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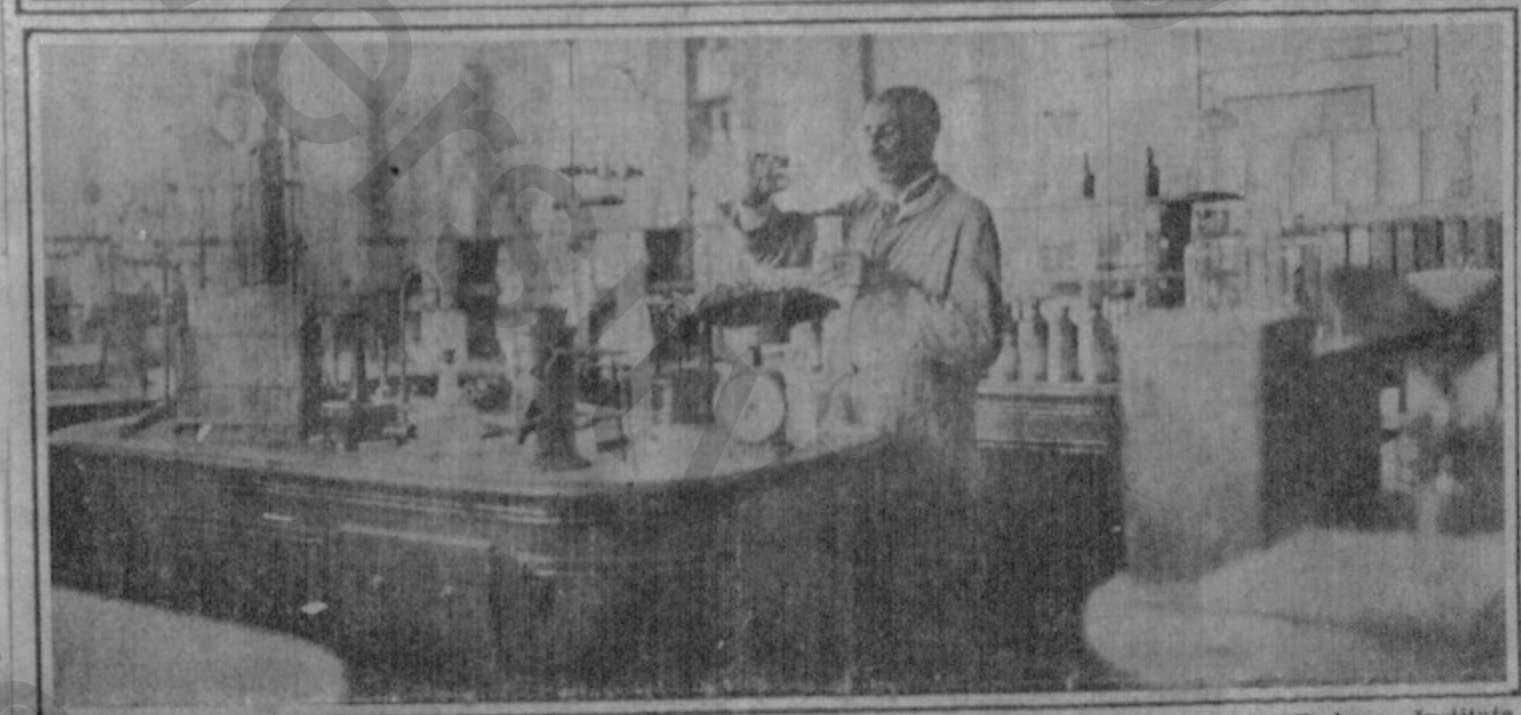
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Montgomery, Ala., Dec. 29

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UPPER picture shows Dr. George W. Carver displaying some of the 200-odd products he has made from the peanut. The inset is the latest photograph of Dr. Carver. Below, the great Negro scientist at work in his laboratory at Tuskegee Institute.

George W. Carver

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH

Born—Diamond Grove, Missouri, of Slave Parents, 1864.
 Received High School Training—Minneapolis, Kansas.
 Attended Simpson College—Indianola, Iowa.
 Received Degree of B. S. in Agriculture, Iowa State College, 1894.
 Appointed Member of the Faculty of Iowa State College.
 Accepted Position at Tuskegee, 1896.
 First Director of Agriculture at Tuskegee Institute.
 Appointed Director of Research and Experiment Station which was established by an Act of the State Legislature in 1896.
 Elected Fellow, Royal Society of Arts, London, England, 1916.
 Appeared before Congressional Ways and Means Committee, 1921.
 Awarded Sprinarn Medal, 1923.
 Doctor of Science Degree was conferred by Simpson College, Indianola, Iowa, 1928.
 Appointed Collaborator, Mycology and Plant Disease, Survey, Bureau of Plant Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, 1935.
 A few of the leading universities and colleges where Dr. Carver has spoken: Duke University, New York University, Yale University, Furman University, University of North Carolina, Greensboro College for Women, Howard University, Washington College for Women, Millsaps College, Mississippi.
 Dr. Carver has developed from peanuts, clays, peas, and from indigenous plants many useful products.
 Dr. Carver has advocated ways of developing southern resources and published numerous bulletins.
 His case probably would represent the perfect example of what our forefathers had in mind when they wrote the Declaration of Independence—That all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

The Montgomery Advertiser

MONTGOMERY, ALA., SUNDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 22, 1929

NEGRO GENIUS SHOWS 'WAY OUT' FOR SOUTHERN FARMERS

Dr. George W. Carver, Noted Scientist, Holds Remedy For Agricultural Ills In Hundreds Of Products He Has Made From Peanuts, Sweet Potatoes, Pecans, Clays And Waste Materials.

By OSBURN ZUBER

(Associate Editor The Montgomery Advertiser)

The agricultural South, in seeking a way out of its difficulties, need look no farther than its own backyard. Its search will end in the laboratory of Dr. George W. Carver, the distinguished negro scientist of Tuskegee Institute, if the South will show the vision and the enterprise to put to practical use the fruits of his vast research work with the native products of the Southern soil.

Indeed, the economic salvation of the South, industrial, as well as agricultural, can be brought through the commercial application of Dr. Carver's discoveries. His revelations of the possibilities offered by the commonplace products of the Southern soil, amazing in their variety and scope, show the way to the establishment of scores of new industries in the South—industries that will make use of farm products peculiar to the South, products that are not duplicated anywhere else in the United States. The possibilities are tremendous, almost beyond conception.

