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HEARING

BEFORE THE

SUBCOMMITTEE ON PARKS AND RECREATION

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON

INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS

UNITED STATES SENATE

NINETY-SECOND CONGRESS

SECOND SESSION

ON

S. 3662

TO PROVIDE FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE
TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK,
AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

SEPTEMBER 27, 1972

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CONTENTS

| | Page |
|--------------------------|------|
| S. 3662----- | 2 |
| Department reports:----- | |
| Budget----- | 6 |
| Interior----- | 5 |

STATEMENTS

| | |
|---|--------|
| Allen, Hon. James B., a U.S. Senator from the State of Alabama----- | 6, 9 |
| Memorandum----- | 10 |
| Andrews, Hon. Elizabeth B., a U.S. Representative in Congress from the State of Alabama----- | 15, 17 |
| Chavis, Dr. John, professor, Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Ala., accompanied by Ed Price----- | 36 |
| Davenport, Lawrence F., Vice President, Office of Development, Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Ala----- | 30, 32 |
| DeForrest, Robert A., executive vice president, Afro-American Bicentennial Corp., Washington, D.C.----- | 39 |
| Hulett, Stanley W., Acting Director, National Park Service, Department of the Interior, accompanied by Robert M. Utley, Director, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation----- | 20 |
| Nichols, Hon. Bill, a U.S. Representative in Congress from the State of Alabama----- | 19 |
| Patterson, Dr. Frederick D., president-emeritus, Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Ala.; president, Moton Memorial Foundation----- | 24 |
| Sparkman, Hon. John A., a U.S. Senator from the State of Alabama----- | 12, 14 |

COMMUNICATIONS

| | |
|---|----|
| Foster, L. H., president, Tuskegee Institute: Letter to Congresswoman Elizabeth Andrews, dated September 6, 1972----- | 18 |
| Gaston, A. G., A. G. Gaston Interests, Birmingham, Ala.: Letter to Senator Allen, dated September 15, 1972----- | 7 |
| James, Daniel, Jr., major general, U.S., Air Force: Letter to Senator Bible, dated September 27, 1972----- | 29 |

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

| | |
|--|----|
| "Interior Launchers Program To Identify Historic Places Associated With Blacks," Department of the Interior news release of August 27, 1972----- | 40 |
|--|----|

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1972

U.S. SENATE,
SUBCOMMITTEE ON PARKS AND RECREATION
OF THE COMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS,
Washington, D.C.

The subcommittee met, pursuant to notice, at 10 a.m. in room 3110, New Senate Office Building, Hon. Alan Bible, presiding.

Present: Senators Bible and Fannin.

Senator BIBLE. The hearing will come to order.

Staff members present: Jerry Verkler, staff director; Bernard Hartung, professional staff member; and Tom Nelson, assistant minority counsel.

The hearing this morning is on the Tuskegee National Historical Park in the State of Alabama.

This is an open public hearing before the Subcommittee on Parks and Recreation to take testimony from witnesses on S. 3662, to establish the Tuskegee Institute National Historical Park in the State of Alabama.

Unlike that of many historic places, the significance of Tuskegee Institute does not lie only in the past. Continuity at Tuskegee is evidenced physically by the campus, 12 buildings of which date from the early decades of the school. Included are the home of Booker T. Washington and student-built dormitories and structures housing classrooms, industrial education facilities, and administrative offices.

There being no objection, I shall order the text of S. 3662 and administration reports be placed in the record at this point.

(The documents referred to follow:)

(1)

S. 3662

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JUNE 1, 1972

Mr. ALLEN (for himself and Mr. SPARKMAN) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs

A BILL

To provide for the establishment of the Tuskegee Institute National Historical Park, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the Congress finds Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Ala-
4 bama, to be of national importance in illustrating the ad-
5 vancement of education for black Americans under the lead-
6 ership of such men as Booker T. Washington, its founder,
7 and George Washington Carver, the noted agricultural
8 scientist.

9 Therefore, in order to preserve and interpret to the pub-
10 lic the historic properties at and near Tuskegee Institute, the
11 Secretary of the Interior (hereinafter referred to as the

1 "Secretary") is authorized to establish the Tuskegee Insti-
2 tute National Historical Park. The park shall be comprised
3 of those lands and buildings on or adjacent to the Tuskegee
4 Institute campus that the Secretary, in his discretion, deems
5 to be of historical and cultural significance. The Secretary
6 shall establish the park by publication of a notice to that
7 effect in the Federal Register, when he deems it advisable.

8 SEC. 2. The Secretary is authorized to acquire lands and
9 personal property within the boundaries of the park by dona-
10 tion, purchase with donated or appropriated funds, or ex-
11 change.

12 SEC. 3. The Secretary is authorized to enter into co-
13 operative agreements with the owners of real and personal
14 property within the boundaries of the park to assist in the
15 interpretation and preservation of those properties. These
16 agreements shall contain, but shall not be limited to, a
17 provision that the Secretary, through the National Park
18 Service, shall have right to access at all reasonable times to
19 all public portions of the lands within the boundaries of
20 the park for the purpose of interpreting the park to visitors,
21 a provision that no substantive changes or alterations shall
22 be made in the buildings and grounds except by mutual
23 consent, and a provision that the subject matter and method
24 of interpretation shall be determined by mutual consent.

1 SEC. 4. The Secretary is authorized to render financial
2 and technical assistance to the owners of real and personal
3 property within the boundaries of the park to aid in the in-
4 terpretation and preservation of the park's unique historical
5 and cultural features.

6 SEC. 5. The Secretary is authorized to construct on a
7 portion of the land which he has acquired pursuant to his
8 authority in section 2 of this Act those administrative facil-
9 ities which he deems advisable and a visitors center for
10 the interpretation of the historical and cultural features of
11 the park.

12 SEC. 6. The park shall be administered by the Secretary
13 in accordance with the Act of August 25, 1916 (39 Stat.
14 535; 16 U.S.C. 1, 2-4), as amended and supplemented, and
15 the Act of August 21, 1935 (49 Stat. 666; 16 U.S.C. 461-
16 467), as amended.

17 SEC. 7. There are authorized to be appropriated sums
18 necessary to carry out the purposes of this Act.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C., September 26, 1972.

HON. HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: We respond to the Committee's request for a report on S. 3662, a bill "To provide for the establishment of the Tuskegee Institute National Historical Park, and for other purposes."

We recommend that the Committee defer consideration of S. 3662 until such time as the Department has been able to prepare a detailed study concerning the establishment of a Tuskegee Institute National Historical Park.

S. 3662 would authorize the Secretary to establish the Tuskegee Institute National Historical Park, comprising those lands and buildings on or adjacent to the Tuskegee Institute campus that the Secretary deems to be of historical and cultural significance. The Secretary would be authorized to acquire lands and personal property in the park by donation, purchase, or exchange, and he is specifically authorized to construct administrative facilities and a visitors center on these lands. He would further be authorized to enter into cooperative agreements with owners of real and personal property within the park to aid them in the interpretation and preservation of their properties, and to give them financial and technical assistance for these purposes. The cooperative agreements would be required to provide that the National Park Service would have right of access at all reasonable times to all public portions of the lands within the park to interpret it to visitors, and would also be required to provide that changes in buildings and grounds, as well as choice of the subject matter and method of interpretation, would have to be determined by consent of both owners of property within the park and the National Park Service. The bill provides that the park would be administered by the Secretary in accord with the Acts of August 25, 1916, and August 21, 1935, as amended or supplemented, and would authorize appropriation of sums necessary to carry out the purposes of the Act.

In 1881, Booker T. Washington was asked by citizens of Tuskegee, Alabama, to start a normal school for Negroes chartered by the State of Alabama. Beginning with minimal State funds and no physical facilities, the school implemented a program of industrial and vocational education in which students assisted in the construction of campus buildings, raised their own crops and livestock, and learned practical skills to better their economic condition. In 1896 George Washington Carver came to Tuskegee, where he carried out his noted work in agricultural science. By the time of Washington's death in 1915, the school was the leader in agricultural and industrial training for the Negro. These facilities, now supplemented by other structures to meet modern educational needs, are still in use by the Institute.

The national historical significance of Tuskegee Institute was recognized in 1965 when it was designated a national historic landmark. Still present on the Tuskegee campus are a number of early student-built structures and "The Oaks," the home of Booker T. Washington.

The Department believes that sites commemorating and interpreting the history of black education are appropriate additions to the National Park System. The Tuskegee Institute is a promising candidate for interpreting this historical theme. We are unable, however, to comment on the specific proposal contained in S. 3662 at this time, since we have not had an opportunity to carry out the studies of suitability and feasibility, or draw up the specific plans upon which our comments would have to be based. We recommend, therefore, that the Congress defer consideration of the proposed Tuskegee Institute National Historical Park until the Department has had an opportunity to complete the scheduled studies of the Tuskegee Institute site.

The Office of Management and Budget has advised that there is no objection to the presentation of this report from the standpoint of the Administration's program.

Sincerely yours,

NATHANIEL P. REED,
Assistant Secretary of the Interior.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
Office of Management and Budget,
Washington, D.C., September 25, 1972.

HON. HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, U.S. Senate, Washington,
D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: This is in response to your request of September 8, 1972, for the views of the Office of Management and Budget on S. 3662, a bill "To provide for the establishment of the Tuskegee Institute National Historic Park, and for other purposes."

The Office of Management and Budget concurs in the views of the Department of the Interior in its report on S. 3662, and accordingly recommends that action on the bill be deferred.

Sincerely,

WILFRED H. ROMMEL,
Assistant Director for Legislative Reference.

Senator BIBLE. Our first witness this morning is the very distinguished U.S. Senator from the State of Alabama, Senator James B. Allen.

Senator, happy to recognize you.

**STATEMENT OF HON. JAMES B. ALLEN, A U.S. SENATOR FROM THE
STATE OF ALABAMA**

Senator ALLEN. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator Sparkman will be here in just a few moments.

Senator BIBLE. We will be very happy to hear from you.

Senator ALLEN. I had intended, of course, that he lead off.

Senator BIBLE. Well, if he was here at the strike of the clock he would have been number one. Since he wasn't here we will hear you, and then we will hear Senator Sparkman.

Senator ALLEN. I will proceed, and then when he comes in he can pick up.

Mr. Chairman, I deeply appreciate the opportunity to appear before your subcommittee this morning to testify in behalf of S. 3662, a bill introduced by Senator Sparkman and me to establish the Tuskegee National Historical Park.

I also want to take this opportunity to express my personal appreciation to you, Mr. Chairman, for holding a hearing on this bill, particularly inasmuch as we are in the hectic, closing days of the 92d Congress.

For all of those present today, I should like to point out that Senator Alan Bible, the chairman, is taking time out of an awfully busy schedule to give S. 3662 a committee airing. When this bill becomes law—and we feel it will in time—it will be due, in large measure, to the kindness, generosity, and the understanding of the senior Senator from Nevada, the distinguished chairman. We are indeed most grateful to you for affording us this opportunity to present the case in support of adding Tuskegee Institute to the National Park System.

Before I address myself to the provisions of S. 3662, I should like to pay tribute to the representatives of Tuskegee Institute who are here today to testify in behalf of this bill. I am, of course, speaking of Mr. Lawrence Davenport, vice president for development, Tuskegee Institute; Dr. F. D. Patterson, president emeritus of Tuskegee Institute—a distinguished educator, Mr. Chairman, I might add, an educator and a good friend that I have known for several decades, and had the pleas-

ure of working with him while he was president of Tuskegee, and I was in the Alabama State Senate, and he has a great record as an educator, and has done a tremendous job as president of the Tuskegee Institute and I deeply appreciate his appearance here today as a witness. He is a member of the board of trustees and currently president of the Robert Moton Foundation. We have also Dr. John Chavis, director of behavioral science and research studies, Tuskegee Institute. We also have with us Dr. F. T. McQueen, Tuskegee Institute's associate director of institutional development for Federal relations, who will not testify, but he is present. I also have Mr. Ed Price of Tuskegee, who has served as the superintendent of buildings and grounds at the institute, and is familiar with the buildings and facilities there at the college.

Senator BIBLE. We are very happy to have each of you gentlemen here with us today.

Senator ALLEN. These gentlemen are here in Washington today because they want you to know how deeply interested and involved they are in preserving the rich historical heritage of Tuskegee Institute. I might add parenthetically, Mr. Chairman, that Gen. Daniel James has called us and said that his statement in support of S. 3662 would be delivered to the committee room this morning prior to the conclusion of the hearing. General James is a graduate of Tuskegee Institute, and is vitally interested in the passage of this bill.

I also introduce and ask that it be included at the conclusion of my remarks a letter from the Honorable A. G. Gaston, an outstanding black businessman of Birmingham, and he is also a member of the Tuskegee Institute Board of Trustees.

Senator BIBLE. Without objection, that will be the order.

