First Regular Session Seventy-first General Assembly STATE OF COLORADO

REVISED

LLS NO. R17-0838.01 Erin Enders x3205

SJR17-020

SENATE SPONSORSHIP

Williams A.,

HOUSE SPONSORSHIP

Jackson,

Senate Committees

House Committees

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 17-020

| 101 | CONCERNING DESIGNATING THE FOURTH THURSDAY IN MARCH AS |
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| 102 | "TUSKEGEE AIRMEN COMMEMORATION DAY". |

WHEREAS, Prior to World War II, African Americans had very
 limited roles in the defense of the nation and no role in military aviation;

3 and

WHEREAS, The United States Army War College issued a grossly
inaccurate and disparaging "Official Report" in 1925 with the intent to
relegate African Americans to menial duty positions in the military; and

WHEREAS, More African Americans were receiving higher
education by the time the United States was drawn into World War II, and
therefore many were aspiring to more meaningful jobs in the military,
including the role of airplane pilot; and





WHEREAS, The rapid expansion of aircraft production to meet
 the demand for air power during World War II in turn created a greater
 need for military pilots; and

WHEREAS, The public outcry from the African American
population, African American media, and fair-minded people of all races
resulted in the United States War Department extending the opportunity
to fly airplanes to all military members, regardless of race; and

8 WHEREAS, The War Department's Civilian Pilot Training (CPT) 9 Program authorized colleges and universities to train civilian students to 10 increase the number of civilian pilots, thus contributing to military 11 preparedness; and

WHEREAS, The Tuskegee Institute in Alabama was one of six
African American colleges and universities chosen to participate in the
CPT Program, and helped open the door for the first African American
military pilots; and

- WHEREAS, In 1942, five men received the silver wings of Army
 Air Force pilots and were the first African Americans to qualify as
 military pilots in any branch of the Unites States Armed Forces; and
- WHEREAS, By the end of World War II, almost 1,000 African
 Americans had won their silver wings at Tuskegee Army Air Field, and
 almost half of those African Americans went on to serve the country in
 the European and Mediterranean theaters as combat mission fighter
 pilots; and

WHEREAS, The Tuskegee Airmen flew more than 15,000 sorties;
destroyed over 1,000 German aircraft; received hundreds of Air Medals
and more than 150 Distinguished Flying Crosses; and lost very few
bomber aircraft to enemy air action during escort missions; and

- WHEREAS, The outstanding performance record of the Tuskegee
 Airmen was unprecedented in military aviation history, thus disproving
 every adverse, prejudiced contention barring African Americans from
 becoming pilots prior to World War II; and
- 32 WHEREAS, The Tuskegee Airmen overcame segregation and 33 prejudice to become one of the most prestigious, decorated, and respected

- 1 fighting groups of World War II; and
- WHEREAS, Nineteen documented original Tuskegee Airmen have
 direct connections in the State of Colorado; now, therefore,
- 4 Be It Resolved by the Senate of the Seventy-first General Assembly 5 of the State of Colorado, the House of Representatives concurring herein:

6 That we, the General Assembly, in recognition of the Tuskegee 7 Airmen's heroic efforts, designate the fourth Thursday in March 8 "Tuskegee Airmen Commemoration Day", March being a special month 9 for the Tuskegee Airmen as it was the month that the first cadets received 10 their silver wings; the first maintenance crew began training at Chanute Field, IL; the first Pursuit Squadron (The 99th) was activated; and 11 President George W. Bush, in 2007, presented the Congressional Gold 12 13 Medal to the Tuskegee Airmen.

Be It Further Resolved, That copies of this Joint Resolution be sent
 to Tuskegee University and the Organization of Black Aerospace
 Professionals.