Dr. Carver, perhaps as great a genius in his field as Edison and Burbank and Steinmetz in theirs, and certainly the greatest genius the negro race has yet produced, has derived literally hundreds of products from such things as peanuts, sweet potatoes, pecans, cotton stalks, fibrous grasses and weeds, waste materials of various kinds, and from the common clay that underlies the soil of practically every county in the Southern States. The products his wizardry has extracted from the peanut alone number more than 200, ranging from oils and pharmaceutical preparations to rubber and paper and ink. The products from the sweet potato number nearly as many, ranging from flour and starch to dyes and stock foods. He has derived some 60 products from the pecan. He has made synthetic products from many kinds of waste material, among them marble, building boards, wood, wood veneers, fibres, paper and numerous other articles.

While Dr. Carver is world famous as a scientist, the fruits of his many years of creative chemistry and research work are not as familiar to the general public as they should be, because they have not been as widely exploited as they deserve to be.

Perhaps it is because of Dr. Carver's own modesty. While anyone who talks with him will be impressed with the extent of his knowledge and the quality of his mind, anyone will probably put him down as quite the most modest man he has ever met. He seems even timid. His most notable characteristic, aside from the great mental capacity which marks him as a genius, is his deep humility. There was never a more humble spirit than his.

It was Dr. Carver's modesty which, together with an utter disregard for monetary considerations and a feeling that his place is in the South, caused him some years ago to decline a handsome offer from Thomas A. Edison to join him in his laboratory at West Orange, N. J., and to reject other offers that have been made to him.

A most engaging personality, reflected in eyes that smile and twinkle kindly and knowingly and in a voice that is remarkably expressive, complements an alert and refreshing mind in making Dr. Carver an extraordinary person. Talking with him, one thinks of him only as a very wise and very kindly old man.

For a quarter century he has been recognized by men of science throughout the world as a foremost authority on botany, agricultural chemistry and related subjects. More than 20 years ago, Sir Harry Johnston, the eminent British scientist and explorer, in his book, "The Negro in the New World," said of him: "Professor Carver, who teaches scientific agriculture, botany, agricultural chemistry, etc., at Tuskegee, is, as regards complexion and features, an absolute negro; but in the cut of his clothes, the accent of his speech, the soundness of his science, he might be professor of botany, not at Tuskegee, but at Oxford or Cambridge. Any European botanist of distinction, after ten minutes' conversation with this man, instinctively would treat him as a man on a level with himself."

In 1916 Dr. Carver was elected a fellow in the Royal Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures and Commerce of Great Britain—an honor that has been bestowed on but very few Americans.

Dr. Carver loves the South and is enthusiastic over its possibilities. "The Southern people, if they had the vision, could control the markets of the world," he declares. He adds that this is a broad statement, but he is convinced that it is true.

Laboratory Wonders

When conducting a visitor through his laboratory, Dr. Carver begins with his clay products. But first, before taking you into the laboratory, he pauses a moment in his office and directs your attention to some pieces of pottery he has on his office shelves. These he has fashioned himself from the clay of Macon County. He apologizes for their crudeness, saying that he is not a potter. He exhibits the pottery just as an illustration of what can be done with the abundant clay resources of the South.

In the South there are some of the finest pottery clays in the world. Some plants making pottery are in operation in the South, but on a small scale. Nearly all of this country's pottery is made in other sections. But—and here is the point which Dr. Carver emphasizes—a great deal of it is made from Southern clays. Dr. Carver tells the story of a man who purchased a fine piece of pottery that was made in Indiana. He admired it so that he went to some effort to find out where the clay from which it was made came from. Finally he learned that it came from Georgia. The same clay deposits are found in both Georgia and Alabama and the particular kind of clay that went into the making of this fine piece of pottery abounds in this State. It is sold in huge quantities to pottery makers in other sections, at a very small cost. When it is fashioned into beautiful pieces of art in plants elsewhere, it is then sent back into the South and sold at a big price. The small piece of pottery in this case cost its purchaser \$25. The cost of the clay that went into its making was negligible.

Dr. Carver can see no reason why such fine clay products should not be manufactured in the South. He sees in this field an opportunity for a thriving Southern industry.

Creations in Clay

Then Dr. Carver takes you into his laboratory and shows you many more products of Alabama clay, all of which offer splendid possibilities for commercialization. First he shows you an exhibit of wood stains made from clay. These are in many shades and of fine coloring. He has a score of boards stained in various shades with clay preparations.

Next he shows you an array of toilet powders made from clay. These are in every conceivable shade from the darkest brunet to the lightest blond. From among them he selects a shade that

matches the visitor's complexion and applies a touch of it to the skin, and one is impressed with its remarkably fine quality, so soft and smooth is the powder.

The wonders of clay are not yet exhausted. Dr. Carver exhibits next another array of powders in a great variety of gorgeous colors. These are pigments for making dyes and paints. One among them is particularly striking. It is a rare shade of blue, deep and rich in hue. This is his prize product in this classification. It is the result, he says, of some "chemical gymnastics." He gives you a hint of what these "gymnastics" were, but unless you know a great deal about chemistry you won't understand fully what he means. He describes it as the product of a "sextuple oxidation," and explains that nothing like it had ever been done before. Whether you know much about chemistry or not, you are impressed with the fact that this beautiful blue represents quite a chemical achievement.

Laboratory At Tuskegee Institute Contains Nucleus For Scores Of Industries Using Native Products Of The Southern Soil; Commercialization Of Dr. Carver's Discoveries Promises Vast New Markets.

This blue pigment has aroused widespread interest among scientists, artists and Egyptologists. It has excited the wonder of scientists because of the extraordinary process by which it was developed. Artists delight in it because of its reach beauty. And Egyptologists have manifested special interest in it because they believe it represents the rediscovery of a lost process of making permanent colors, employed by the ancient Egyptians and marveled at by Egyptologists ever since. Such a color was found in the tomb of King Tut-Ankh-Amen when it was opened a few years ago, and it was still just as bright and fresh as if it had been newly applied. The centuries had taken nothing from its beauty.