(The letter referred to follows:)

A. G. GASTON INTERESTS,
Birmingham, Ala., September 15, 1972.

Senator JAMES B. ALLEN,
*Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.*

MY DEAR SENATOR: I would like to add my personal appreciation for your part in the sponsoring of bill S. 3662 to provide for the establishment of the Tuskegee Institute National Historical Park.

As a Trustee of Tuskegee Institute and a black businessman of Alabama who has long been closely associated with Tuskegee Institute, and who has known Booker T. Washington and George Washington Carver personally and their great influence for good through Tuskegee Institute, the establishment of such a park is very close to my heart.

I heartily endorse this bill and personally urge that you use your influence in behalf of the bills before congress to provide for the establishment of the Tuskegee Institute National Historical Park.

Thank you again for introducing this bill.

Sincerely,

A. G. GASTON.

Senator ALLEN. Now, these gentlemen that are here today are deeply interested in and involved, seeking to preserve the rich historical heritage of Tuskegee Institute. They are learned men who believe in what they are doing. They are men dedicated to the task of seeing the Tuskegee Institute National Park become a reality, and I commend their testimony to you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman, I do not want to impinge upon the valuable time of the committee and, therefore, I shall not go into a detailed explanation

tion of S. 3662. My brief remarks will be addressed to its most praiseworthy objective.

Appended to my prepared remarks is a memorandum concerning the historical and contemporary values of Tuskegee Institute, which I should like to be made a part of the printed record of the hearings on the bill.

Senator BIBLE. Without objection, that will be done.

Senator ALLEN. The memorandum also sets forth the roles which will be played by the National Park Service in partnership with Tuskegee Institute upon enactment of S. 3662.

Senator ALLEN. As you know, under the National Historic Sites Act of 1935, the Secretary of Interior may enter into cooperative agreements with public or private agencies for the preservation and interpretation of historical areas in non-Federal ownership. Under such an agreement, the national significance of Tuskegee Institute has already been attested to by its designation as a National Historic Landmark, and we want to go one step further and make it a National Historic Park. Yet this honor has brought with it no funds for historic preservation or interpretation.

This world-famous educational institution was established in 1881 by the renowned educator, Booker T. Washington. Beginning with little money and no physical facilities, this fabulous man inaugurated a program of industrial and vocational education designed to ameliorate the economic condition of the Negro. As others will no doubt point out today, the first brick buildings at Tuskegee Institute were built by the students themselves. They subsequently manufactured bricks for other buildings and for public sale. This "learning by doing" approach was carried over into agricultural education on the campus where students raised their own crops and livestock.

In its second decade, Tuskegee Institute acquired a teacher who would become as famous as its distinguished founder. In 1896, George Washington Carver came to Tuskegee to take charge of an agricultural experiment station to be run in connection with the school's agricultural department. Here George Washington Carver carried out his eminent and celebrated work in agricultural science until his death in 1943.

Mr. Chairman, there is not now any program or any means to preserve the rich history of Tuskegee Institute—the contributions of Washington Carver and other historic resources which have been collected and preserved by the school since 1889.

In 9 short years, this magnificent educational institution will celebrate its 100th anniversary. What could be more fitting for this milestone than for the Congress of the United States to enact legislation which will insure that these precious historical resources will be intact at that time?

With action by the Congress in the near future, the preservation and interpretation of Tuskegee Institute by the National Park Service could soon begin. Between now and 1981, much of the work of site identification, preservation and restoration, and construction of a visitor center would be done in time for a centennial celebration worthy of this most integral part of our American heritage.

Mr. Chairman, I respectfully urge approval of S. 3662 to establish the Tuskegee Institute National Historical Park.

Senator BIBLE. That is a very, very fine statement, Senator, and I commend both you and Senator Sparkman for your vision in introducing this bill in 1972, pointing toward the implementation, because it will take dollars, obviously, to make this proposal worthwhile, and it is desirable, and we will go into it very, very carefully.

Now, I welcome you to stay and share a seat here at the committee table, or out in the audience, whichever you prefer, and I have no questions of you.

We will try to develop as thorough a record as we can this morning, and the eminence of the Alabama Senator is evidenced because this bill was only introduced on June 1, 1972. I think this is almost an all-time record for this committee to get down to hearings this soon, and we will hold the administration's feet to the fire to get their position, and we will hear from them later. I commend each of you for your work and your vision in bringing what appears to be a very worthwhile project to the attention of the committee.

Senator ALLEN. I think, Mr. Chairman, as I stated at the outset, we had planned to start with the testimony of my distinguished senior colleague, Mr. Sparkman. On account of the chairman's desire to start exactly at 10 o'clock, I did proceed.

Senator BIBLE. You paid him the proper amenities, and I apologize in starting right on the dot, because I want to get a full record and I want to get it as quickly as I can. I know Senator Sparkman will understand that.

Senator ALLEN. Thank you.

(Senator Allen's prepared statement and memorandum referred to follows:)

STATEMENT OF HON. JAMES B. ALLEN, A U.S. SENATOR FROM THE STATE
OF ALABAMA

Mr. Chairman, I deeply appreciate the opportunity to appear before your Subcommittee this morning to testify in behalf of S. 3662, a bill introduced by Senator Sparkman and me to establish the Tuskegee National Historical Park.

I also want to take this opportunity to express my personal appreciation to you, Mr. Chairman, for holding a hearing on this bill, particularly inasmuch as we are now in the hectic, closing days of the 92nd Congress.

For all of those present today, I should like to point out that Senator Alan Bible is taking time out of an awfully busy schedule to give S. 3662 a committee airing. When this bill becomes law—and it will—it will be due, in large measure, to the kindness, generosity and the understanding of the Senior Senator from Nevada. We are indeed most grateful to you for affording us this opportunity to present the case in support of adding Tuskegee Institute to the National Park System.

Before I address myself to the provisions of S. 3662, I should like to pay tribute to the representatives of Tuskegee Institute who are here today to testify in behalf of this bill. I am, of course, speaking of Mr. Lawrence Davenport, Vice President for Development, Tuskegee Institute; Dr. F. D. Patterson, President-emeritus of Tuskegee Institute, a member of the Board of Trustees and currently President of the Robert Moton Foundation; and Dr. John Chavis, Director of Behavioral Science and Research Studies, Tuskegee Institute. We also have with us Dr. F. T. McQueen, Tuskegee's Institute's Associate Director of Institutional Development for Federal Relations.

These gentlemen are here in Washington today because they want you to know how deeply interested and involved they are in preserving the rich historical heritage of Tuskegee Institute. They are learned men who believe in what they are doing. They are men dedicated to the task of seeing the Tuskegee Institute National Park become a reality. I commend their testimonies to you.

Mr. Chairman, I do not want to impinge upon the valuable time of the Committee and, therefore, I shall not go into a detailed explanation of S. 3662. My brief remarks will be addressed to its most praiseworthy objective.

Appended to my prepared remarks is a memorandum concerning the historical and contemporary values of Tuskegee Institute, which I should like to be made a part of the printed record of the hearings on the bill. The memorandum also sets forth the roles which will be played by the National Park Service in partnership with Tuskegee Institute upon enactment of S. 3662.

As you know, under the National Historic Sites Act of 1935, the Secretary of Interior may enter into cooperative agreements with public or private agencies for the preservation and interpretation of historical areas in non-Federal ownership. Under such an agreement, the national significance of Tuskegee Institute has already been attested to by its designation as a National Historic Landmark. Yet this honor has brought with it no funds for historic preservation or interpretation.

This world famous educational institution was established in 1881 by the renowned educator, Booker T. Washington. Beginning with little money and no physical facilities, this fabulous man inaugurated a program of industrial and vocational education designed to ameliorate the economic condition of the Negro. As others no doubt will point out today, the first brick buildings at Tuskegee Institute were built by the students themselves. They subsequently manufactured bricks for other buildings and for public sale. This "learning by doing" approach was carried over into agricultural education on the campus where students raised their own crops and livestock.

In its second decade, Tuskegee Institute acquired a teacher who would become as famous as its distinguished founder. In 1896, George Washington Carver came to Tuskegee to take charge of an agricultural experiment station to be run in connection with the school's agricultural department. Here George Washington Carver carried out his eminent and celebrated work in agricultural science until his death in 1943.

Mr. Chairman, there is not now any program or any means to preserve the rich history of Tuskegee Institute—the contributions of Washington and Carver and other historic resources which have been collected and preserved by the school since 1889.

In nine short years, this magnificent educational institution will celebrate its 100th anniversary. What could be more fitting for this milestone than for the Congress of the United States to enact legislation which will insure that these precious historical resources will be intact at that time?

With action by the Congress in the near future, the preservation and interpretation of Tuskegee Institute by the National Park Service could soon begin. Between now and 1981, much of the work of site identification, preservation and restoration, and construction of a visitor center would be done in time for a centennial celebration worthy of this most integral part of our American heritage.

Mr. Chairman, I respectfully urge approval of S. 3662 to establish the Tuskegee Institute National Historical Park.

MEMORANDUM BY SENATOR JAMES B. ALLEN CONCERNING TUSKEGEE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK BILL (S. 3662)

Tuskegee Institute was established in 1881. Its founder was Booker T. Washington who put into practice a program of industrial and vocational education to ameliorate the economic condition of the Negro.

In its second decade, Tuskegee acquired a teacher who would become as famous as its founder. George Washington Carver came to Tuskegee in 1896 to take charge of an agricultural experiment station to be run in connection with the school's agricultural department. Here Carver carried out his noted work in agricultural science until his death in 1943.

Unlike that of many historic places, the significance of Tuskegee Institute does not lie only in the past. It is an ongoing institution.

Continuity at Tuskegee is evidenced physically by the campus, 13 buildings of which date from the early decades of the school. Included are the home of Booker T. Washington and student-built dormitories and structures housing classrooms, industrial educational facilities, and administrative offices. The continued use by students, faculty, and staff of many of these buildings is the best form of historic preservation and "living history," and is entirely in keeping with this proposal for National Park Service involvement at Tuskegee Institute. The Booker T. Washington Monument, a symbolic statue by Charles Keck;

the Carver Museum, with exhibits pertaining to Carver's work; and the graves of Washington and Carver further reflect Tuskegee's past.

Other significant historic resources at Tuskegee are the Booker T. Washington and the Negro History Collections. Since 1889 the Institute has collected, preserved, and disseminated information on the Negro in America and Africa. Photographs, letters and documents, manuscripts, rare books, reports, and other materials are made available to scholars visiting from this Nation and abroad. Since funds for staffing and preservation have not kept pace with the growth of these resources, it is hoped that means may be found to inventory, house, and administer the collections in a manner befitting their importance.

Apart from its historical values, Tuskegee has become noted worldwide for its creative and practical approaches to the solution of basic problems of mankind. The Institute presents a program from which emanates a spirit many people desire to experience. In many important ways, this is a national shrine of international repute.

Tuskegee Institute serves comprehensively. Though it is a fully accredited university of distinction, it maintains a commitment to serve the disadvantaged. To develop a national historic park here, therefore, is to serve the "man lowest down" as well as educators of the highest order.

S. 3662 envisions the National Park Service playing three roles in partnership with Tuskegee Institute:

1. It will participate in a rational program of preservation-commemoration and modern development carried out by relevant public agencies and private groups. In addition to the Institute and the Service, such agencies and groups may include the City of Tuskegee, the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, the Department of Housing and Urban Development (through the local Model Cities program), and private philanthropy.

2. It will develop and operate those historic and commemorative features that fall within its capabilities and authorities. Service attention would focus on a new George Washington Carver Visitor Center and Museum, "The Oaks" (the home of Booker T. Washington), and the Varner-Alexander house, an antebellum mansion adjacent to the campus illustrative of the "Old South."

3. It will offer technical advice and assistance and such funds as may be provided for the preservation and restoration of such other buildings as may be designated historic.

The National Park System now contains no sites whose primary value lies in illustrating the story of education in America. The significant role of black Americans in our history is the principal theme at three areas administered by the National Park Service; the Frederick Douglass Home in Washington, D.C., Booker T. Washington National Monument in Virginia, and George Washington Carver National Monument in Missouri. Yet none of these sites are fully illustrative of the achievements of the men they honor, Douglass's home being his residence in later life and the Washington and Carver monuments their birthplaces. One place that above all others demonstrates black achievement—and achievement in the important, now unrepresented theme of education—is Tuskegee Institute.

The national significance of Tuskegee Institute has been attested to by its designation as a National Historic Landmark. Yet this honor has brought with it no funds for historic preservation or interpretation. Tuskegee is a privately supported functioning educational institution, and suffers the same difficulties in fund-raising as any private institution. Money must be spent for education. Meanwhile, the history here is gradually being lost. Old buildings are harder to maintain. People have forgotten the place where the first brickyard and lumbermill were; they don't know what the campus looked like when Booker T. Washington had been here ten years; they will never know, perhaps, that three United States Presidents have visited Tuskegee Institute. Those who do know or who can remember are becoming fewer. Old areas of the campus are being torn up for new construction. The Institute is forced to use most of Booker T. Washington's home for offices.

