of a number of influential books which gained him a reputation as the dean of historians of the South. In 1968–1969 he became the first historian to serve concurrently as president of both the American Historical Association and the Organization of American Historians. His books included *Tom Watson: Agrarian Rebel*, 1938; *The Battle of Leyte Gulf*, 1947; *Origins of the New South, 1877–1913*, 1951, winner of the 1952 Bancroft Prize for history; *Reunion and Reaction: The Compromise of 1877 and the End of Reconstruction*, 1951; *The Strange Career of Jim Crow*, 1955; *The Burden of Southern History*, 1961; and *American Counterpoint: Slavery and Race in the North-South Dialogue*, 1971. In his later works, and especially in widely discussed magazine articles in the 1960s, he emphasized the necessity for American historians to reconsider Southern and especially Negro history in order to arrive at a truer understanding of the nation's past and also its future.

Woodward was also the editor of *The Comparative Approach to American History*, 1968.

Woodward, Robert Burns (1917–), chemist. Born in Boston on April 10, 1917, Woodward graduated from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) in 1936 and one year later, at the age of twenty, took his doctorate in chemistry at the same institution. In 1938 he became a fellow of Harvard College, and two years later he became an instructor in chemistry there. He remained at Harvard throughout his teaching and research career, advancing to full professor in 1951 and to the Morris Loeb professorship in 1953. He also served as consultant to various companies, including the Pfizer Chemical and Polaroid companies. His main area of work was the laboratory synthesis of organic compounds. During World War II he and his associates successfully achieved a total synthesis of quinine, a substance in short supply because of the war. In 1947 he announced the synthesis of protein analogues, an attainment useful in medical research and in the manufacture of plastics and antibiotics. The first successful synthesis of a steroid, a highly complex type of organic molecule, was achieved in 1951. This led to the greater production and availability of rare drugs such as cortisone. During the next decade he and his coworkers were able to synthesize a great number of steroids and alkaloids, including strychnine (1954), lysergic acid (1954), reserpine (1956), chlorophyll (1961), and tetracycline (1962). Woodward also contributed to the understanding of the structures of such substances as penicillin and other antibiotics. In 1965 Woodward was awarded the Nobel Prize for Chemistry for his work in chemical synthesis, the citation noting particularly his synthesis of chlorophyll. In addition to his research duties at Harvard, he became director of the Woodward Research Institute at Basel, Switzerland, in 1963.

Woollcott, Alexander (1887–1943), critic and actor. Born in Phalanx, Monmouth County, New Jersey, on January 19, 1887, Woollcott grew up there and in Kansas City, Missouri, and Philadelphia. He graduated from Hamilton College in 1909, and went to work as a reporter for the *New York Times*. In 1914 he became the drama critic of the *Times*, thus launching a career that saw him become one of the most influential arbiters of taste in theater and literature in the years between the World Wars. Except for service in Europe during World War I (where he worked on the staff of the army newspaper *Stars and Stripes*) he remained with the *Times* until 1922. He then successively worked as drama critic for the *New York Herald* (1922–1924), the *New York Sun* (1924–1925), and the *New York World* (1925–1928). Along with E. B. White and James Thurber, Woollcott was also a steady contributor to the *New Yorker* magazine in its early years. From 1929 to 1942 he was the "Town Crier" of network radio. This was an interview program with guests who discussed with Woollcott topics of literary and social im-

stance and on which the definite views. As dra an actor at heart, and several opportunities to a memorable performance *To Dinner*, 1939, with and Moss Hart with character, Sheridan author of reviews and an them in books, includ 1922, *Enchanted Aisles*, 1923, 1934. He was a literary "Round Table" a New York City and a holder of opinion. But personality" who attrac popularizer of culture be al opinions. He was st during a radio broadcast ed in New York City

Woolman, John (1720–), religious leader. Born on Dec. 24, 1720, in the present New Jersey, Woolman worked as a tailor, moving to Mount Hope, Delaware. Deeply religious from Quaker education and religion, three he took up the Quaker tailoring to support himself the "Tailor (or Quaker). During 1743–1771 he traveled in the colonies attending meetings, friends, and spread the message. North Carolina to New Jersey. His mission was the ending of slavery that he viewed as utter evil. Through his travels and writings, *Considerations on the Keeping of Slaves*, *on Labour*, *on Schooling*, *on the Lord's Outward Gifts*, *on the True Harmony of the Family*, *Be Maintained*, 1770–1772. He was able to give a Yearly Meeting to form the Society. He aided Moravian missionaries on the Pennsylvania frontier, in stopping the slave trade and in attempting to end slavery. He gave up his tailoring for more money than he could make back riding as a vanguard on foot. He ate no sugar, and wore simple clothes because fabric dyed by slave workers. While working he contracted smallpox in October 7, 1772. His faith was renewed when he was thirty. His death, was first published in 1847 and has been republished.