From The Everlasting Hills

Still more products of clay are in store. Dr. Carver next shows you paints made of clay. He displays dozens of boards painted with clay paint in all shades of color. These he compares interestingly with paints now on the market. He is convinced that if plants were established in the South to manufacture paints from clay they would grow large and prosper.

Nor are these all of the products Dr. Carver has derived from the clays of Macon County. These are only the more important and more interesting ones.

Permanency is the special quality that clay colors possess. Almost invariably visitors will ask Dr. Carver if these colors are really permanent. And always his reply will be: "Why should they not be permanent? The clays have been lying there in the hills for centuries with color unchanged. There is no reason why they should change now." Which sounds reasonable enough, come to think of it.

Peanuts And Potatoes

Dr. Carver comes next to his sweet potato and peanut exhibits. These are probably his most important products, from the standpoint of usefulness in promoting the welfare of Southern farmers. The peanut and the sweet potato are products peculiar to the Southern soil. Both are grown in great quantities in the South and could be produced in much greater quantities if a larger market for them were developed. Both are very prolific and are easy to grow.

Dr. Carver has demonstrated that the peanut and the sweet potato can be used in the making of hundreds of products which now come from other sources. He has shown how, if the South will take advantage of their commercial possibilities and set up industries to manufacture products and by-products that can be derived from them, a vast source of wealth to Southern farmers will be opened up through the greatly enlarged market for peanuts and potatoes that would be created.

The sweet potato exhibit consists of a row of bottles and jars filled with a surprising variety of things which the wonder-working hands of Dr. Carver have extracted from the lowly yam. In all there are more than a hundred, most important among them being flour, starch, tapioca, breakfast foods, stock foods, numerous dyes for silks and cottons, crystallized ginger, vinegar, mucilage, ink and—mirabile dictu!—synthetic rubber!

Potato Flour In Wartime

The great value of sweet potato was demonstrated during the World War, when the needs of the millions of soldiers of America and her allies required most of the wheat supply. During the wartime wheat shortage it was necessary to find something to supplement

wheat. At Tuskegee Institute, thanks to Dr. Carver's genius, they were saving 20 pounds of wheat a day by using sweet potato flour with wheat flour—"and says Dr. Carver, "making a better loaf than before." The United States Government learned of what was being done at Tuskegee, and sent for Dr. Carver. He went to Washington with a sweet potato exhibit, and amazed the experts gathered there to confer with him. It was after this conference that Dr. Day Fairchild, agricultural explorer in charge of the United States Department of Agriculture and a world famous scientist, spoke of Dr. Carver as "one of the most remarkable and extraordinary minds have ever met."

Sweet potato flour was only one of the products with which Dr. Carver provided the government during the World War.

Incidentally, the government is reported to be experimenting right now with another product of the sweet potato—mucilage for postage stamps. This experiment, it is said, was prompted by the suggestion that has often been made jokingly to officials of the Post Office Department that the mucilage on stamps be flavored with vanilla or chocolate, anything else that would do away with the unpleasant taste of stamp glue. According to a recent newspaper article, however, the officials have not looked on it as a joke, but have set government scientists at work to see what can be done to improve the taste of stamp glue.

Scientists in the Federal Bureau of Chemistry and Soils have extracted dextrin of pleasant taste from sweet potato and the dextrin has been used in tentative experiments as the chief ingredient of a glue for stamps and envelopes. New mucilage is said to have all the sticking qualities of that now in use, with none of its unpleasant taste, and further tests will be carried on to determine if the potato glue can be produced economically in large quantities. Government scientists are of the opinion that it can be. At present most of the glue used on stamps and envelopes is made from tapioca.

He Had It Already

The government need not have gone through the trouble of making these experiments if it had consulted Dr. Carver. He already has a mucilage made from sweet potatoes, and has had it for years.

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Imagine what could be done with sweet potatoes in an industrial way if the South had plants to manufacture Dr. Carver's products! The ones that have been mentioned are just a few of them. If these alone were manufactured the market for sweet potatoes would be increased by many times. And imagine what this would mean for Southern farmers who can grow sweet potatoes in any quantity! Consider a few of the possibilities. Take tapioca, for example. While most people would never think of tapioca as an item of any great importance, the fact is, it is used in many ways and there is a huge world market for it. And Dr. Carver declares that tapioca made from sweet potatoes is of a better quality than the product now in use. Or take the breakfast foods. The consumption of breakfast foods in the United States alone is enormous. They make up one of our chief items of food. Dr. Carver shows two breakfast foods that he has made from the sweet potato. "They are really very delicious," he says. He describes their taste as somewhat similar to that of breakfast foods made from wheat, only he thinks they are better.

For another example, take sweet potato starch. This holds forth one of the most impressive possibilities of all. Sweet potatoes are full of starch, and starch is a very important item in the commerce and industry of the world. It is used in many ways that the average person would never dream about. There is a vast market for it. Why should not the South supply this market, or a large part of it, at any rate, with starch made from sweet potatoes? The starch from sweet potatoes is of a very high quality, and it can be produced economically and plentifully. The only reason that the South is not supplying a large part of the world's starch, one must conclude, is that the plants to manufacture it from the sweet potato have not been established. The opportunity has not been utilized. One must conclude the same thing with respect to hundreds of other products in Dr. Carver's laboratory.

Stock Foods From Potatoes

For still another good example of neglected opportunity in commercializing the possibilities of the potato, there are the several stock foods Dr. Carver has derived from it. Now, anyone can readily understand how sweet potatoes could be manufactured into good stock foods. They are high in food value, and there is hardly any kind of livestock that does not relish them. As every one who knows anything about farm life is aware, the farmers of the South feed them, raw, to their hogs and their cattle and their horses and mules. Thousands and thousands of bushels of sweet potatoes are disposed of in this way. That is what becomes of practically all the surplus production of potatoes in the South. The farmers raise large quantities of them, they market what they can, they bank away all they need for home consumption; and then they feed what is left over to their livestock. And often this surplus amounts to the greater part of a farmer's crop of potatoes.

This is a good farm practice, under the circumstances. But it represents an appalling waste of material. In this way the entire potato goes for livestock feeding purposes. If stock food were manufactured from sweet potatoes, as Dr. Carver manufactures it, there would be no such waste, and the farmers would have a sounder and better and more economical livestock food. For in making stock foods from potatoes Dr. Carver uses only the waste parts that are left over after other products have been made from the better parts. He uses the peelings, the culls, the "strings," etc., in making stock foods.