There is a danger that little will be left in nine years when Tuskegee Institute will celebrate its 100th anniversary as a force in the lives of Negro people—and as a national heritage for all Americans.

With downtown renewal being planned by the City of Tuskegee under its Model Cities program, the building where Booker T. Washington's wife founded the first "Mothers' Club" and Booker T. Washington himself established a night school for adults—local examples of Tuskegee Institute's earliest outreach pro-

grams—will be demolished unless funds to preserve them can be obtained. This and other community sites—like that of the railroad station when President McKinley's train arrived when he visited Tuskegee Institute—will be lost.

Because there is no center where visitors may come to see exhibits (and no money to develop them) that depict the early days when Tuskegee Institute and the community shared experiences, the fact of the sharing is being lost. There is no place pointing out that the largest V. A. Hospital for Negroes—now integrated—is adjacent to, and was initiated by, Tuskegee Institute. No center tells that the first Air Force Training Base for Negroes was established on this campus.

Specific components to be developed and maintained by the National Park Service in connection with Tuskegee National Historical Park are:

The George Washington Carver Visitor Center and Museum.

"The Oaks," home of Booker T. Washington.

The Varner-Alexander House.

With action by the Congress, the preservation and interpretation of historic Tuskegee Institute by the National Park Service could soon begin. In nine years, much of the work of site identification, preservation and restoration, interpretative planning, and construction of a visitor center would be done in time for a centennial celebration. Perhaps then another President of the United States will visit Tuskegee to dedicate another National Park Service facility established to commemorate our American heritage.

Senator BIBLE. Now, Senator Sparkman, you men are certainly typical southern gentlemen. Courtesy abounds.

Senator Sparkman, I recognize you.

STATEMENT OF HON. JOHN A. SPARKMAN, A U.S. SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF ALABAMA

Senator SPARKMAN. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

Let me say that you might think that I had the least excuse a person could have, since my office is just three or four doors down the hall, but, Mr. Chairman, this morning we had a distinguished pastor from my hometown open the Senate, and I have been with him some since that time, and we were a little slow getting here, but I am very glad that my colleague has gone ahead with this.

He has said most of the things I want to say. I want to express my appreciation to Mrs. Andrews, the Congresswoman from Alabama, in whose district this lies, who is with us this morning.

Senator BIBLE. We will hear from her after we have heard from you, Senator Sparkman.

Senator SPARKMAN. Fine.

First, I want to thank you, Mr. Chairman, and members of the committee, in making it possible for us to be heard. We realize that we have been pushing this a little fast, but we believe it ought to be pushed fast. We think it calls for early action, and let me say that in recent years there has been a growing awareness of the contributions of black Americans to the political, economic, educational, and cultural progress of the United States, and nowhere has that been given greater leadership than it has at this great institute, and in the city and county where Tuskegee is located, as my colleague has stated. The founder of this school is the world-famous Booker T. Washington.

Tuskegee Institute was established by an act of the Legislature of the State of Alabama. It started with nothing, but it built up to a point where people all over the United States went to it, and the State of Alabama has made regular annual appropriations to it, and we are very proud of the leadership that this school has given to us.

I am not going to read my statement in full, but I am going to make just a few comments.

Senator BIBLE. Without objection, your full statement will be incorporated in the record.

Senator SPARKMAN. I appreciate that.

I want to join my colleague in paying compliments to these very able men who are here today representing the institution.

I never had the pleasure of knowing Booker T. Washington, but of course everybody knew of him. I have read his history from boyhood. He came from up here in the mountains of what now, I believe is West Virginia. I think at the time of his birth, though, it was Virginia. And his story is one that challenges anybody who reads it, and then the work that he did in building up this wonderful institution.

I want to move on. I have known his successors—I believe I have known all of his successors in the office of the president, and I have had the pleasure of knowing Dr. Carver, George Washington Carver. I have visited Tuskegee at different times and I remember seeing Dr. Carver in a group at Blue Ridge, N.C. He came there to speak to the gathering. I was a member of that gathering at the time. I was a college student. And I had the great pleasure of sitting down in a corner after he had made his presentation and talking with him. I have seen him at Tuskegee; I have been there. I know something about the things that he worked on, and the wonderful developments that he made.

One thing that always impressed me about Dr. Carver, and that was that he felt that he was divinely called, just as much as any preacher, and he felt very strongly and expressed himself in his belief that he was divinely guided.

Sometimes, when you think of the wonderful things that he accomplished, we must feel that that was correct.

At Tuskegee, Dr. Carver has had worthy successors. I suppose that none has ever attained or can hope to attain the worldwide fame that he did. His was in a pioneering time. The others have built on it, but I want to tell the experience that I had just a few days ago with Dr. Motley of Tuskegee, who is carrying forward what I consider to be a wonderful experiment, seeking to develop a process—in fact, I think it is in development—but to perfect, I should say, the use of the root of the sweet potato—I suppose you would say the sweet potatoes themselves—to convert that into what we might call a feed grain that could be used as a substitute for corn. Of course, we have to import much, much corn every year to our State, whereas if this is developed, it would be a great help to us.

I went out, I had a letter from Dr. Motley telling me about these experiments he is carrying on, and it happens that one of them is being carried—I think he has got about five. I think he has got one in Tuskegee, and one in Auburn, one at A. & M. at Huntsville, and I think there are a couple more, probably on some experiment farms, State experiment farms. But he wrote me about this and told me that he had this one going on out at A. & M.

My friend here is well acquainted with the A. & M., it is a State land-grant college under the act of 1890. Auburn is the one under the act, but we have these two land-grant colleges, A. & M. which was originally the black college, but now I think it is about 50-50, black and white. It has always been doing a wonderful job. It was started, as I say, under the act of 1890.

I went out to A. & M. the president and members of his faculty, and others, joined us in going out to the fields and with Dr. Motley and observing the experiment that was carried on. It was a wonderful thing. I mention that simply to say that it didn't die with Dr. Carver. They are still carrying on and doing wonderful work.

Now, Senator Allen has mentioned the need for this. If there is any institution in this country that deserves being noted historically and being established in a way that the attention could be called to all the people of the country, it is Tuskegee Institute, and what has been done there, not just in Tuskegee Institute, but in the city of Tuskegee and in the county, a working relationship among all of the citizens is wonderful.

By the way, I want to say something—probably it has no place here, but there has been a great deal of publicity recently about the Tuskegee experiment working with syphilitics. I want to make it clear that that was not Tuskegee Institute. It was not the city of Tuskegee. It was not the county of Macon. That was an experiment carried on by the U.S. Public Health Service, and I have felt very keenly as these articles have come out that because it was called Tuskegee that the inference might be drawn that this was something that the school was responsible for. They had absolutely nothing to do with it, and I think it is well to make that point clear in this connection.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I submit my statement, and I am very glad to introduce to you, or present to you, our very fine—I was about to say “woman Congressman,” but I don't know whether we ought to say that or not. I remember when I was serving in the House when we had a lady Congressman come in, and the question came about, should she be called Congressman or Congresswoman, or Congress-lady. I think Speaker Bankhead solved the problem by saying that she should be addressed as being a Congresswoman. But today I don't know whether—I suppose we could still call Mrs. Andrews a Congresswoman.

She is a very fine representative from a very fine district that for 28 years, more than 28 years, was represented by her husband, the late George W. Andrews, whom the chairman and all of us knew quite well.

(The prepared statement of Senator Sparkman follows:)

STATEMENT OF HON. JOHN SPARKMAN, A U.S. SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF ALABAMA

First, I want to thank the Chairman and members of this subcommittee for the opportunity to testify today and commend all of you for your good work in recreation and historical preservation areas.

In recent years, there has been a growing awareness of the contributions of black Americans to the political, economic, educational, and cultural progress of the United States. With the growth of awareness comes a need for recognition of these contributions and preservation of areas symbolic of the blackman's efforts. Tuskegee Institute is such an area, and this school should be named a National Historical Park.

Tuskegee Institute was established by an Act of the Legislature of the State of Alabama on February 12, 1881. On July 4 of that year the founder and first President of the school, Booker T. Washington, started classes with thirty students. Since the small beginning, Tuskegee Institute has grown to be a leader among black colleges and is one of the finest educational institutions in the South. Booker T. Washington developed this school and made it the model for the nation in offering quality, practical education for blacks. The progress made

by Booker T. Washington has been continued by succeeding presidents, including the current President, Dr. L. H. Foster, and the President Emeritus, Dr. F. D. Patterson, who is here today. The school today offers undergraduate and advanced degrees in a broad range of subjects.

Booker T. Washington is renowned not only for his work at Tuskegee, but for his leadership during the early beginnings of the movement for advancement of blacks. Dr. Washington believed in the potential of the black men and women of the nation, and he offered these people hope, through good education, of progress for themselves and their race. Dr. Washington, born in slavery, pulled himself up by the bootstraps, then devoted the rest of his life to offering the same opportunity to others and to aiding others in reaching goals of independence and dignity. Tuskegee Institute, and schools throughout the United States which have followed Dr. Washington's lead, stand today as living memorials to the contributions of this great American.

The work of Dr. Washington, and the school he and other dedicated individuals created, more than justify the establishment of Tuskegee Institute National Historical Park. However, no discussion of the historical and educational importance of this school would be complete without mention of the scientific genius of George Washington Carver.

Through his work at Tuskegee Institute, George Washington Carver revamped the Agriculture of the South, and led the movement away from dependence on one crop and the resulting problems of one crop agriculture. Dr. Carver's talents made alternative crops available to southern farmers, black as well as white. His research provided markets for these new crops. Not a day goes by that the members of this subcommittee do not use one of the products developed by George Washington Carver. The work done by Dr. Carver opened broad new markets for such crops as peanuts and sweet potatoes, which had in the past been economically unfeasible because of limited and localized markets. The products derived by Dr. Carver also improved the daily lives of all Americans. His work produced literally hundreds of new uses for each of several previously little-used crops and countless new consumer products ranging from food items to fabrics. Research alone was not enough for Dr. Carver. He went throughout the Southeast demonstrating the new agricultural techniques he developed. The balanced and progressive agriculture of Alabama and other Southern states owes a tremendous debt to Dr. Carver and the pioneering agricultural research of Tuskegee Institute.

I strongly urge the Members of this Subcommittee to take favorable action on S. 3662. Tuskegee is well situated and readily accessible to potential visitors interested in its history. I feel the great services of Tuskegee Institute, Dr. Washington, Dr. Carver, and the thousands of graduates of this school should be recognized and given the honor they deserve. Tuskegee Institute is already recognized as a site of national historic significance. Under the Historic Sites Act of 1935, the National Park Service may enter into cooperative agreements with private agencies and institutions for the preservation of historic sites. Tuskegee Institute and its leaders and faculty stand ready to do their part. I hope that Congress will authorize the National Park Service to do theirs.

Senator BIBLE. I am very happy to welcome you, and I don't know whether you want to be called Mrs. or Congresswoman, but anyway, I am happy to welcome you here this morning, and you may proceed.

Mrs. ANDREWS. Thank you Senator Bible.

STATEMENT OF HON. ELIZABETH B. ANDREWS, A U.S. REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF ALABAMA

Mrs. ANDREWS. I would like to thank the distinguished Senator and committee for allowing me to appear before you this morning.

As to my title, my staff calls me Representative Elizabeth Andrews, and since I represent the best district in the world, I like being called Representative.

Senator BIBLE. Well, we will defer to a woman's wishes. I learned that a long time ago. I have been around here 35 years. We will recognize you as "Representative." You may proceed.

Mrs. ANDREWS. Thank you.

I shall not take the time of the committee to read my statement in its entirety, but I would like to just read a few excerpts from it and to say a few words, since this wonderful institution is in my district.

It is a national institution, though we claim it as our very own. It has fitted into the community, it has served all the races. It has done wonderful work.

I remember my first personal contact with the institute was when I had one of its graduate nurses take care of me when I was ill one time, and when she left me with tears streaming down my cheeks, I said, "Sylvia, if I may get to heaven, I am sure you will be the first person I see there."

So, it does turn out wonderful products, as Senator Sparkman has told us about, but its most worthwhile products are the human ones who fit into that community and all over the world. It is truly a great institution.

I would like to stress the importance of this thing that we are hoping the committee will do in recognizing it as a national park and memorial. There is no place in the world that demonstrates black achievement as does Tuskegee Institute, and especially in the field of education. It is the one truly great remaining monument to the works of the two giants in American history, Booker T. Washington, the school's founder, and also George Washington Carver, whose scientific contributions have benefited all Americans.

Rich in history dating to its founding in 1881, Tuskegee Institute has nevertheless looked to the future through greatly expanded programs of study to meet modern needs. The school continues to educate young people and adults in careers of value to themselves and to society.

