

DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 419 441

HE 031 212

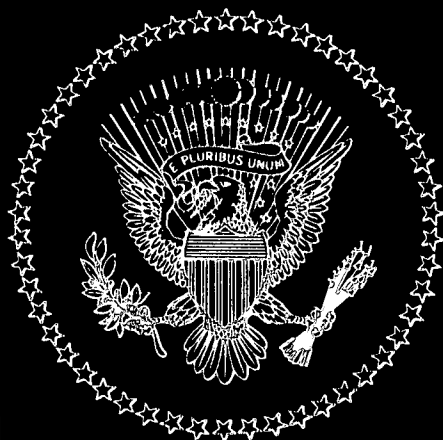
TITLE White House Initiative on Historically Black Colleges and Universities.
INSTITUTION Department of Education, Washington, DC.
PUB DATE 1997-00-00
NOTE 14p.
PUB TYPE Legal/Legislative/Regulatory Materials (090) -- Reports - Descriptive (141)
EDRS PRICE MF01/PC01 Plus Postage.
DESCRIPTORS *Black Colleges; *Federal Aid; *Government Role; *Government School Relationship; Higher Education; Public Agencies
IDENTIFIERS *White House Initiative on HBCUs

ABSTRACT

This booklet presents background information and a justification for this White House initiative on historically black colleges and universities (HBCUs). On November 1, 1993, President Bill Clinton signed Executive Order 12876 requiring for the first time that: (1) federal agencies set annual goals for the amount of funds to be awarded to HBCUs; (2) a senior level executive in each agency have oversight in implementing the order; and (3) the Office of Management and Budget be involved in monitoring implementation of the order. Additional information offers an historical perspective; discussion of the role of HBCUs as a national resource; explanation of the role of the president's Board of Advisors on Historically Black Colleges and Universities; consideration of the role of federal agencies, the private sector, and the Office of Personnel Management; a list of the 105 four- and two-year public and private institutions; and a list of the federal agencies supporting HBCUs under this executive order. (DB)

* Reproductions supplied by EDRS are the best that can be made *
* from the original document. *

White House Initiative on *Historically* *Black Colleges* *and Universities*



BEST COPY AVAILABLE

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
Office of Educational Research and Improvement
EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION
CENTER (ERIC)

☒ This document has been reproduced as
received from the person or organization
originating it.

☐ Minor changes have been made to
improve reproduction quality.

• Points of view or opinions stated in this
document do not necessarily represent
official OERI position or policy.



“Historically Black colleges and universities continue to play a vital role by adding to the diversity and caliber of the Nation’s higher education system. Furthermore, these institutions remind all Americans of our obligations to uphold the principles of justice and equality enshrined in our Constitution.”¹

President Bill Clinton

Greetings:

On behalf of the Clinton Administration, I am pleased to introduce you to the vision, mission and goals for the White House Initiative on Historically Black Colleges and Universities. Because we fully recognize and appreciate the role that these institutions and their alumni have played in this country's life, we are very committed to ensuring that the Federal Government does its part to support and strengthen them. We invite you to join us in support of these valuable institutions.

Catherine W. LeBlanc
Executive Director
White House Initiative on Historically
Black Colleges and Universities

WHITE HOUSE INITIATIVE ON HISTORICALLY BLACK COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Vision

The White House Initiative on Historically Black Colleges and Universities is a vehicle to ensure that historically black colleges and universities are model institutions of teaching, learning, research, and service, effectively educating diverse populations for the nation and the world.



Mission

To strengthen the capacity of historically black colleges and universities to provide excellence in education.

Goals

1. To be an effective advocate for historically black colleges and universities (HBCUs) in the public and private sectors;
2. To ensure that the HBCU perspective is incorporated in all policy making affecting institutions of higher learning.
3. To better position HBCUs and their contributions to American society in order to enhance their opportunities to attract funding from the federal and private sectors;
4. To strengthen the communication linkages between HBCUs and federal agencies to increase the number of contractual relationships;
5. To enhance current institutional capacities of HBCUs to compete for federal dollars through more effective technical assistance and information flow;
6. To encourage collaborations and partnerships among HBCUs and other organizations to produce the greatest leverage of federal and private dollars;
7. To seek greater alignment between an agency's goals and objectives and those of HBCUs.

The White House Initiative on Historically Black Colleges and Universities: A Historical Perspective

In 1980, President Jimmy Carter signed Executive Order 12232, which established a federal program "...to overcome the effects of discriminatory treatment and to strengthen and expand the capacity of historically black colleges and universities to provide quality education."²

This program was designed to provide a structured effort to help historically black colleges and universities (HBCUs) to access federally funded programs. Executive Orders were issued by President Ronald Reagan (Executive Order 12320) and President George Bush (Executive Order 12677). President Bush's Executive Order established a Presidential Advisory Board on Historically Black Colleges and Universities.

On November 1, 1993, President Bill Clinton signed Executive Order 12876 in order "...to advance the development of human potential, to strengthen the capacity of historically Black colleges and universities to provide quality education, and to increase opportunities to participate in and benefit from federal programs...."³



This Executive Order requires for the first time that:

1. Federal agencies set annual goals for the amount of funds to be awarded to HBCUs;
2. A senior level executive in each agency have oversight in implementing the Order; and,
3. The Office of Management and Budget be involved in monitoring implementation of the Order.