In this can be seen one of the important industrial advantages offered by Dr. Carver's methods—the complete utilization of materials, the elimination of waste. If a plant were set up to manufacture certain major products from the sweet potato, it would necessarily have to make certain by-products, or else allow a great deal of material to go to waste. If, for example, a plant were set up to manufacture starch from sweet potatoes as a major product, it would have left over, after taking out the starch, the makings of three or four or more by-products. Thus most of Dr. Carver's products, not only from potatoes but from peanuts and other things, fall naturally into groups of four or five, or more, all made by related processes. This is a highly important economic factor in industrial practice.

The examples given illustrate the commercial possibilities of the sweet potato. And these are only a few of the possibilities. It would take many columns of space to list and describe them all.

Marvels Of The Peanut

If the sweet potato has wonderful possibilities, they are nevertheless not to be compared with the possibilities of the peanut. His experimental work with the peanut might be said to be Dr. Carver's masterpiece. He has done more with the peanut than anything else, and he seems more enthusiastic about it than about anything else. His achievements in this field are quite the most remarkable of all the things he has done; and probably in the end, will turn out to be by far the most valuable to the world.

The peanut is one of the very richest of all the products of the soil—rich in food value, rich in the properties of its chemical constituents, and wonderfully rich in possibilities for utilization. In the peanut Nature stores away, in highly concentrated form, the finest of food materials.

To most people a peanut is only a peanut; but to Dr. Carver it is a storehouse of wonders. He has carefully and thoroughly explored this storehouse, and revealed its hidden contents.

The peanut exhibit is marvelous to behold. In a row of little bottles, stretching the length of a long shelf in the laboratory, are products and by-products of the peanut so numerous and so various and so remarkable as to tax one's powers of conception to comprehend them all. Dr. Carver points to them, one after another, and briefly explains what they are and how they may be used.

A Few of His Products

First he shows you bottles of milk and cream. Here is sweetmilk, on which the cream rises just as it does on real milk. Here is pure cream. And here is buttermilk on which the whey rises just as it does on real buttermilk. All made from peanuts. Each has the exact appearance of the genuine article; and the milk is said by those who have tasted it to be better than cow's milk. Here also are butter and cheese.

Then Dr. Carver shows you an ice cream mixture from which delicious cream can be made; preparations for making candies and confections; cocoa, chocolate bars and caramels; instant coffee which already has in it cream and sugar, and another preparation for making plain coffee; two kinds of pickles, one of which Dr. Carver says is similar to the pickles made from asparagus tips, and quite as good, and the other similar to the mixed pickles made from

various vegetables. Then there are sauces and oils for various purposes; face lotions, shaving lotions and other toilet articles; a rubbing oil that is said to have remarkable properties; a number of pharmaceutical preparations, including one, an emulsion made of peanuts and creosote, which has been manufactured and widely sold for some years. Among the many other products Dr. Carver has derived from the peanut are synthetic rubber, 17 kinds of wood stains, dyes for cloth, axle grease, lard, linoleum, flour, breakfast foods, stock foods, soap and face powder—all labeled, incidentally, with ink made from this same lowly product of the Southern soil.

Doubtless some of Dr. Carver's peanut products are impractical for commercial purposes and are interesting chiefly as curiosities, although in this age of scientific wonders we can never be sure that anything will not some time be found to have a use and value. But unquestionably, many of his peanut products, probably the majority of them, offer real possibilities for commercialization right now and need only to be utilized.

Marble From Wood Shavings

One of the more remarkable of Dr. Carver's products, and doubtless one of the most valuable because of its utilization of waste materials in the manufac-

ture of a highly useful article, is his synthetic marble. This is made from wood shavings and other waste materials. It has all the appearance of real marble and its surface takes a high polish. It is strong and substantial and moreover is waterproof.

This synthetic marble is a demonstrated success. It can be manufactured in large quantities and should find a wide market. It is suitable for use in many ways not only for building and ornamental purposes, but also for the manufacture of such things as bathroom fixtures and various other articles requiring a smooth-surfaced, substantial, waterproof material having at the same time a decorative quality.

Equally useful and equally valuable because of their utilization of materials that now go to waste are the many kinds of building and insulating boards which Dr. Carver has perfected. These he makes from a number of things, including cotton stalks, peanut hulls and vines and soapstone. He has a dozen or more different kinds of building and insulating boards, all of which could be used extensively in construction work.

From similar materials Dr. Carver has made fibers, floor mats and rugs. From the *sida spinosa*, a weed that grows wild and rank in the South, he has made fiber and paper. From the familiar bear grass he has produced similar products. From the enormous roots of the Florida palm he has made these and other things, most notable among them being synthetic wood in natural colors which could be utilized for interior woodwork and for the making of various pieces of furniture such as bridge tables, smoking stands, sewing stands, magazine racks and any number of similar articles. In the same group is wood veneer, another product having great commercial possibilities.

A Busy Life

Dr. Carver estimates that the products in his laboratory, when arranged for exhibition purposes, would fill three freight cars. Many of them have often been exhibited in public, at State fairs, large expositions and the like. Several of his larger groups, notably the peanut, potato and clay exhibits, have been widely displayed. These groups were a part of the Southern Industrial Exposition in New York a few years ago, and there, as everywhere else they have been exhibited, they attracted wide attention and brought forth a great deal of amazed comment.

But Dr. Carver has a large number of products that have never been exhibited publicly. And he has new ones coming on all the time. Right now, for instance, he has an experiment under way whereby he expects to produce sugar from artichokes.

Many visitors go through the laboratory at Tuskegee Institute, and Dr. Carver is always glad to show them through. Whether it is a large group or a single individual interested in seeing his work, he seems never to be too busy to escort visitors through the laboratory and explain his various products—although it is the marvel of everyone who knows him how, between entertaining visitors and attending to his large volume of correspondence, he ever manages to find time to conduct his experiments. His correspondence is quite a task. He is constantly getting letters from all parts of the world, from scientists, industrialists, business men and others.

Nevertheless, he does find time for his experiments. He has a dozen or so under way all the time. He is forever starting something new, putting his magic-working hand to converting some waste material or something that is little used into one or more useful and valuable products.