I would like now to read just an excerpt from a letter that I have from its present great president:

Tuskegee Institute is a national institution. The contributions to America, made by its founder, Booker T. Washington, by Dr. George Washington Carver, and by the thousands who have come to this institution to study, to work as teachers, as administrators, or in other roles, are large in number and diverse in character. Tuskegee Institute is a living monument to the initiative, energy, and intelligence of black people. It is a living monument to the opportunities available in our country for self-advancement. It is a living monument to the cooperative efforts of black Americans and white Americans working for the betterment of a neglected minority.

To answer the question of what the establishment of the Tuskegee Institute National Historical Park will mean to Tuskegee Institute, let me begin by saying that it will mean a great deal to Tuskegee Institute. In name and in focus, Tuskegee Institute will be central to the National Historical Park. Without a doubt, great national attention will accrue to it as an educational institution. Certainly, the restoration of the beautiful historic buildings located on the rolling and lovely countryside which comprises Tuskegee's campus, and the construction of other facilities essential to the operation of a National Historical Park, will help Tuskegee Institute in its efforts to remain a nationally important educational institution. More significantly, however, the establishment of a National Historical Park will mean to this institution that its great history will be preserved and the important message it brings to all Americans of work and achievement will be heard strong and clear.

Tuskegee is only 22 miles from my home town, and I have often ridden through its streets. I have seen the monuments, and since both of these great giants in education are buried there, I think that it is very appropriate that we take this action in Congress.

Thank you.

Senator BIBLE. That is a splendid statement, and I commend you for it. You obviously speak with, not only knowledge, but first-hand knowledge, and with great feeling, and I appreciate the fact that you are here this morning.

Now, each of you are welcome to stay, if you desire. I realize you may have other commitments, and I have no questions of any of you. But any of you are welcome to stay.

(The prepared statement of Representative Andrews and letter referred to follow:)

STATEMENT OF HON. ELIZABETH ANDREWS, A U.S. REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS
FROM THE STATE OF ALABAMA

Mr. Chairman, I urge this distinguished Committee's support of S. 3662, to provide for the establishment of the Tuskegee Institute National Historical Park.

Tuskegee Institute is a national institution, and its national significance has been attested to by its designation as a National Historic Landmark.

In considering establishing this National Historical Park, Members of the Committee should know that the National Park System now contains no sites whose primary value lies in illustrating the story of black education in America.

Three areas administered by the National Park Service draw attention to the significant role of black Americans in our history, but none of these sites illustrate fully the achievements of the men they honor.

The three areas now in existence are the home of Frederick Douglass in his later life, the George Washington Carver National Monument in Missouri, and the Booker T. Washington National Monument in Virginia.

However, the one place which demonstrates black achievement above all others—and particularly achievement in this now unrepresented area of education—is Tuskegee Institute.

Tuskegee Institute is the one truly great remaining monument to the works of two giants in American history, Booker T. Washington, the school's founder, and George Washington Carver, whose scientific contributions have benefited all Americans.

Rich in history dating to its founding in 1881, Tuskegee Institute has nevertheless looked to the future through greatly expanded programs of study to meet modern needs. The school continues to educate young people and adults in careers of value to themselves and society.

Yet, Tuskegee Institute still retains some of the physical appearance of its early years. Some 13 buildings on the campus date from the early decades of the school. These include the home of Booker T. Washington, student-built dormitories, and structures housing classrooms, industrial education facilities, and administrative offices.

Also on the campus are the Booker T. Washington Monument and the Carver Museum, full of exhibits pertaining to the works of George Washington Carver. Both Carver and Washington are buried at the Institute.

Since 1889, the Institute has collected, preserved, and disseminated information on the Negro in America and Africa. Scholars from around the world have made use of the Booker T. Washington and the Negro History Collections.

Unfortunately funds for staffing and preservation have not kept pace with the growth of these historical resources, and means must be found to inventory, house, and administer the collections.

The international reputation of Tuskegee Institute has brought to its campus students from Africa, India, China, Jamaica, and many of the Latin American countries.

Aside from the Institute's service to its enrolled students, many high schools in Alabama, Georgia, Florida, and Mississippi make annual tours to Tuskegee, mainly to visit the Museum and "The Oaks", home of Booker T. Washington. Students in anthropology at Auburn University visit the Museum as part of their laboratory work.

The honor of being named as a National Historic Landmark has unfortunately provided no money for the historic preservation or interpretation.

Tuskegee is a fully accredited and privately supported educational institution, and money must be spent for education. Meanwhile, the history at Tuskegee Institute is gradually being lost.

Maintenance of the old buildings has become a difficult task, old areas of the campus are being torn up for new construction, and the Institute is forced to use most of Booker T. Washington's home for offices.

Tuskegee Institute, a university visited by three United States Presidents, will soon celebrate its 100th anniversary. Affirmative action by Congress in creating the Tuskegee Institute National Historical Park will insure that this great university's century of history will not be lost to future generations.

The case for this great university could not be stated better than it has been by its outstanding president, Dr. Luther H. Foster. The following is a letter from Dr. Foster to me, and I gladly share its contents with the distinguished Members of this Committee.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE,
Tuskegee Ala., September 6, 1972.

HON. ELIZABETH ANDREWS,
*U.S. House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.*

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE ANDREWS: Thank you for your letter requesting additional information on the Tuskegee Institute National Historical Park project. I welcome the opportunity to describe what the establishment of the Tuskegee Institute National Historical Park will mean to Tuskegee Institute and what it will contribute to the perpetuation of the history of the advancement of education for black Americans. However, before I discuss those two points, I would like to consider briefly what Tuskegee Institute means to black Americans and to our Country as a whole.

Tuskegee Institute is a national institution. The contributions to America, made by its founder, Booker T. Washington, by Dr. George Washington Carver, and by the thousands who have come to this institution to study, to work as teachers, as administrators, or in other roles, are large in number and diverse in character. Tuskegee Institute is a living monument to the initiative, energy, and intelligence of black people. It is a living monument to the opportunities available in our Country for self-advancement. It is a living monument to the cooperative efforts of black Americans and white Americans working for the betterment of a neglected minority.

To answer the question of what the establishment of the Tuskegee Institute National Historical Park will mean to Tuskegee Institute, let me begin by saying that it will mean a great deal to Tuskegee Institute. In name and in focus, Tuskegee Institute will be central to the National Historical Park. Without a doubt, great national attention will accrue to it as an educational institution. Certainly, the restoration of the beautiful historic buildings located on the rolling and lovely countryside which comprises Tuskegee's campus, and the construction of other facilities essential to the operation of a National Historical Park, will help Tuskegee Institute in its efforts to remain a nationally important educational institution. More significantly, however, the establishment of a National Historical Park will mean to this institution that its great history will be preserved and the important message it brings to all Americans of work and achievement will be heard strong and clear.

As to what Tuskegee Institute National Historical Park will mean to the perpetuation of the history of the advancement of education for black Americans, I think that the contribution will be sizable. The importance of the history of education for black Americans has not been neglected by Tuskegee Institute over the years of this institution's existence. The Tuskegee Institute Archives, the George Washington Carver Museum, and the many publications which have been produced by scholars associated with this institution bear this out. As part of the total program related to the development of the Tuskegee Institute National Historical Park, the Archives and the Museum will be given close attention so that these units may be expanded and improved, and may serve an even more important role as resources for scholars and others interested in the history of black Americans.

We at Tuskegee, appreciate your interest in our work and your support of the legislation to establish the Tuskegee Institute National Park. If there is any additional information needed, I will be happy to send it to you.

Kind regards,
Sincerely yours,

L. H. FOSTER, *President.*

I thank the members of the committee for giving me the opportunity to express my support for this great project, with which I am very familiar. I urge favorable action on S. 3662.

Senator BIBLE. I recognize these are the closing days of the session.

Senator SPARKMAN. I commend all of these witnesses to you. I do have to leave. I appreciate your attention.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you very much, Mr. Sparkman.

Now, is Congressman Nichols here? [No response.]

He may come in later. We will be happy to hear from him. If he doesn't come, we will put his statement in the record, without objection.

(The statement referred to follows:)

STATEMENT OF HON. BILL NICHOLS, A U.S. REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM
THE STATE OF ALABAMA

Mr. Chairman, I certainly appreciate the opportunity to submit a statement favoring the passage of S. 3662, which would authorize the establishment of the Tuskegee Institute National Historical Park.

Tuskegee Institute is probably the most widely known among the historically black colleges, and it has been designated as a national historic landmark. Its national and international reputation is manifested by the wide geographic area from which students are drawn. Of the approximately 3,200 students, almost half are drawn from 37 States outside of Alabama and from 21 foreign countries.

The institute's illustrious history dates back to 1881 when it was chartered by the Alabama Legislature. In May of that year Booker T. Washington was chosen as president of the new school, which had an enrollment of about forty students. The school held its first classes in a dilapidated shanty near a Methodist Church, with the church itself serving as an assembly room. However, under the leadership of Booker T. Washington the institute greatly expanded its facilities and programs. Many of the buildings which are still utilized today date back to this period, and to some extent reflect the historical evolution of the institute. Some of the buildings were constructed by the students themselves when the emphasis at Tuskegee was on industrial training. Among the old buildings that were constructed by students are the administrative building (1902) Tomkins Hall (1910), the dining hall which accommodates 2,000 students, White Hall (1910), and the John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital (1913).

Another very important accomplishment under the leadership of Booker T. Washington was persuading George Washington Carver to join the Tuskegee faculty. Dr. Carver became nationally and internationally known for his work with the peanut and sweet potato and other diversified experiments which contributed so significantly to the economy of our Nation and the education of many young people.

Today, on the campus at Tuskegee one can visit the George Washington Carver Museum which contains a relatively full display of the works and character of this great scientist. There is also a bronze and stone monument of tribute to Booker T. Washington located at the entrance to the campus. Many scholars from all parts of the country make use of Negro history collections and other information which has been collected since 1889.

Mr. Chairman, the history of Tuskegee Institute and those associated with its development represent a significant place in the history of this Nation and I strongly urge the passage of this legislation which would insure the historic preservation and interpretation of the institute for future generations.

Senator BIBLE. Now, Senator Allen, you are welcome to come up here, or sit out in the audience, whichever you prefer. Would you like to join me here at the committee table?

Senator ALLEN. If I may, then, and then I can call up our other witnesses.

Senator BIBLE. OK. The next witness is going to be the departmental witnesses, and then we will go to the witnesses from Alabama.

Would it be all right for Dr. Patterson, the president-emeritus, to stay here?

Sure, no problem.

Dr. Patterson, you stay right where you are.

Dr. PATTERSON. Thank you, Senator.

Senator BIBLE. Now, we will hear from Mr. Stan Hulett, Acting Director of the National Park Service.

Mr. Hulett, will you introduce whoever you have with you?

STATEMENT OF STANLEY W. HULETT, ACTING DIRECTOR, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, ACCOMPANIED BY ROBERT M. UTLEY, DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

Mr. HULETT. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BIBLE. Mrs. Andrews, you are likewise welcome to come and join us here at the—I didn't know whether you had to go back to the House of Representatives or not.

Mrs. ANDREWS. I am so interested in this I am going to stay.

Senator BIBLE. All right, will you join us right here and be seated right next to Senator Allen.

Yes, Mr. Hulett.

Mr. HULETT. I have Mr. Robert M. Utley, Director of our Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation with me, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BIBLE. Very happy to have you with us.

Mr. HULETT. Mr. Chairman, we are pleased to have the opportunity to appear before you today to present the departmental views on S. 3662, a bill "to provide for the establishment of the Tuskegee Institute National Historical Park and for other purposes."

Founded in 1881, Tuskegee Institute was the scene of scientific advances, educational innovations, and welfare services that benefited mankind in general and black people in particular. These were largely the achievements of Booker T. Washington and George Washington Carver, both born in slavery, who performed their lifeworks there.

Washington, the school's founder and head until his death in 1915, made Tuskegee the world leader in agricultural and industrial education for blacks and a pioneer in extension services contributing to the welfare of blacks throughout the South.

Carver, who taught at Tuskegee from 1896 to 1943, carried out notable experiments in agricultural science that brought him world renown.

Thirteen of the buildings still in use on the campus date from the turn of the century, the heyday of Booker T. Washington. The students themselves manufactured the hand-fired bricks and erected the buildings.

"The Oaks," Washington's large brick home, still stands on the campus. The library contains significant holdings for the study of Washington, Carver, and black history in general.

There are important museum collections illustrating the Tuskegee story, most notably Carver's entire laboratory.

Tuskegee Institute is still very much a living institution, functioning according to the unique patterns developed by Booker T. Washington and George Washington Carver. This is the best kind of preservation; it continues historic structures in the use for which they were originally designed.

At the Tuskegee Institute National Historical Park, preservation and interpretation would reinforce and complement modern uses, and those modern uses would, in turn, reinforce and complement preservation and interpretation.