Woolsey, Theodore
Born in New York

RR →

Kem
(Robinson/BE)
February 1, 1984
4:00 p.m. *RR*

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: CEREMONY HONORING BLACK HISTORY MONTH
THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1984

Thank you, and welcome to the White House, the home that belongs to all Americans.

Today we mark the 58th Annual Black History Month, a celebration of the part black Americans have played in building our great country.

The story of black Americans is one of valor in the face of hardship. The first blacks were brought to America against their will, kidnapped by the thousands from their homelands. When they reached our country, they encountered prejudice and servitude.

Until only a few decades ago, black Americans lived lives that were separate and unequal. Most were taught in segregated schools. Too many could find only poor jobs, toiling for low wages. Blacks were barred from hotels and restaurants, made to use separate facilities, and even forced to drink at separate water fountains. In a Nation that proclaimed liberty and justice for all, too many black Americans were living with neither.

In the 1920's, Carter G. Woodson, a great black educator, came to realize that if black Americans were to regain their dignity, they would have to begin by regaining their past. He founded the Association for the Study of Afro-American Life and History. And in 1926, he launched the first Black History Month. In the years since, the ASALH and annual Black History Months have enriched our country by fostering a sense of pride among black Americans, and by teaching all of us about black

contributions to American life. And just yesterday, the U.S. Postal Service issued a Carter G. Woodson stamp as part of their Black Heritage Series.

During this black history month, we'll celebrate black contributions to commerce -- contributions like those made by Granville Woods, who helped to engineer ^{electrical railway systems} ~~the first subways~~ in our great cities. We'll remember great black lawyers, like Charles Hamilton Houston and William H. Hastie.

We'll honor black physicians like Dr. Daniel Hale Williams, who performed the first open-heart surgery in the world in 1893; ^{method of preserving} and physicians like Dr. Charles Drew, who discovered the ^{in banks for emergencies} blood plasma [^] ~~that has saved tens of thousands of lives.~~

This month, we'll honor the black Americans who have achieved so much in sports -- the courageous Jackie Robinson, the great Hank Aaron.

We'll celebrate the black musicians who combined elements of African and Western music to produce something completely new and distinctly American: jazz. And as we remember that Louis Armstrong, Duke Ellington, and so many other black musicians began their careers by playing in hotels where they were forbidden to take a room, we'll promise never to allow such injustice again.

This Black History Month will remind Americans that, again and again, blacks have taken up arms to defend our country with their courage and, in thousands of cases, their lives. In the Revolutionary War, some 5,000 black Americans joined the fight

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for independence. The first American to die in that war was named Crispus Attucks. He was black.

In this century, thousands of black Americans fought in World War I, World War II, Korea, and Viet Nam.

I must tell you that this Black History Month brings back a personal memory. ^{During the WWII} ~~In 1944~~, I narrated a film about black pilots trained at Tuskegee Institute. I remember how impressed I was by the skill and bravery of those fliers.

One of those brave men was Chappie James, who went on to become a great aviator and the first black four-star general in the Air Force. Just a few moments ago in the Oval Office, I had the privilege of presenting Tuskegee officials with a grant to help build the Chappie James Center for Aerospace Science and Health Education on the Tuskegee campus -- a fitting monument to a true patriot.

Hero in two wars, fighter against discrimination, champion of equal opportunity, believer in personal responsibility -- Chappie wore four stars on his shoulders and fifty stars in my heart. *Special greetings to Dorothy James, Chappie's wife, who's with us today.*

This month will remind us most of all of the great black struggle for equal rights. Just 13 weeks ago, it was my privilege to sign into law a national holiday marking the birthday of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. "I have a dream", Dr. King said, "that one day on the red hills of Georgia the sons of former slaves and the sons of former slaveowners will be able to sit down together at the table of brotherhood."

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Dr. King spent his life combatting bigotry so that his dream might come true. And he gave his life to that noble cause. This month, let us rededicate ourselves to that great dream of brotherhood.

The theme of Black History Month this year is "Black Americans and the Struggle for Excellence in Education." Our country has come a long way since the days when men and women were jailed for teaching blacks to read. Today black Americans are in virtually every school and university in the country, and they're breaking new ground in every field of endeavor. And black Americans like astronauts Guy Bluford and Ronald McNair, who's blasting off in the Space Shuttle tomorrow, are teaching black children -- and all our children -- to reach for the stars.

Martin Luther King once said that black Americans must, and I quote, "assert for all to hear and see a majestic sense of worth." This Black History Month will remind all of us that the story of black Americans adds up to just that: a truly majestic sense of worth.

Thank you, and God bless you all.

BLACK HISTORY *event*

WP 2/3/84



By Gerald Martineau—The Washington Post

Vice President Bush views a reproduction of the stamp honoring Carter G. Woodson, the "father of black history," as the White House commemorated Black History Month with remarks by President Reagan on gains against bias.

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