His Quarters

Perhaps the explanation of how he finds time to carry on his momentous labors in the laboratory lies in the fact that he is up and about at 4 o'clock every morning. Then, say those who know his habits, when he is unmolested and alone, he works with the things of nature which he loves so well, and over which he is so complete a master. It is in the early hours before breakfast that he does most of his experimental work.

Then, again, Dr. Carver finds solitude for thought about his work and for planning his experiments in the evenings, when he secludes himself in his quarters in Rockefeller Hall at the Institute. Having no family, he lives to himself in two rooms, one of which is his bedroom and the other his "den." The latter is filled with many things—books, mostly on scientific subjects; curios and relics; various things of his own handiwork, such, for example, as paintings and pieces of crocheted work that he likes to do in his spare moments; pots of plants and flowers which he rejoices in raising and which include some rare and beautiful specimens. On cold winter nights, the plants are taken in, to remain inside the "den" till the morrow's sun shall invite them outside again.

Here in his quarters, after supper, Dr. Carver sits with his books and his plants and his handiwork. Occasionally he has a visitor in to see him, but not often, for he prefers to have his evenings to himself and is in the habit of retiring early.

An Engaging Speaker

Dr. Carver has a wide reputation as a speaker on agricultural subjects, and has lectured in many parts of the United States before distinguished audiences. Having a vast practical knowledge of all phases of agriculture, with a broadly scientific background, and being in the closest touch with nature, he has a rare gift of imparting information to an audience in an absorbingly interesting way. After hearing one of Dr. Carver's addresses Chancellor W. B. Hill of the University of Georgia declared: "That was the best lecture on agriculture that it has ever been my privilege to listen to." Dr. Carver seems to have that effect on all who hear him speak. In addition to having a magnetic personality, he has an engaging style of speaking that never fails to command the attention and whet the interest.

For a notable example of his power as a speaker, his appearance before the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives some years ago may be cited. A good account of the incident was given a few years ago in an article about Dr. Carver written by Walter Hoff Seeley in Success Magazine. The committee was considering the imposition of a tariff on peanuts and "among the speakers, each of whom was allowed ten minutes of the Congressmen's precious time," wrote Seeley, "was this smiling, deep-eyed black man. He deferentially remained in the background until all of the white men had been heard; then he carefully measured out his statement to the bored committeemen, keeping strictly within his allotment of minutes. His time up, he bowed, smiled appreciatively, gathered up his data and thanked his hearers. But he was not allowed to stop. Unanimously they urged him to go on. 'More, more,' they cried.

"When he sat down he had talked an hour and three-quarters about a subject which even a wise Congressman thought could be examined in ten minutes. There was applause, sincere, ringing applause, and Tuskegee's husbandman had carried his point."

The Problem

The plight of the Southern farmer is more serious than that of the farmer in any other section of the United States, generally speaking, and his need of "farm relief" is more acute. In no other agricultural region is the value of farm property so low proportionately. Nowhere else is the farm mortgage debt so heavy a burden. In no other section are farm wages so small. And nowhere else is tenant farming so extensive.

Until recent years, the South had one big money crop—cotton. Since the coming of the boll weevil the value of cotton as a money crop has been considerably diminished. Cotton is still an important money crop in the South and always will be. But Southern farmers cannot live by cotton alone. They have been finding this out, slowly but surely, and many, of course, now look to other sources for a large part of their income. But many, all too many, still cling to cotton in the main, and depend upon it for an income that every year is doubtful. They know nothing else, and they seem extremely loath to learn anything else. While others about them turn to other crops and practice diversification with increasing success, these dependents of cotton, who probably constitute the great majority of Southern farmers, still pursue their one-crop course.

As a consequence, the farm life of the South is decadent. Rural living conditions in general are low, and seem to be in a state of still further decline. Relatively few farmers are able to glean more than a comfortable living from the soil at the most. The vast majority of them are unable to make a really decent living. Hundreds of thousands of them exist in poverty, under the poorest sort of living standards.

What A Survey Shows

Does anyone think this is an exaggeration? On the contrary, the facts, as revealed by surveys, present an even more pathetic picture. Recently the United States Department of Agriculture made a survey of rural conditions in four Southern states—North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama. The report on the survey was made public only last month. It reveals that 100,000 white families on cotton farms in these states are living under extremely adverse conditions.

These families, according to the department's investigators, "cling to cotton production, on small farms in sections overrun by the boll weevil, on irregular shaped and sloping fields, and on soils that require fertilizers and constant effort to control weeds and erosion." Many of these farmers, the investigators report, know of ways and have the means to add to the food on their tables and to the money in their pockets, "but ignore opportunities to do so and get along on little." How little they do manage to get along on is almost incredible. The department's report shows that one large group of them manage to exist on an average cash income of \$310 a year per family of five persons.

The investigators made a study of a typical group of these farm families in Gwinnett County, Georgia. There they found that most of the men in approximately 300 families had always lived near the farms on which they were born and raised, and made little or no effort to better themselves. Setting forth the findings of the survey, the report says:

A Pathetic Picture

"Not knowing whether they might improve their condition by farming elsewhere or by going into occupations other than farming, they have continued to farm in the neighborhood where they are acquainted and in the way their parents farmed, and they have adjusted their standards of living to an income, in many cases, less than that of the cheapest industrial labor. Only a third of them grow as much as 10 acres of cotton, and only a third of those who grow cotton get as much as half a bale to the acre. Many of them are tenants on farms valued at less than \$2,000. Food and fuel are obtained on the farm.

"A fourth of the farmers have so little capital they must contract to pay half of what they produce to landlords who furnish the mule and tools to work with, the land to farm and the houses in which they live. Two out of three of these farmers use only one mule per farm, the others using two. They are young men, for the most part, and live within an average cash income of \$310 a year per family of five persons.

"Two-fifths of the farmers have mules and tools but no land. They pay about a fourth of what they produce for the use of the land and the house in which they live. Nearly half of these farmers use one mule and a few use three or four. The average cash income available for family living is \$336 per family. Most of these farmers have passed through periods when they farmed on halves because they were too poor to own a mule and tools.