Mr. Chairman, the national historical significance of Tuskegee Institute has been recognized by the Secretary of the Interior, on recommendation of the Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments, in the designation of the property in 1965 as a National Historic Landmark.

However, we have not conducted a master plan study necessary to determine the feasibility of the proposal, to set forth development and interpretation concepts, to define cooperative relationships with the Institute, and to estimate costs. We will begin this study shortly in order that we might be able to report to this committee during the first session of the 93d Congress.

Accordingly, we recommend deferral of action on S. 3662.

Senator BIBLE. Let me ask you this question, this bill has been before the Congress since June 1, 1972, the day that the two U.S. Senators from Alabama introduced it. I assume that it was introduced on the House side at roughly the same period of time.

Mr. HULETT. That is correct.

Senator BIBLE. Now, since that date have you done any work on this proposal at all?

Mr. HULETT. Mr. Chairman, we have been unable in that short time to do any definitive work on the proposal.

Senator BIBLE. Well, now it may be, other than setting a very proper foundation for moving into the possible establishment of Tuskegee Institute National Historical Park, that might be somewhat premature, are you in any position today to define the boundaries of this historic park?

Mr. HULETT. Only, Mr. Chairman, in terms of the area that we designated as a historic landmark in 1965. But I would be happy to have Mr. Utley define the perimeters.

Senator BIBLE. I think it might be well. That might give us a little background of what has been done when you did set it aside as a national historic landmark. That was done in 1965?

Mr. HULETT. That is correct, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BIBLE. What did you designate within this Tuskegee Institute as worthy of national historical landmark status?

Mr. UTLEY. Mr. Chairman, the entire campus of Tuskegee is designated as a national history landmark. The landmark includes all of the historic buildings dating from the period of Washington and Carver together with Booker T. Washington's home.

However, I am sure that our suitability studies which remain to be conducted would not propose that the Government acquire the entire national historic landmark. The concept of Senator Allen's bill is a cooperative one in which the institution would continue as a living, functioning educational institution, and the role of the National Park Service would be one of assisting it in preserving the historic structures and interpreting them. Those portions of the park that might be proposed for acquisition by the United States would not conform to the national landmark boundaries.

Senator BIBLE. Very well. I am glad to have that clarification, because I can't imagine that it would be the concept of any of the Alabama delegation to have the National Park Service run Tuskegee Institute as a living educational institution. But I am sure their concept is to designate certain buildings, or maybe have a visitors center or maybe the home of Booker T. Washington set aside and perhaps operated by the National Park Service. But this morning you are not in a position to testify as to that?

Mr. UTLEY. Mr. Chairman, the proposal advanced by Tuskegee Institute contemplates basically the construction and operation of the visitors center by the National Park Service, the restoration as a historic house The Oaks, Booker T. Washington's home, and a co-operative relationship in the preservation and continued use of the other facilities on the campus by the institute, I would presume that this would be the starting point of the master plan studies that we will undertake.

Senator BIBLE. Well, it is very obvious that we can't develop a plan, but I think this is a great start, and I commend the Alabama delegation for their foresight and vision, as I said earlier, in bringing this before us at this early date.

My interest would be now, having dealt with bureaucracy for a good many years, when will you have the definitive plans and the estimated cost, because we must know both of these. We must know what is your plan, your plan of operation, how you will work out the cooperative agreements, and how much it will cost, both for capital outlay and operation and maintenance of your part of Tuskegee. When can we expect a definitive answer on those questions, and maybe others?

Mr. HULETT. Mr. Chairman, in terms of a timetable, our proposal is that we will begin the study hopefully within the next 30 to 45 days. That study will then require approximately 4 months to complete in order to have all of the figures so that they may be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior. We would hope that no more than 2 months would elapse between the receipt of those materials and the final determination through the administration, so that we may make a substantive and definitive report to this committee.

Senator BIBLE. If I set this down for further hearing sometime in May, would you be ready at that time?

Mr. HULETT. Yes, Mr. Chairman, we would certainly hope to be ready by that time.

Senator BIBLE. Would you be ready at an earlier date, because they are working against a 1981 deadline, and by the time you get legislation through the Congress, and signed into law, and the dollars to go with the legislation, that is important, considerable time will have elapsed.

Mr. HULETT. That is correct. I am hopeful, Mr. Chairman, of being able to advance that perhaps as much as another 45 to 60 days, and I will commit us now to doing our level best to report back—

Senator BIBLE. You are going to advance what 45 to 60 days? That doesn't seem to square with your original timetable. You said you are going to start taking a look at this when?

Mr. HULETT. We hope certainly by the latter part of October, or the first part of November. We have 4 months from then to complete the study.

Senator BIBLE. Let me count on my fingers. I learned that as a little country boy that you should check these figures. That is 5 or 6 months from now.

Mr. HULETT. That is correct. You suggested May, and I indicated we might be able to improve that by about 30 days or so.

Senator BIBLE. Well, I don't like April 1, because that has a little connotation to it. Let's make it about the same time as we turn in our income tax. Let's make it April 15.

Mr. HULETT. All right, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BIBLE. We can all remember that date. We have to pay our tax, we can remember that date very easily, and we will be prepared. We want to hear everybody today and get the concept in mind, but we will be prepared and the staff will make a note that we plan on having the hearing shortly after April 15.

Mr. HULETT. Fine, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BIBLE. And you can report to Director Hartzog, and the Secretary of the Interior, that you have committed your Department to meeting that April 15 deadline, which would be the same day that they have to pay their income tax, so they will remember. I like to pick out dates that we can easily remember.

Mr. HULETT. I certainly will remember that one, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BIBLE. Very fine. Let me ask this question. I sensed from what you said here that you do feel that this has merit; that is, in establishing it as a National Historical Park; am I right or am I wrong?

Mr. HULETT. You are very definitely right, Mr. Chairman. We are very, very interested in Tuskegee Institute.

Senator BIBLE. So, you are very apt to say, "Yes, we do approve it, and this is the plan we approve, and it will cost x dollars."

Mr. HULETT. That is what we hope to tell you on April 15, or shortly thereafter.

Senator BIBLE. Very fine. I have no further questions.

Senator Allen?

Senator ALLEN. I would like to thank Mr. Hulett and Mr. Utey for appearing before the committee, and to get this time frame established, and also to hear their statement that they feel that there is feasibility to the project, and we are going to be very much interested in seeing the report.

Senator BIBLE. Mrs. Andrews, I am very happy to have you engage in any questioning, if you want.

Mrs. ANDREWS. I have no questions. I wish to thank the gentlemen also.

Senator BIBLE. Very fine.

Senator ALLEN. We appreciate that. You are very thorough, and we are thankful for that.

Senator BIBLE. You have been working along some time frames of your own rather regularly on the floor of the Senate, Senator Allen, so you and I are both used to time schedules, and I hope that you can—I don't hope, really, I insist, I will make the word strong, that you have your report ready with the cost and the plan ready for the committee sometime shortly after April 15. That is about the earliest that it can be arranged.

Senator Fannin, any questions?

Senator FANNIN. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman. I am sorry that I was so late getting here. I do not have any questions.

Senator BIBLE. All right. Very well, thank you very much, gentlemen. I would like to see you later on some other problems, Mr. Hulett, because we still have to develop a bit of record on the Golden Gate National Recreational Area.

Mr. HULETT. Yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. So, if you could stay together with whoever is the expert in that area.

Mr. HULETT. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BIBLE. Now I will defer to Senator Allen to introduce the Alabama witnesses.

Senator ALLEN. First, I would like to present Dr. F. T. Patterson, president emeritus of Tuskegee, and ask, if you would, to give your testimony at this time, Dr. Patterson.

Senator BIBLE. Dr. Patterson, that is fine, move over next to that microphone. Pull it rather close to you. The acoustics are very good here, but don't get it too close and don't get it too far away.

You may proceed, Dr. Patterson.

STATEMENT OF DR. FREDERICK D. PATTERSON, PRESIDENT-EMERITUS, TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, TUSKEGEE, ALA.; PRESIDENT, MOTON MEMORIAL FOUNDATION

Dr. PATTERSON. Senator Bible, the distinguished chairman, and members of the Subcommittee on Parks and Recreation of the Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, I extend greetings and my personal thanks for the great privilege of speaking on behalf of Tuskegee Institute on this occasion.

Except that Dr. Luther Foster is away on business, assigned to him by the Federal Government, which is typical of the service he has continued to render during the years of his presidency, he would be here.

I wish also, if I may, to express to Mrs. Andrews, to Senator Allen, and to Senator Sparkman, the profound thanks for the continued interest and support which their expressions this morning bespeak.

For the years that I have known them, and it was my great privilege to work with Senator Allen for appropriations from the State of Alabama to Tuskegee Institute, and we could not have had a more effective supporter than we had at that time.

I come before you today to talk about a great institution with a glorious past and present history of human service that has been perpetuated over the years, as this institution progressed within a great Nation.

Because of my intimate knowledge with Tuskegee Institute gained over 25 years of service, first as teacher, dean of the school of agriculture, and for 18 years as president, I believe it is fitting, it is most fitting, that it has been designated as a national historical landmark, and I believe it would be equally fitting if it were established as a national historical park. This national historical park would facilitate the availability of Tuskegee Institute to all Americans, in the same tradition that Americans in the past have visited Tuskegee Institute for its historical significance and contributions as an educational institution.

While the Tuskegee National Park would recognize the contributions of black Americans to the building of educational institutions in this country, it would recognize also the significant contributions of black Americans in the academic disciplines as well as the preservation of human life.

With dauntless courage and the indomitable perseverance, and with the help and cooperation of faithful and courageous friends north and south, Booker T. Washington organized and developed the first rural school to train Negro teachers in a one-room shack, which has grown today to a national and internationally recognized institution.

The educational innovation and dedication to solving problems of mankind in the spirit of Booker T. Washington and George Washington Carver remain in existence on the Tuskegee campus.

Tuskegee Institute has been designated as Southeastern regional center for early childhood education, and for rural community development and research.

The efforts of its leaders have resulted in continuous growth of Tuskegee Institute, the efforts. It has, in addition to educational activities, rendered useful service as an active agency in promoting better races relations and is recognized today as an educational and social force active in the solution of minority group problems. Movements and activities of national significance have continued over the years to have their birth at Tuskegee Institute, and the visits of three Presidents of the United States give testimony to this living history of the institute.

Tuskegee Institute offered leadership in providing a new way of funding private Negro colleges by inaugurating a joint fund-raising enterprise which is not well established and world widely heralded as the United Negro College Fund. During the past two decades, the fund has raised more than \$120 million from private sources for its member institutions, the number now being 40, and in so doing has helped more than 80,000 students acquire a college education.

In 1939, pilot training began at Tuskegee Institute with the inauguration by the Department of Commerce of civilian pilot training in selected American colleges. Thirty-four classes and 992 pilots were trained at the Tuskegee Army Air Field where the U.S. Army's first flying school for Negro cadets existed and helped to pave the way for integration in the Armed Forces.

Tuskegee Institute continues to reach out to serve increasingly the broad social demands of the southland and the Nation, through playing a major leadership role in the establishment of the Veterans' Administration hospital in the community to serve Negro veterans with dignity and under the competent, professional care of Negro doctors and nurses. The hospital has facilities for general medical, surgical, neuropsychiatric, and tuberculosis patients.

Tuskegee Institute owns and operates the John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital which, because of its community base, draws a majority of its patients from the community and surrounding counties. From the time of its erection, this hospital has represented a symbol of progress in the health of rural people. It is more than just a hospital—it is and always has been an important southern and national health center.

Tuskegee Institute, throughout its history, has been dedicated to the

service of mankind and the John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital is an example of that commitment. The hospital was the first in Alabama to apply for health services personnel under the 1970 Emergency Health Personnel Act.

In response to an increasing demand for a center for the care of polio patients of the Southeastern United States, the infantile paralysis unit of the John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital was opened in January 1941.

The nursing program at Tuskegee Institute was the first baccalaureate nurse's training program in Alabama.

Historically, Tuskegee Institute has been and is still very concerned with the education of the entire family and of all humanity, both local and afar. This concern was demonstrated when Tuskegee Institute developed the human resources development center. The center is a broad-based unit of Tuskegee Institute with the responsibility to coordinate, develop, and administer outreach programs in adult basic education in the tradition of Dr. Washington's first adult basic literacy classes.

Tuskegee Institute's commitment to help to meet national needs can clearly be seen in the school of veterinary medicine, established in 1945, which is the only school of veterinary medicine at a predominantly black institution.

Of the 17 schools of veterinary medicine in the United States, Tuskegee Institute has trained 85 percent of the black veterinarians since its establishment.

In addition to training veterinarians, Tuskegee's School of Veterinary Medicine has become an important human ally of cardiovascular research by developing the first heart-lung bypass unit for use on large animals, which shows the unity of medical facilities at Tuskegee Institute. This work is conducted now in cooperation with schools of human medicine, thus showing the national import of medical facilities at Tuskegee Institute.