Historically Black Collages and Universities: A National Resource

The historically black colleges and universities are a source of accomplishment and great pride for the African American community as well as the entire Nation. The Higher Education Act of 1965, as amended, defines an HBCU as: "...any historically black college or university that was established prior to 1964, whose principal mission was, and is, the education of black Americans, and that is accredited by a nationally recognized accrediting agency or association determined by the Secretary [of Education] to be a reliable authority as to the quality of training offered or is, according to such an agency or association, making reasonable progress toward accreditation."⁴

The majority of the 105 HBCUs are located in the Southeastern states, the District of Columbia, and the Virgin Islands. They include 40 public four-year, 11 public two-year, 49 private four-year, and 5 private 2-year, institutions. Most are more than 100 years old with Cheyney University of Pennsylvania, founded in 1837, being the oldest of these institutions.

HBCUs offer all students, regardless of race, an opportunity to develop their skills and talents. These institutions train young people who go on to serve domestically and internationally in the professions as entrepreneurs and in the public and private sectors.

HBCUs enroll 16 percent of all African American students in higher education, although they constitute only 3 percent of America's 3,706 institutions of higher education. In 1995, these institutions matriculated 26 percent of all African American students enrolled in four-year colleges, awarded master's degrees and first-professional degrees to about 1 in 6 African American men and women, and awarded 27 percent of all baccalaureate degrees earned by African Americans nationwide.⁵

The historically black institutions of higher education are a national resource to be treasured, nurtured, and developed.

The President's Board of Advisors on Historically Black Colleges and Universities

The President's Board of Advisors on Historically Black Colleges and Universities advises the President and the Secretary of Education on strengthening these institutions. The Board also: issues an annual report to the President on HBCU participation in federal programs; advises the Secretary of Education on increasing the private sector role in strengthening HBCUs; reports to the President on how to increase the private sector

role in strengthening these institutions, particularly their institutional infrastructure, planning, development, and use of new technologies to ensure their long-term viability and enhancement; and advises on how HBCUs can achieve greater financial stability, including using the resources and experience of the private sector.

The Board's recommendations to the Secretary emphasize ways to support HBCUs' long-term development plans. It also makes recommendations on sources of alternative faculty talent for these institutions, particularly in the science and technology disciplines.

Federal Agencies

Thirty federal agencies participate under Executive Order 12876. These agencies enter into appropriate grants, contracts, or cooperative agreements and other arrangements with HBCUs to increase their ability to participate in federally sponsored programs.

The Executive Order requires that federal agencies produce two documents annually: The "Annual Federal Plan for Assistance to Historically Black Colleges and Universities," and an "Annual Performance Report."

Private Sector Involvement

In addition to active public involvement, the Executive Order encourages initiatives by the private sector to strengthen HBCUs. The goal of private sector involvement is to enhance the career prospects of HBCU graduates, and to increase the number of those graduates with degrees in science and technology.

The Office of Personnel Management

Executive order 12876 requires the Director of the Office of Personnel Management, in consultation with the Secretary of Education and the Secretary of Labor, to develop a program to improve the recruitment and participation of HBCU graduate and undergraduate students in federally funded programs.

Historically Black Colleges and Universities Participating Under Executive Order 12876

Listing of the 105 4- and 2-Year Public and Private Institutions

4-YEAR PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS (40)

STATE

Alabama A&M University	Alabama
Alabama State University	Alabama
University of Arkansas at Pine Bluff	Arkansas
University of the District of Columbia	District of Columbia
Delaware State University	Delaware
Florida A&M University	Florida
Albany State University	Georgia
Fort Valley State University	Georgia
Savannah State University	Georgia
Kentucky State University	Kentucky
Grambling State University	Louisiana
Southern University A&M College	Louisiana
Southern University at New Orleans	Louisiana
Bowie State University	Maryland
Coppin State College	Maryland
Morgan State University	Maryland
University of Maryland Eastern Shore	Maryland
Alcorn State University	Mississippi
Jackson State University	Mississippi
Mississippi Valley State University	Mississippi
Harris-Stowe State College	Missouri
Lincoln University	Missouri
Elizabeth City State University	North Carolina
Fayetteville State University	North Carolina
North Carolina A&T State University	North Carolina
North Carolina Central University	North Carolina
Winston-Salem State University	North Carolina
Central State University	Ohio
Langston University	Oklahoma
Cheyney State University	Pennsylvania
Lincoln University	Pennsylvania
South Carolina State University	South Carolina
Tennessee State University	Tennessee
Prairie View A&M University	Texas
Texas Southern University	Texas

Listing of the 105 4- and 2-Year Public and Private Institutions (cont.)

4-YEAR PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS (cont.)