"One-fifth of all the families surveyed lived in two to three rooms. Only a few houses had cellars, and in many cases only one thickness of boards protected the occupants of the houses. Most of the families had sewing machines, for they must make their own clothes, and organs, phonographs, pianos, banjos, violins and guitars were fairly plentiful. Reading was confined largely to county papers or low priced home or farm papers. Some of the farmers had automobiles but little money for running them."

An Economic Problem

This report describes not only a pitiful human condition, but what is for the entire South, urban and rural portions alike, a very serious economic condition. One hundred thousand white families in four Southern states existing under the lowest sort of living standards! At the rate of five persons to the family, a conservative average, that means half a million of population. And there are many thousands of other white families in these same states that are only a shade or so better off. Among the negroes on the farms, there is an even greater number of families living under conditions equally as bad, and in many cases worse.

Here lies the fundamental farm problem of the South. Here is the situation that must be remedied before the South can attain the full degree of prosperity to which it is entitled by virtue of its rich resources.

The Remedy

Dr. E. C. Branson, the noted agricultural economist of the University of North Carolina, epitomized the problem, and implied the solution, when he said:

"More than half the farmers of the South, black and white, cultivate somebody else's land. The economic and social significance of such a condition is plain as print to any man capable of social visioning. We can not build a safe civilization on the homeless estate of men."

The fact that the South has the resources and the opportunities necessary for building a sound and prosperous rural civilization only makes the situation described in the Department of Agriculture's report all the more tragic. Another governmental report made public at the same time by a different branch of the Federal Government, describes the agricultural possibilities of the South. Dr. Elwood Mead, federal commissioner of reclamation, declares that the South has "all of the material conditions for an attractive and prosperous rural life" but that the South is not utilizing its opportunities.

The following, written by Commissioner Mead and incorporated in the latest annual report of the Federal Reclamation Bureau, tells of the possibilities

that are going neglected in the South:

"The investigations of the Reclamation Bureau in the South have shown that this section of the United States has all of the material conditions for an attractive and prosperous rural life. These include a long growing season, adequate rainfall, soils, which, if adequately fertilized, will be highly productive, land flat or gently rolling, where injury from erosion can be easily controlled. It has in addition fine transportation facilities and nearness to the largest cities of the country.

"The climate and soil make it possible for this region to be self-supporting in an agricultural sense and to supply some of the most needed and most valuable products of the country. It needs a well rounded agricultural program.

"The South is not utilizing these opportunities. Instead, the energetic and ambitious are leaving for other sections of the country or entering other industries. There are many sections which should be hopeful and prosperous, which have a declining and decadent rural life. This is wholly due to economic and human conditions which can and ought to be improved.

"The valuable agricultural agencies operating in the South, in the colleges, experiment stations and demonstration farms, can not overcome some of these handicaps. The lessons of the demonstration farm or the teaching of the extension service go unheeded by the tenant farmer living on a low income, with a drab social existence, and following much the same practices as those around him.

"What the South needs are planned and organized rural communities which will be little worlds in themselves, co-operating not only to make the best use of their own farms, but to broaden their markets and effect economies in sales by combining their efforts and resources. Each community unit should be large enough to have an agriculture, a life and spirit of its own, and to be economical and efficient in its business affairs. The now existing rural life which is peculiar to the South, where everyone pursues his own calling without regard to the interests and industry of his neighbors, where all his interests are bounded by his own farm fences, is in striking and disagreeable contrast to what can be achieved if in place of this there are people selected because they have a common purpose, are given an opportunity to own the land they cultivate and have an economic and social partnership. The lessons of other countries have shown the feasibility of such communities. The benefits in the South of such examples can not fail to be widespread and of enduring value, and they should be of real interest to the state governments concerned."

Where Carver's Work Comes In

How to bring about an improvement in rural life, how to make it attractive and prosperous, is the farm problem that confronts the South. Needless to say, this cannot be done in a year, or in a few years. It will be a long and slow process. Perhaps it will require 20 years, perhaps a generation or two, to effect a general improvement. But it need not require so long to bring about some improvement, in particular localities, if not in general. A few years might make a slight difference here, and a very decided difference there. But the progress should be steady if not rapid. That would be the important thing--to have a steady progress whereby some improvement would result from year to year.

Such progress must be promoted by good leadership, education and cooperative action, along the line suggested in Commissioner Mead's report. But one other thing is necessary to progress. Dependence on cotton must be removed. New markets must be provided for other products of the farms. That is where the fruits of George W. Carver's work should be of invaluable benefit to Southern farmers. By his research work in products peculiar to the Southern soil and his creative achievements in developing their possibilities, he has shown how important commercial uses may be made of the things that the farmers can produce.

George Washington Carver was born of slave parents on a Missouri plantation about 1864. The plantation belonged to Moses Carver, whose name, as was the custom with slaves, the mother and son bore. Dr. Carver knows little of his parents, for in the last year of the War Between the States, a band of raiders carried him and his mother into Arkansas. Mr. Carver, the master, sent searchers after them, but by the time they were overtaken the mother had disappeared and was never heard from again. His captors released the child in exchange for a race horse valued at \$300. At the time of his recovery by Mr. Carver he was seriously ill with whooping cough, and for much of his early childhood was so weak and sickly that he was not required to work, but was left to grow up as best he could.

The late Booker T. Washington, founder of Tuskegee Institute, many years ago wrote an interesting sketch of Dr. Carver's early life in one of his books, "My Larger Education," from which the following excerpts are taken:

"The little black boy lived, however, and used his freedom to wander about in the woods, where he soon got on good terms with all the insects and animals in the forest and gained an intimate and, I might almost say personal, acquaintance with all the plants and flowers.

"As he grew older he began to show unusual aptitude in two directions: He attracted attention, in the first place, by his peculiar knack and skill in all sorts of household work. He learned to cook, to knit and crochet, and he had a peculiar and delicate sense of color. He learned to draw and, at the present time, he devotes a large part of his leisure to making the most beautiful and accurate drawings of different flowers and forms of plant life in which he is interested.

"In the second place, he showed a remarkable aptitude and intelligence in dealing with plants. He would spend hours, for example, gathering all the most rare and curious flowers that were to be found in the woods and fields. One day some one discovered that he had established out in the brush a little botanical garden where he had gathered all sorts of curious plants and where he soon became so expert in making all sorts of things grow, and showed such skill in caring for and protecting plants from all sorts of insects and diseases that he got the name of 'the plant doctor.'