This shows that Tuskegee Institute, both historically and currently, is a unique national educational institution. It has a proud present and a proud past. The establishment of a National Tuskegee Historical Park would complement fully the role of Tuskegee Institute, founded for the good of the people and dedicated to "Service in the Highest Public Interest."

The Senate, by passing the Tuskegee National Park bill, would be recognizing over 91 years of service to the Nation and will be cognizant that in the year 1981 Tuskegee Institute would mark 100 years of service to all Americans and would recognize the role Tuskegee Institute continues to play in fostering the ideals of our democracy.

I express, therefore, to you distinguished Senators my thanks for the opportunity of testifying on behalf of Senate bill No. 3662.

Senator BIBLE. Very fine. A very effective statement, Dr. Patterson. Tell me this, how many students are there today, this fall term, at Tuskegee Institute?

Dr. PATTERSON. Well, I am president emeritus—

Senator BIBLE. I am aware. Just give me an approximate number.

Dr. PATTERSON. I would say slightly less than 3,000, and I am perfectly willing to have this corrected by those from the campus.

Senator BIBLE. Well, they can correct you if they come and have a better figure.

Dr. PATTERSON. It is approximately 3,000.

Senator BIBLE. It is a coeducational institution?

Dr. PATTERSON. Yes, it is.

Senator BIBLE. How does it break out, 50-50, 60-40, 75-25?

Dr. PATTERSON. Over the years, Tuskegee carried more men than women, because of its technical and industrial character, but I believe the number now is probably close to 50-50.

Senator BIBLE. Very close to 50-50, I see.

What does Tuskegee Institute use for money to run the institute? Are you State supported?

Dr. PATTERSON. We are semi-State supported. The Alabama Legislature appropriates funds each biennium for Tuskegee Institute. Tuskegee has a very modest endowment. It gets a great deal of assistance from the Federal Government, in terms of student assistance, and over the last 2 years it has been rather substantially helped in its health activities, and particularly for the School of Veterinary Medicine, and for some of the work that flows out of the John A. Andrew Hospital to the surrounding area. I would say few institutions in the country depend more on their National Government for a variety of support than does Tuskegee Institute. I do not mean to say by that that they get as much money as some institutions, but that is an important part, and of course from the United Negro College Fund, which Tuskegee gave leadership in establishing it. It receives several hundred thousand dollars a year from moneys given by people over the Nation in support of that program.

Senator BIBLE. Are all your students black students, or do you have others?

Dr. PATTERSON. No, sir; we have white students. As a matter of fact, we are thinking about putting a quota on the white students in the school. [Laughter.]

In the school of veterinary medicine, they are about to crowd us out down there.

Senator BIBLE. That might be indicated, you can't tell.

Do you have any idea—maybe Mr. Davenport would be a better witness on this subject—of what your total budget is?

Dr. PATTERSON. I think I will defer to Mr. Davenport.

Senator BIBLE. He may be the better witness on that point.

I recognize you are president emeritus. You certainly had a long and colorful career, first in the instruction area and then as a dean and then as the president, and then president emeritus.

How many presidents has Tuskegee had?

Dr. PATTERSON. Only four in its history. Dr. Foster is the fourth. Dr. Washington was succeeded by Dr. Russell Moton, and then I succeeded Dr. Moton in 1935, and Dr. Foster came on in 1953.

Senator BIBLE. You ought to feel proud of that record of longevity. Sometimes I have found that university presidents today are felt to be more expendable than even a football coach or a politician, and so you ought to be complimented. That is a tribute to your fine work.

I have no further questions.

Senator FANNIN?

Senator FANNIN. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Dr. Patterson, I certainly want to commend you for the leadership you have given this institution, and its allied facilities. I think that

you should be very proud of the accomplishments, and I know that the distinguished Senator from Alabama, Senator Allen, has assisted in this regard, and Senator Sparkman, and I am just wondering, how many students from around the Nation attend the school? I understand that about 3,000 attend, but I mean, are most of them from the State of Alabama, or are they coming from all over the country?

Dr. PATTERSON. Well, Alabama, by far, represents the largest single bloc of the enrollment, but still anywhere from 40 to 50 percent of the students are spread over the entire United States, and at one time certainly 15 or 16 foreign countries. It is a national institution in terms of its enrollment.

Senator FANNIN. What encouragement is given, and what solicitation is applied to try to get the students to attend this school? In other words, what encouragement do you give from the standpoint of getting them to register at your school? Tuition assistance?

Dr. PATTERSON. We give financial assistance; yes. We give scholarships. The tendency now is to take in the student application as much information as we can get about his family background, the kind of income he brings, what his needs are, what his scholarship level is, and then they put together what is euphemously called a package of financial aid with some loans, some grant moneys, some scholarship funds, some work, some self-help—Tuskegee has been noted throughout its years for the amount of self-help opportunity, where students can work for an important part of their education, and I would say some of our most distinguished graduates are men and women who came through, started in almost penniless, but were able by working at self-help jobs to achieve their education and then go on to other programs of higher learning.

Senator FANNIN. Perhaps I should ask this of Dr. Foster, but do you have any idea of what the percentage of graduate students would be?

Dr. PATTERSON. No, sir; I cannot answer that. I don't know the number.

Senator FANNIN. Thank you very much.

Dr. PATTERSON. Most of the graduate students, I believe, are teachers who come for some summer programs, and that number gets up to 2,000 or 3,000, but I can't give you that as a compound.

Senator FANNIN. Thank you.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you, Doctor, and I just want to place in the record a letter which has just been handed to me, and delivered—as a matter of fact, one of your famous graduates, Maj. Gen. Daniel James, who was Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense in charge of Public Affairs.

He graduated from Tuskegee, and he said some 35 years ago—you may have taught him, I don't know.

Dr. PATTERSON. I put him out during the student strike many years ago. [Laughter.]

Senator BIBLE. All right. He was participating there.

Dr. PATTERSON. He came back and made good. We are proud of him.

Senator BIBLE. I am glad to have that compliment; that is very, very fine. Thank you very much.

Without objection, his letter in full support of this project will be made a part of the record.

(The letter follows:)

DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
Washington, D.C., September 27, 1972.

HON. ALAN BIBLE,
Chairman, Parks and Recreation Subcommittee, Committee on Interior and
Insular Affairs, U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR BIBLE: As an ambitious young Black with great hope for the future but little means to get there, I entered Tuskegee Institute in Alabama 35 years ago. Through the community education provided by this institution I was provided the major tools for achieving the success I have today.

In recent years Tuskegee, like other Black colleges and universities, has fallen on hard times financially and so desperately needs any help that could be provided, especially by the Federal Government. In this regard I feel that the proposal to designate Tuskegee as a part of the National Park System as requested in Senate Bill No. S 3662 is a very important and worthwhile life-saving project for both Tuskegee Institute and the community. I can think of no better way that the Federal Government could lend a hand to the good people of the South in general and in this area in particular who have done so much to improve human relations through quality education. The requirement to conduct the service that Tuskegee provides and the support of the local Tuskegee community is greater today than ever before. I would like to add my voice to those that you have already heard to urge favorable consideration of this proposal.

Respectfully yours,

DANIEL JAMES, JR.,
Major General, USAF.

Enclosure.

MAJ. GEN. DANIEL JAMES, JR., USAF, DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF
DEFENSE (PUBLIC AFFAIRS)

Major General Daniel (Chappie) James, Jr., was born in Pensacola, Florida, February 11, 1920, graduated from Washington High School, Pensacola, Florida, in June of 1937, and attended Tuskegee Institute at Tuskegee, Alabama, from September, 1937, to March, 1942, receiving a Bachelor of Science degree in physical education and completing civilian pilot training under the government-sponsored Civilian Pilot Training Program.

He became a civilian instructor pilot at Tuskegee and taught Army Air Corps cadets until January, 1943, when he entered the Aviation Cadet Program himself. Commissioned in July, 1943, General James started fighter overseas combat training at Selfridge Field, Michigan. Following completion of this course in July, 1943, he was assigned to various fighter units in the United States for the next six years.

In September, 1949, General James was assigned as a flight leader in the 12th Fighter Bomber Squadron, 18th Fighter Wing, Clark Field, Philippines. From there, he went to Korea in July of 1950 where he flew 101 combat missions in F-51s and F-80s.

He became an all-weather jet pilot assigned to Otis Air Force Base, Massachusetts, in July of 1951, and became the operations officer for the 58th Fighter Squadron. In August, 1955, he assumed command of the 60th Fighter Interceptor Squadron.

Following attendance at the Air Command and Staff School, Maxwell Air Force Base, Alabama, in 1956, General James was assigned to the Pentagon as Staff Officer in the Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations, at Bentwaters, England, where in February, 1961, he became Assistant Director of Operations of the 81st Fighter Wing, later moving to command of the 92nd Tactical Fighter Squadron and ultimately to become Deputy Wing Commander for Operations.

On his return to the States in September, 1964, General James was assigned to Davis-Monthan Air Force Base, Arizona, where he functioned as Director of Operational Training and later as Deputy Commander for Operations of the 4453d Combat Training Wing, flying F-4C's.

General James was assigned in December, 1966, to Ubon Royal Thai Air Base, Thailand, as the Deputy Commander for Operations. He was named Vice Commander of the 8th Tactical Fighter Wing by Colonel Robin Olds, Wing Commander, on June 4, 1967. He flew 78 combat sorties into North Vietnam,

many in the Hanoi/Haiphong area. He was Colonel Robin Olds' Vice Wing Commander and the two of them were known affectionately to their men as "Black Man and Robin." He led a flight in the Bolo MIG sweep in which seven Communist MIG 21s were destroyed, the highest total kill of any mission during the Vietnam War.

Upon completion of his tour of duty in Southeast Asia, General James was named Vice Commander of the 33d Tactical Fighter Wing at Eglin Air Force Base, Florida, before his assignment to Wheelus Air Base in Libya in 1969.

He was Commander of the 7272nd Flying Training Wing at Wheelus Air Base until he became Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense (Public Affairs). He was nominated by the President to the grade of brigadier general on December 29, 1969.

General James was promoted to brigadier general on March 31, 1970. On the same day, he was sworn in as a Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense (Public Affairs) by Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird. He was promoted to the rank of Major General on August 1, 1972.

He has been widely editorialized in numerous national and international publications. Excerpts from some of his speeches on Americanism and patriotism have been read into the Congressional Record.

His military and civilian awards include Young Man of the Year for the State of Massachusetts in 1954, Florida Jaycees Award as Man of the Year for the State of Florida in 1969, George Washington Freedom Foundation Medals in 1967 and 1968, the Phoenix Urban League Man of the Year Award in 1970, the 1969 Builders of a Greater Arizona Award, the Arnold Air Society 1970 Eugene M. Zuckert Award, the Distinguished Service Achievement Award from Kappa Alpha Psi Fraternity (for 1970), the National Commander's Public Relations Award from the American Legion in 1971, and the Commander-in-Chief's Gold Medal Award and Citation from the Veterans of Foreign Wars in 1971. General James was awarded an honorary doctor of laws degree from the University of West Florida at Pensacola in June, 1971, and was named Honorary National Commander, Arnold Air Society, in April, 1971. He has been awarded the Legion of Merit with one Oak Leaf Cluster, the Distinguished Flying Cross, Air Medal with 10 Clusters, Distinguished Unit Citation, Presidential Unit Citation and the Air Force Outstanding Unit Award.

The General is married to the former Dorothy Watkins of Tuskegee and they have three children: Danice, born in October of 1943; Daniel, III, who is now a captain in the U.S. Air Force, born in September, 1945, and Claude, born in September, 1954.

August 1, 1972.

Senator BIBLE. Our next witness is Mr. Lawrence Davenport, vice president of the Office of Development, Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Ala.

**STATEMENT OF LAWRENCE F. DAVENPORT, VICE PRESIDENT,
OFFICE OF DEVELOPMENT, TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, TUSKEGEE,
ALA.**

Mr. DAVENPORT. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Our president sends his apologies before he left on official business for the Federal Government that he could not be here today, so I am sort of pinch-hitting.

Senator BIBLE. I understand. You may proceed.

Mr. DAVENPORT. Mr. Chairman, members of this subcommittee, today I am here to talk to you about living history. That living history is Tuskegee Institute, founded in 1881 by Booker T. Washington.

Tuskegee Institute depicts the lives and works of Booker T. Washington and George Washington Carver, two men who have made significant contributions to America. It is only fitting that in the Senate and House of Representatives bills were introduced to establish Tuskegee as a part of the national park system.

Booker T. Washington and George Washington Carver made significant contributions to all Americans, and to the history of this country. This history must be shared with all Americans. It is for this reason that I am here to testify in behalf of Senate bill 3662 which would designate Tuskegee Institute as a national historical park.