	STATE
Norfolk State University	Virginia
Virginia State University	Virginia
Bluefield State College	West Virginia
West Virginia State University	West Virginia
University of the Virgin Islands	U.S. Virgin Islands

4-YEAR PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS (49)

	STATE
Miles College	Alabama
Oakwood College	Alabama
Selma University	Alabama
Stillman College	Alabama
Talladega College	Alabama
Tuskegee University	Alabama
Arkansas Baptist College	Arkansas
Philander Smith College	Arkansas
Howard University	District of Columbia
Bethune-Cookman College	Florida
Edward Waters College	Florida
Florida Memorial College	Florida
Clark Atlanta University	Georgia
Interdenominational Theological Center	Georgia
Morehouse College	Georgia
Morehouse School of Medicine	Georgia
Morris Brown College	Georgia
Paine College	Georgia
Spelman College	Georgia
Dillard University	Louisiana
Xavier University	Louisiana
Rust College	Mississippi
Tougaloo College	Mississippi
Barber-Scotia College	North Carolina
Bennett College	North Carolina
Johnson C. Smith University	North Carolina
Livingstone College	North Carolina
Shaw University	North Carolina
St. Augustine's College	North Carolina
Wilberforce University	Ohio
Allen University	South Carolina
Benedict College	South Carolina
Claflin College	South Carolina
Morris College	South Carolina
Voorhees College	South Carolina

Listing of the 105 4- and 2-Year Public and Private Institutions (cont.)

4-YEAR PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS (cont.)

	STATE
Fisk University	Tennessee
Knoxville College	Tennessee
Lane College	Tennessee
Lemoyne-Owen College	Tennessee
Meharry Medical College	Tennessee
Huston-Tillotson College	Texas
Jarvis Christian College	Texas
Paul Quinn College	Texas
Southwestern Christian College	Texas
Texas College	Texas
Wiley College	Texas
Hampton University	Virginia
St. Paul's College	Virginia
Virginia Union University	Virginia

2-YEAR PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS (11)

	STATE
Bishop State Community College	Alabama
Fredd State Technical College	Alabama
Gadsden State Community College, Valley Street Campus	Alabama
J.F. Drake Technical College	Alabama
Lawson State Community College	Alabama
Trenholm State Technical College	Alabama
Southern University at Shreveport	Louisiana
Coahoma Community College	Mississippi
Hinds Community College	Mississippi
Denmark Technical College	South Carolina
St. Philip's College	Texas

2-YEAR PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS (5)

	STATE
Concordia College	Alabama
Shorter College	Arkansas
Lewis College of Business	Michigan
Mary Holmes College	Mississippi
Clinton Junior College	South Carolina

Federal Agencies Supporting HBCUs Under Executive Order 12876

U.S. Departments of:	Agency for International Development
Agriculture	Appalachian Regional Commission
Commerce	Central Intelligence Agency
Defense	Corporation for National Service
Education	Environmental Protection Agency
Energy	Equal Employment Opportunity
Health and Human Services	Commission
Housing and Urban Development	National Aeronautics and Space
The Interior	Administration
Justice	National Credit Union Administration
Labor	National Endowment for the Arts
State	National Endowment for the Humanities
Transportation	National Science Foundation
The Treasury	Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Veterans Affairs	Office of Personnel Management
	Small Business Administration
	Social Security Administration
	United States Information Agency

For further information, please contact:

U.S. Department of Education
The White House Initiative on
Historically Black Colleges and Universities
600 Independence Avenue, S.W.
The Portals Building, Suite 605
Washington, D.C. 20202-5120
Telephone: 202/708-8667
Fax: 202/708-7872

Notes

¹Proclamation 6594 of September 21, 1993, by President Bill Clinton, National Historically Black Colleges Week, 1993 (FR Doc. 93-13636, filed 9-22-93).

²Executive Order 12232, Federal Register, Vol. 45, No. 157, Tuesday, August 12, 1980.

³Executive Order 12876, Federal Register, Vol. 58, No. 212, Thursday, November 4, 1993. Participants at the signing: (left to right) Alexis Herman, Assistant to the President and Director of Public Liaison; Secretary of Education Richard W. Riley; Catherine W. LeBlanc, Executive Director, White House Initiative on Historically Black Colleges and Universities; Vice President Gore; President Clinton; William H. Gray, President and Chief Executive Officer, United Negro College Fund; Dr. Lloyd V. Hackley, Chancellor, Fayetteville State University, and Chairman, President's Board of Advisors on Historically Black Colleges and Universities; and Dr. Samuel L. Myers, President, National Association for Equal Opportunity in Higher Education.

⁴20 USC 1061 (2), Title III of the Higher Education Act of 1965.

⁵Compiled from the Digest of Education Statistics 1997, U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics.



BEST COPY AVAILABLE



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
Office of Educational Research and Improvement (OERI)
Educational Resources Information Center (ERIC)



NOTICE

REPRODUCTION BASIS

☐

This document is covered by a signed "Reproduction Release (Blanket)" form (on file within the ERIC system), encompassing all or classes of documents from its source organization and, therefore, does not require a "Specific Document" Release form.

☒

This document is Federally-funded, or carries its own permission to reproduce, or is otherwise in the public domain and, therefore, may be reproduced by ERIC without a signed Reproduction Release form (either "Specific Document" or "Blanket").