An Artist And Musician

"Another direction in which he showed unusual natural talent was in music. While he was still a child he became famous among the colored people as a singer. After he was old enough to take care of himself he spent some years wandering about. When he got the opportunity he worked in greenhouses. At one time he ran a laundry; at another time he worked as a cook in a hotel. His natural taste and talent for music and painting, and, in fact, almost every form of art, finally attracted the attention of friends, through whom he secured a position as church organist.

"During all this time young Carver was learning wherever he was able. He learned from books when he could get them; learned from experience always; and made friends wherever he went. At last he found an opportunity to take charge of the greenhouses of the horticultural department of the Iowa Agricultural College at Ames. He remained there until he was graduated, when he was made assistant botanist. He took advantage of his opportunities there to continue his studies and finally took a di-

ploma as a postgraduate student, the first diploma of that sort that had been given at Ames."

It was while Dr. Carver was at the Iowa State Agricultural College, about 35 years ago, that Booker T. Washington met him and persuaded him to come to Tuskegee Institute to take charge of its scientific and experimental work in agriculture. The principal of Tuskegee Institute had first heard of him through former Secretary of Agriculture James Wilson, who was for some time one of Dr. Carver's teachers.

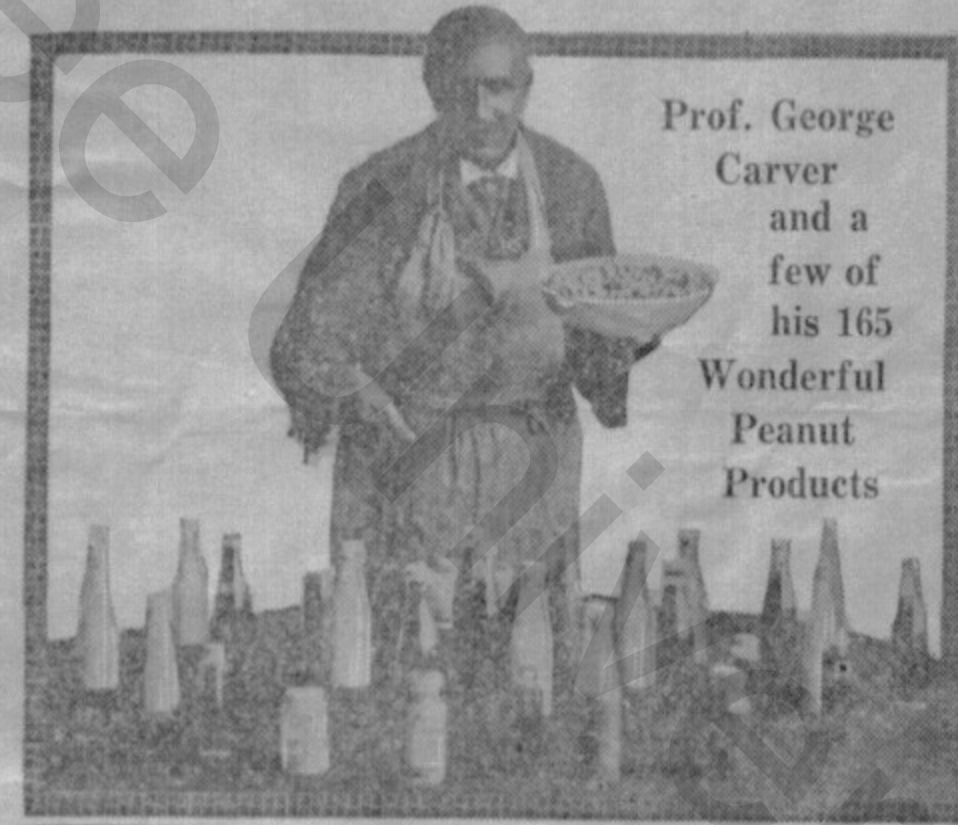
So for 30-odd years, Dr. Carver has been carrying on his work at Tuskegee Institute. In that time has done many marvelous things in scientific agriculture, botany and agricultural chemistry. Already his work has been of untold value to the South. It promises to be of immensely greater value, in the years to come, when the South will have set up plants to manufacture the hundreds of things he has developed from products peculiar to the Southern soil.

FOR RELEASE ON OR AFTER FEBRUARY 17TH.

ONE TIME SLAVE, NOW SCIENTIFIC WIZARD

The Astounding Story of George Carver's
Life and Work

By ROBERT B. ELEAZER.



Prof. George
Carver
and a
few of
his 165
Wonderful
Peanut
Products

Born a slave baby in a Missouri Negro cabin, now a Fellow in the Royal Society of England and a scientist of international reputation—such is the vast gulf that George Carver's life has spanned. Kidnapped by raiders in infancy and released in return for a \$300 race horse, his amazing discoveries promise to repay the slight investment millions of times over, through their addition to the world's wealthy, and particularly to that of the South. Setting out without means, making his own way unaided through the common schools and colleges, called to teach in Tuskegee Institute and for years working in his laboratory silently and unheralded, then leaping into fame overnight as the greatest agricultural chemist of the age—such is the brief story. No novelist ever conceived a more improbable plot.

Putting the Peanut on the Map.

Professor Carver's fame rests popularly on the peanut, from which he has evolved 165 distinct products. These cover the widest range—milks of half a dozen kinds, butter, cheese, sherbet, breakfast food, flour, instant coffee (with cream and sugar, if you prefer), Worcester sauce, vinegar, pickles, salad oils, confections, soft drinks, soap, face power, complexion cream, shampoo, dandruff cure, axle grease, stock food, stains, dyes, inks, what-not. The peanut seems to have been a sort of Aladdin's lamp, yielding whatever George Carver asked of it.

But this peanut series, astounding as it is, only begins the story. The sweet potato has been made to yield more than a hundred distinct products. We are not so much surprised at sweet potato flour, tapioca, breakfast food, molasses and other food products, though sweet potato coffee and chocolate and crystalized ginger and after-dinner mints do stretch the imagination somewhat. But when we are introduced to seventy wonderful sweet potato dyes for silk and cotton goods, we think the limit has surely been reached.

over

Rubber from Sweet Potatoes.