The National Park Service not only maintains historical parks in Federal ownership, but the Service can, by the authority granted to the Secretary of the Interior under the Sites Act of 1935 enter into cooperative agreements with public or private agencies for the preservation and interpretation of historical areas in non-Federal ownership. Tuskegee has been designated as a national historical landmark.

Establishing Tuskegee as a national historical park would involve no duplication because the historical theme that the Tuskegee National Park would represent as a part of the national park system would be one that is not presently represented by any park in the national system.

The Tuskegee National Park would recognize the contributions of black Americans to the building of educational institutions in this country.

Tuskegee Institute has 13 buildings that date back to the early decade of the school. These buildings include the Booker T. Washington home, "The Oaks," student-built dormitories, housing structures, classrooms, and industrial education facilities.

It is our belief that the continued use by students, faculty, staff and the community—and by "the community" I mean the community of Americans from New York, California, Illinois, Pennsylvania, Oregon, Georgia, Nevada, Wyoming, and the other States and territories that would visit Tuskegee Institute—to walk, to see, to touch, and to be a part of this living history, that will further instill a sense of pride in the heritage of all Americans.

Tuskegee presently has a Booker T. Washington Monument and a Carver Museum which exhibits the works of George Washington Carver, creator of over 300 products from the peanut, 100 from the sweet potato, and scores of others from Alabama's red clay.

These two great Americans are buried on the grounds of Tuskegee Institute, further emphasizing the total involvement of George Washington Carver and Booker T. Washington spanning their lives and deaths with Tuskegee, and the present programs of Tuskegee Institute reflect the spirit of these two great Americans.

There are many other historically important resources at Tuskegee, the Booker T. Washington and the Negro history collections; the behavioral science research division, as well as the Tuskegee Archives.

Since 1889, Tuskegee Institute has collected, preserved, and disseminated information on the Negro in America and Africa. The historical value of designating Tuskegee Institute as a national historical park is clear. Tuskegee is known worldwide for its creative and practical approaches to the solution of the basic problems of mankind.

Tuskegee Institute serves comprehensively. Though it is a fully accredited institution of distinction, it maintains a commitment to serve the disadvantaged. To develop a national historical park, therefore, is to serve all people from every part of the country.

With the Senator's cooperation, I would like not to go into the three points that the partnership would contain, but it would be part of the written testimony.

Senator BIBLE. Yes; your statement will be incorporated in full in the record, Mr. Davenport.

Mr. DAVENPORT. Thank you.

In addition to these focal points, the National Park Service, and I will skip right to the bottom of page 4—in addition to these focal points, the National Park Service—the other historic structures of the campus received the benefit of service, restoration, planning, and development assistance—was also invited to preserve and render accessible to visitors roadways, walks, and general landscape and historic campus.

The National Tuskegee Historical Park has recognized fully the role that all Americans have played in building this great country.

If there are any questions, I am prepared to answer them. Thank you for the opportunity of testifying on behalf of Senate bill 3662.

Senator BIBLE. That is an excellent statement.

I think to round out and build a better record, it would be helpful, and maybe you are not prepared to do it now, I would like to know the budgetary framework of Tuskegee. You can supply that for the record, because obviously you know from the other testimony that we are going to keep this as a continuing project, and I want to make it very clear to both you and to Dr. Patterson and to Dr. Chavis and any other witnesses, that we are going to perpetuate this testimony. As a matter of fact what you say here today will be picked up and put in the record when we come for an additional hearing sometime after April 15. But I would like for the record, and at your leisure, the budgetary framework under which Tuskegee operates. How many dollars do you have to run your institute, how many professors do you have—you said you had 3,000 students? You have x dollars from the State legislature, you get x dollars from the endowments, you get x dollars from the Federal Government to support the veterinary department and so forth. I would like a complete list here, because I think in developing the record we have got to have the whole story. So, you can do that at your leisure. You have plenty of time to do it.

(The budgetary framework referred to above was not received in time for inclusion in the record.)

Mr. DAVENPORT. Thank you.

Senator BIBLE. I have no further questions from you. I am delighted to have you here today, and you have heard the enthusiasm, not only of myself, but that of the Park Service in attempting to do something, and they will, and we will refine that when we get back to it next year.

Mr. DAVENPORT. Thank you very much.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you. Happy to have you here.

(The complete statement of Mr. Davenport follows:)

STATEMENT OF LAWRENCE F. DAVENPORT, SR., VICE PRESIDENT FOR DEVELOPMENT,
TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Subcommittee on National Parks and Recreation of the Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, greetings.

Today I am here to talk to you about living history. That living history is Tuskegee Institute, founded in 1881 by Booker T. Washington. Tuskegee Institute depicts the lives and works of Booker T. Washington and George Washington Carver, two men who have made significant contributions to America. It is only fitting that in the Senate and House of Representatives bills were introduced to establish Tuskegee as a part of the National Park System. Booker T. Washing-

ton and George Washington Carver made significant contributions to all Americans and to the history of this country. This history must be shared with all Americans. It is for this reason that I am here to testify in behalf of Senate Bill No. S-3662 which would designate Tuskegee Institute as a National Historical Park.

The National Park Service not only maintains historical parks in federal ownership, but the service can, by the authority granted to the Secretary of Interior under the Sites Act of 1935—49 Statute 666, enter into cooperative agreements with public or private agencies for the preservation and interpretation of historical areas in non-federal ownership. Tuskegee has been designated as a National Historical Landmark.

Establishing Tuskegee as a National Historical Park would involve no duplication because the historical theme that the Tuskegee National Park would represent as a part of the National Park System would be one that is not presently represented by any park in the national system.

The Tuskegee National Park would recognize the contributions of Black Americans to the building of educational institutions in this country. Tuskegee Institute has thirteen buildings that date back to the early decade of the school. These buildings include the Booker T. Washington home, "The Oaks," student-built dormitories, housing structures, classrooms, and industrial education facilities.

It is our belief that the continued use by students, faculty, staff and the community—and by the "community" I mean the community of Americans from New York, California, Illinois, Pennsylvania, Oregon, Georgia, Nevada, Wyoming, and the other states and territories that would visit Tuskegee Institute—to walk, to see, to touch and to be a part of this living history, that will further instill a sense of pride in the heritage of all Americans.

Tuskegee presently has a Booker T. Washington Monument¹ and a Carver Museum which exhibits the works of George Washington Carver, creator of over 300 products from the peanut, 100 from the sweet potato, and scores of others from Alabama's red clay.

These two great Americans are buried on the grounds of Tuskegee Institute, further emphasizing the total involvement of George Washington Carver and Booker T. Washington spanning their lives and deaths with Tuskegee, and the present programs of Tuskegee Institute reflect the spirit of these two great Americans.

There are many other historically important resources at Tuskegee: The Booker T. Washington and the Negro History Collections; the Behavioral Science Research Division, as well as the Tuskegee Archives. Since 1889 Tuskegee Institute has collected, preserved, and disseminated information on the Negro in America and Africa. The historical value of designating Tuskegee Institute as a National Historical Park is clear. Tuskegee is known worldwide for its creative and practical approaches to the solution of the basic problems of mankind.

Tuskegee Institute serves comprehensively. Though it is a fully accredited Institution of Distinction, it maintains a commitment to serve the disadvantaged. To develop a national historical park here, therefore, is to serve all people from every part of the country.

THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE AT TUSKEGEE

This proposal envisions the National Park Service playing three roles in partnership with Tuskegee Institute:

1. It will participate in a national program of preservation-commemoration and modern development carried out by relevant public agencies and private groups. In addition to the Institute and the Service, such agencies and groups may include the City of Tuskegee, The Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, the Department of Housing and Urban Development (through the local Model Cities Program), and private foundations.

2. It will develop and operate those historic and commemorative features that fall within its capabilities and authorities. Service attention would focus on a new George Washington Carver Visitor Center and Museum, "The Oaks" (the home of Booker T. Washington), and the Varner-Alexander House, an antebellum mansion adjacent to the campus illustrative of the "Old South."

¹ Statute created by Charles Keck.

3. It will offer technical advice and assistance and such funds as may be provided for the preservation and restoration of such other buildings as may be designated historic.

Within the City of Tuskegee are many community sites which attest further to the historical value of a National Historic Park at Tuskegee Institute. Outstanding among these community sites are the building in which Booker T. Washington established a night school for adults, and where his wife founded the first "Mothers' Clubs." Equally significant is the railroad station where President McKinley's train arrived when he visited Tuskegee Institute.

In many ways this would not only be a National Historical Park but a park that America could share with its neighbors from other lands.

The George Washington Carver Visitor Center would introduce the public to the Institute's history and historic features. In addition, it will give particular attention to Carver's laboratory equipment and his scientific and artistic productions, examples of which are now located in the present Carver Museum.

The Oaks (Booker T. Washington's home) would be restored and interpreted as a major historic feature of Tuskegee National Historical Park.

THE VARNER-ALEXANDER HOUSE

The antebellum Varner-Alexander House adjacent to the Tuskegee campus would be purchased, restored, and preserved for its artistic and historical value in the story of Negro life in the South. The structure will be interpreted as a symbol of the past and as a milestone from which we have come.

In addition to these focal points of the National Park Service attention, the other historic structures of the Tuskegee campus will receive the benefit of Service restoration and preservation expertise. Planning and development assistance will also be provided to preserve and render accessible to visitors the roadways, walks, and general landscape of the historic campus.

The National Tuskegee Historical Park would recognize fully the role that all Americans have played in building this great country.

If there are any questions, I am prepared to answer them.

Senators, thank you for the opportunity of testifying on behalf of Senate Bill No. 3662.

Senator BIBLE. Our next witness is Dr. Chavis—I don't know if I pronounced that correctly. Dr. Chavis, professor, Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Ala.

Did I handle that name correctly, or not?

Dr. CHAVIS. That is fine, sir.

Senator BIBLE. Is that the way you pronounce it?

Senator ALLEN. It rhymes with Davis.

Senator BIBLE. Chavis. All right, I am glad to get a correction. I always ask a person how he pronounces his own name because that is the way I like to say it, and sometimes I can murder names.

Senator ALLEN. Mr. Chairman, with Dr. Chavis is Mr. Ed Price, who is head of the student buildings and grounds at Tuskegee, and will act as—

Senator BIBLE. I am going to have to get down to Alabama. You Southerners talk a little different than we Westerners, and I am going to have to get down there and get my pronunciation lined up a little better.

Delighted to have you. Tuskegee, with a hard "G," all right. I am coming down and visit. I have never been in Tuskegee. I have been in Alabama many times.

Dr. CHAVIS. We look forward to seeing you there.

STATEMENT OF DR. JOHN CHAVIS, PROFESSOR, TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, TUSKEGEE, ALA., ACCOMPANIED BY ED PRICE

Dr. CHAVIS. Mr. Chairman, members of the committee, Senators Allen, Sparkman, Representative Andrews, it is a privilege to appear before you today.

On the marker affixed to the Lincoln Gate entrance to the campus of Tuskegee Institute, these words are written: "Tuskegee Institute has been designated a registered National Historic Landmark under provisions of the Historic Sites Act of August 21, 1935. This site possesses exceptional value in commemorating or illustrating the history of the United States. U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 1965."

I cannot be sure of the exact thoughts that entered the mind of the person who first set down those splendid words that the site of Tuskegee Institute "possesses exceptional value in commemorating or illustrating the history of the United States." I wish I knew to the smallest and most intimate detail what exactly the writer meant, for it is to me a sentence which sends my mind across the lovely hills of south-central Alabama, sweeping in a wide arc the length and breadth of our land.

It is a sentence which carries me back from the bustle of today to the decades when rural America was America for most of our Nation's population.

If, when we think of the history of our country, we think of a nation of immigrants, people of diverse cultures, who, for reasons often complex and many times unknown, have come together, and in their individual differentness, have learned to work together, then the record of Tuskegee Institute is like the history of the United States.

A white Alabamian and a black Alabamian joined hands to bring Booker T. Washington to Tuskegee. Washington reached out to bring blacks from distant parts of the Nation to work at Tuskegee. He invited whites from throughout the country to support and help him make real the great dreams he brought from Virginia.

If, when we think of the history of our country, we think of people possessed of ingenuity and energy, resilience and perseverance, then the record of those who have come to work at Tuskegee Institute is indeed like the history of the United States. Washington himself manifested these qualities as did George Washington Carver, and many, many others.

Sociologist, Lewis W. James, a long time member of the faculty at Tuskegee Institute, and an outstanding scholar, has observed that the existence and success of Tuskegee Institute is a case study of the private enterprise system and is a monument to this system. He contends in agreement with the sentence etched into the bronze marker that the record of Tuskegee's past reflects the major themes of the history of our Nation, and particularly those of the South.

The philosophy of work and achievement and the people who have made and are making Tuskegee Institute, are part of the testimonies of Dr. Frederick D. Patterson, president emeritus, Tuskegee Institute, and Mr. Lawrence F. Davenport, vice president for development, Tuskegee Institute.

Instead, let me now talk about the historic buildings which dot the campus and the land which is to become the Tuskegee Institute National Historical Park.

There are 206 acres of rolling and wooded land which comprise the central campus of Tuskegee Institute. Of the 150 major buildings on Tuskegee's campus, 13 are considered to have historic importance.

These buildings are historic from the point of age, all have been built before 1920, most were built of hand-made brick, and all were built by students. They are attractive in design and location, and merit preservation.

They are as follows:

Building No. 1, the Administration Building, erected in 1902, a two-story structure, no basement, attic partly finished, hand-made brick foundation and exterior walls.

Building No. 2 is the Band Cottage, erected in 1889, one-story structure, hand-made brick foundation and exterior walls, no basement.

Senator BIBLE. Are these buildings operational today?

Dr. CHAVIS. That is correct.

Senator BIBLE. You are using them today, they are part of your institution?

Dr. CHAVIS. That is right.

Building No. 3 is the Carnegie Hall, Carnegie Library, erected in 1900, a two-story structure, no basement, hand-made brick foundation and exterior walls.

Building No. 4, Carver Museum presently, formerly Old Laundry, erected in 1915, a one-story building of hand-made brick with basement, reinforced concrete floor slab.

Building No. 5, presently Dorothy Hall, formerly the Old Girls' Industrial Building, erected in 1899, a two-story structure with part basement, hand-made brick foundation and exterior walls.

Building No. 6, Farm Mechanization, the former Old Horse Barn, erected in 1919, a one-story hand-made brick building, asbestos shingle roof over wood construction.

Building No. 7, Huntington Memorial Building—it is called also the Academic Building—erected in 1902, a four-story structure, no basement, hand-made brick foundation and exterior walls.

Building No. 8, Milbank Agricultural Building, erected in 1910—Dr. Carver had some of his laboratory facilities there—a three-story structure, attic partly finished, hand-made brick foundation and exterior walls.

Building No. 9, R.O.T.C. Armory, the Old Boys' Bath House, erected in 1904, a one-story structure, hand-made brick foundation and exterior walls.

Building No. 10, The Oaks, erected in 1899, a two-story house with partial basement, attic finished, 15 rooms, brick exterior.

Senator BIBLE. Is that occupied now, The Oaks?

Dr. CHAVIS. It is occupied by the development office.

Senator BIBLE. By the development office, that is—is that where Mr. Davenport is headquartered?

Dr. CHAVIS. That is where he is headquartered.

Senator BIBLE. All right.

Dr. CHAVIS. Building No. 11 is Thrasher Hall, the Old Classroom-Dormitory, erected in 1893, a three-story structure, handmade brick foundation and exterior walls.

Building No. 12 is Tompkins Hall, erected 1904-10, a two-story structure with basement, handmade brick foundation and exterior walls, and load-bearing interior walls.

Building No. 13 is White Hall, erected in 1910, a three-story structure, handmade brick foundation and exterior walls.

Mr. Price has pointed out that all of the buildings are made of handmade brick and all of them are constructed by student labor.

Senator BIBLE. Each of these buildings were constructed by student labor?

Dr. CHAVIS. Yes.

Senator BIBLE. A total of 13 buildings?

Dr. CHAVIS. Yes.

Senator BIBLE. All right.

Dr. CHAVIS. The final building I want to show a picture of is the Varner-Alexander Mansion, which would be part of the historic park.

In addition to the fine old buildings which I have enumerated as part of Tuskegee Institute, near the new Tuskegee Chapel, some 80 yards from the famous Booker T. Washington Monument, are the graves of Booker T. Washington and members of his family, and the grave of George Washington Carver.

Across the campus and beyond the Old Montgomery Road entrance, stands the historic and beautiful Varner-Alexander Mansion. This antebellum home, called Grey Columns, was built by slave artisans in the mid-1850's. It, too, will be included in the historical park as an example of the 19th century Southern life and culture which antedated Tuskegee Institute.

Senator BIBLE. Is that within the perimeters of Tuskegee Institute?

Dr. CHAVIS. Yes. It is just outside the gate on Old Montgomery Road.

Senator BIBLE. But it is still within the outer perimeters of the boundary of Tuskegee Institute?

Dr. CHAVIS. Yes.

Senator BIBLE. You may proceed.

Dr. CHAVIS. Thank you.

Looking north from "Grey Columns" beyond Old Montgomery Road, there is an impressive expanse of wooded land. There will be constructed the George Washington Carver Visitor Center and Museum. Immediately behind the center will lie the Carver Garden, and farther on will lie the arboretum and environmental exhibits area.

Finally, as an historian and a former museologist, I would like to refer to the resources for historical research which exist at Tuskegee Institute, both in manuscript form and as museum artifacts. There is now at Tuskegee Institute a nucleus of material which will serve as the basis for a superior archive and a superior museum. The present collections, once properly housed, processed, displayed, and enlarged, will undoubtedly be major resources for the study of the advancement of education for black Americans.

The bill to establish the Tuskegee Institute National Historical Park is an enlightened and meritorious document, and I offer my enthusiastic support.

Thank you.

Senator BIBLE. That is an unusually fine presentation. I appreciate it, and I know that you will share your thoughts and your views and your ideas for the plan with the members of the Park Service who are

charged with the responsibility of bringing back something definitive. So, I very much appreciate your appearance here today.

Thank you very much.

Dr. CHAVIS. Thank you.

Senator BIBLE. We have smaller pictures of the larger ones, so you will be the custodians of the larger pictures, and we will adopt the smaller pictures by reference in the record.

Our next witness is Robert A. DeForrest, executive vice president, Afro-American Bicentennial Commission.

STATEMENT OF ROBERT A. DeFORREST, EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT, AFRO-AMERICAN BICENTENNIAL CORP., WASHINGTON, D.C.

Mr. DeFORREST. Mr. Chairman, I am, indeed, pleased to be able to appear before this subcommittee this morning to present testimony in support of S. 3662, a bill which, if approved by the Congress, would provide for the establishment of the Tuskegee Institute National Historical Park.

As has been explained in testimony presented earlier by the Acting Director of the National Park Service, "national historic landmarks are places determined by the Secretary of the Interior upon recommendation of the Advisory Board on National Park, Historic Sites, Building and Monuments, to possess national historical significance."

Thus, it has been suggested by many observers that the National Park Service, though its administration of such areas throughout the United States has, in effect, become the official interpreter of the "American experience" to both the American traveler and foreign visitor alike.

It is vitally important, therefore, that the National Park System reflect accurately the history of this Nation's past in order that all Americans might better appreciate the important significance of the American heritage.

The gross disparity of units within the present park system commemorating the contributions of minority Americans becomes immediately apparent upon observing that of the more than 1,000 sites presently administered by the National Park Service, only three commemorate the contributions of black Americans.

Senator BIBLE. What are those three?

Mr. DeFORREST. Those are the Frederick Douglas Site, which is right here—

Senator BIBLE. Which is right here, and I handled that bill and I am very familiar with that.

Mr. DeFORREST. That isn't the most recent.

Senator BIBLE. The other two are what?

Mr. DeFORREST. The George Washington Carver and the Booker T. Washington.

Senator BIBLE. I see. I just wanted to get all three of them down. Thank you.

Mr. DeFORREST. Encouraged by Park Director Hartzog's expressed intention to "define a National Park System that is balanced and complete in its representation of the Nation's historical heritage" and to "identify the gaps that presently exist in this representation," the Afro-American Bicentennial Corp. initiated a dialog with the NPS early last year. This relationship resulted in the sponsorship by ABC

and the NPS of a symposium on January 15 on the Afro-American heritage and the National Park System.

That conference brought together for the first time, I might add, 20 of the country's leading scholars in Afro-American history and culture and officials of the NPS.

The consensus of this group was that the forthcoming bicentennial commemoration provides a timely and appropriate vehicle for presenting to the Nation and the world an honest interpretation of the diversity of our society.

On August 17, a contract was signed between the National Park Service and the Afro-American Bicentennial Corp. calling for a 3-year, nationwide study/survey of historic places associated with the contributions of black Americans throughout American history.

The purpose of this study will be to set forth conclusions and recommendations on "How best to commemorate the Afro-American heritage as a feature of the forthcoming bicentennial through the medium of historic sites and buildings."

The omission of honest and fair recognition of minority Americans in history books and other media, whether purposeful or simply through neglect and ignorance, has contributed immeasurably to divisiveness and polarization in our society.

I wish to stress the great importance to minority Americans of seeing themselves and their heritage reflected in the institutions of our society—and to find themselves in the American heritage in their own way.

The updating of historical commemoration in the National Park Service is a tremendous opportunity for giving great impetus to this self-discovery by minority Americans.

The previous testimony of representatives from Tuskegee Institute eloquently expressed the case for official recognition of this institution. As a world leader in the field of education and agricultural development, it is indeed worthy of official designation as a national historic park site for the benefit of all.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you very much. That is a very fine statement. Also put the release from the Interior Department, and what I said earlier, the perpetuation of testimony, which means simply we will carry it forward and put it in a continuation of the hearing next April, that applies to your testimony as well.

(The press release follows:)

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NEWS RELEASE OF AUGUST 27, 1972

INTERIOR LAUNCHES PROGRAM TO IDENTIFY HISTORIC PLACES
ASSOCIATED WITH BLACKS

A nationwide study of historic places which involve black Americans in U.S. history will be launched under the terms of a contract signed between the National Park Service and the Afro-American Bicentennial Corporation, according to a joint announcement by Secretary of the Interior Rogers C. B. Morton and brothers Vincent and Robert DeForrest of the ABC.

The ABC, a nonprofit corporation dedicated to fostering the participation of black Americans in the Nation's 200th birthday observance, is coordinating the project. The Association for the Study of Negro Life and History, a Washington-based professional association with a nationwide membership, will play a major advisory role.

The study was urged by a panel of 20 leading scholars in the field of black history who met in Washington in January under the auspices of the National Park Service and ABC, Secretary Morton said.

It is being undertaken in line with President Nixon's February 1971 directive to the Interior Department and its National Park Service to take action to refresh the interest of all Americans in their historical and cultural heritages.

A part of the Service's National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings, the study will identify and evaluate historic places associated with black contributions to the development of America. ABC will direct the research and investigation by recognized authorities on black history. A special advisory panel of leading scholars will review their findings and recommend to the Park Service which sites should be designated National Historic Landmarks, which deserve further study for possible addition to the National Park System, and which should be considered by State officials for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places.

Funds for the study were provided by the Congress in the 1973 fiscal year appropriation act. Contingent on future funding, the study is expected to last three years.

The first year's study will focus on three areas of American history expected to be particularly rich in black associations—development of the English Colonies, 1700–1775; political and military affairs; and society and social conscience.

National Historic Landmarks are places determined by the Secretary of the Interior—upon recommendation of the Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings and Monuments—to possess national historical significance.

Historical units of the National Park System, most of which are called National Historic Sites, National Monuments, or National Historical Parks, are nationally significant places that lend themselves to park purposes and that have been specially authorized by the Congress. These places, such as Gettysburg and Independence Hall, are preserved and managed by the Interior Department's National Park Service.

Already included in the National Park System are several areas commemorating significant blacks, such as George Washington Carver National Monument, Missouri; Booker T. Washington National Monument, Virginia; and the Frederick Douglass Home in the District of Columbia.

The National Register of Historic Places is the Nation's official inventory of cultural properties worthy of preservation. All National Historic Landmarks and historical areas of the National Park System are listed as well as places of State and local significance nominated by the States.

The results of the black history study eventually will be made available in book form.

Mr. DEFORREST. Thank you.

Senator BIBLE. I have no further questions.

I don't think we have any other witnesses. If not, we stand in recess on this particular bill, with the understanding that the Park people will come back just as shortly after April 15 as possible for a further hearing. We stand in recess on the bill.

Senator ALLEN. Mr. Chairman, before we recess, I would like to express my appreciation on behalf of Senator Sparkman and Representative Andrews, and all of the witnesses, for your very kind reception of the testimony, and I appeared before your committee and commend you very highly for your dedication and your interest in this bill.

Senator BIBLE. The bouquet is gratefully acknowledged and appreciated. You gave me a bouquet at the start of the hearing and you gave me one at the end, so I have come out pretty well today.

Senator ALLEN. We will give you one also next April.

Senator BIBLE. But I am sure that you will have that income tax day pressure in mind, and if I forget to set the hearing I am sure you will remind me.

We stand in recess.

(Whereupon, at 11:30, the hearing was recessed, subject to the call of the Chair.)

The first part of the report is a general introduction to the subject of the study. It discusses the importance of the study and the objectives of the research. The second part of the report is a detailed description of the methodology used in the study. This includes a description of the data collection methods, the sample size, and the statistical methods used to analyze the data. The third part of the report is a discussion of the results of the study. This includes a description of the findings and a comparison of the results with previous research. The final part of the report is a conclusion and a list of references.