Not so. There yet remains sweet potato rubber, to all appearances as good as ever came from the rubber tree. Professor Carver refuses to claim a great deal for his rubber until it has been further tested by time. However, Thomas A. Edison thought well enough of it to invite its discoverer to join his staff at a munificent salary. It is characteristic of Professor Carver that he courteously declined the flattering offer, saying that he felt he owed his life and work to Tuskegee and to the South.

During the war samples of Carver's sweet potato bread were sent to officials of the Food Administration at Washington. They refused to believe it was made from potatoes till they sent for Carver himself and had him make and demonstrate his product before their eyes. Then the government adopted his formula and advertised it widely for food conservation. Federal agents have been experimenting also with his potato molasses.

The pecan was next attacked, analyzed and subjected to all sorts of mechanical and chemical processes, with the result that 78 more products have been developed—just a beginner, says the Wizard. Pecan shells alone have yielded 27 beautiful dyes. Okra, dandelions, shrubs, trees, onion skins, wood ashes are all gradually yielding up their secret, unheard-of values, chiefly in the form of dyes to the number of 300 or more. Some of the common grasses have been studied also and found to possess great possibilities as fibre plants.

Egypt's Secrets Rediscovered.

Alabama's abundant red clays attracted the scientist's attention. He began work with them. Behold, another inexhaustible source of wealth! From common, old field "mud" the Wizard has extracted a wonderful array of pigments and paints and stains, 300 of them, the value of which may

well prove to be fabulous. There are browns and reds and blues in every shade, as brilliant and apparently as permanent as those used by the ancient Egyptians to decorate Tutankhamen's tomb—perhaps made indeed from Egypt's long-lost formulae now newly discovered. One of the country's largest paint concerns sent two of its experts to Tuskegee to study Professor Carver's paints. He showed them the raw materials and the finished product and turned them loose in his laboratory to find out, if they could, the processes between. They went away utterly baffled. Toilet powders, shoe dressing, complexion bleaches and dental cements are also among his clay products.

No Thought of Private Gain.

It is interesting to know what started Professor Carver on this long train of investigation. When the boll weevil began his ravages, Carver, like other theoretical agriculturists, began to preach crop diversification, with emphasis on the peanut. Somebody replied, "Very good, but what shall we do with our peanuts?" The scientist was "up a tree." If he were to make good on his advice, he must find new uses for the peanut. So he set to work without hope of personal gain, and with the sole motive of adding to the South's prosperity and the world's food supply.

Only after years would Professor Carver agree to the formation of a company to put his products on the market, and then only with the explicit reservation that all processes which do not require specialized skill or capital shall be freely given to the public. It is characteristic of the man, too, that when the company was organized he declined to receive any cash consideration until its success should be evident. Material rewards mean nothing to George Carver. If the new company makes him rich, as perhaps it may, his share of the profits will be just that much added to the world's store of consecrated wealth, devoted in one way or another to the welfare of humanity.

"As a Little Child."

These facts would seem to indicate that George Carver's personality is as unique as his history. It is. He combines in the most surprising way the simplicity of a child, the humility of a devout faith, and the confidence of scientific certainty. His words are likely to impress you as almost childish. Then you become conscious of an unfathomable vein of mysticism and faith. Finally, you yield to speechless wonder as he opens for you a few windows into the scientific maze where his feet are so much at home. A true Negro, spare and thin, with a piping voice and a manner almost painfully modest, his clothing plain and none too new, a sprig of cedar in his button hole, he is a striking figure indeed, but not distinguished by any of the expected marks of genius.

Asked how he has made so many astounding discoveries, he promptly tells you, "I didn't do it. God has only used me to reveal some of His wonderful providences." All his work has been done in that spirit. Chemistry is its physical basis, but faith is its inspiration, prayer its atmosphere, and service its motive. To George Carver there is no conflict between science and religion.

Not least of the contributions which Professor Carver is making to his generation is the fact that he inspires a new respect for the possibilities of his race in all who hear his story. Of late he has spoken frequently at big summer assemblies, before business groups and in Southern colleges. He never fails to make a profound impression. He constitutes an unanswerable evidence of the worth-whileness of his race, and of the fact that its humblest child may possess possibilities of limitless service, awaiting only a chance for development.

CARVER HANDED OUT SPIDERS AT TUSKEGEE INST.

Thinks they Teach Valuable Lessons, He Tells Students.

BLUES USELESS

He Wonders Why We Don't Have the Reds.

CHRISTIANSBURG, Va.—

How he went about his dormitory and put spiders at the door of each neighbor was told by Dr. George W. Carver, of Tuskegee Institute, world famous agricultural chemist, here April 25.

In reference to himself, Dr. Carver said that he never went to school until he was nineteen years of age. At that time he rode on the train for the first time in his life, and he was so small that he was allowed to ride for half fare, though the conductor remarked that he was rather small to be nineteen years old.

Couldn't Talk at 19

"I could not talk when I was 19 years of age. Now, when I tell people that, they sometimes say, 'What a pity he ever learned to talk.'"

"Young people—I came near saying fellow students—I want to advise you to get in touch with real things—with Nature and the things that are around you. Nature is wonderful! As I rode all the way from Atlanta up here, I had a chance to see something of the beauty of Nature, looking out on the hills, mountains and valleys. It was really beautiful.

Why Not the Reds?

"I saw a person the other day and he told me that he had the blues. I wondered why he didn't have the pinks, the reds, or the yellows. They are all beautiful and lovely. Yet he had the blues only and was disgruntled and not enjoying Nature at all.

"If any of you have the blues, do you want to know how to get rid of them? I will tell you. Get acquainted with bugs, worms, snakes and spiders. No, you need not turn up your noses because from these you may learn some of the great lessons of life.

The Writing Spider

"There is a spider called the writing spider. It belongs in the woods

where it usually makes its home. One of them came to my room one day when I was leaning on the third floor in one of the dormitories. Why it came there, I don't know. It has six spots on the underside of its body. It also has little spinnerets which it uses in making its web.

"This way is similar to that which factories use in making rayon silk. I think they must have gotten the idea from the spider. As I watched this spider it began to make the material for its web. It first made five or six little balls and it pitched one in this direction and one in another direction until it had thrown all of them out in different directions.

"These silk-like threads going out from the center acted as guy ropes. Then the little spider in the center of the web where these guy ropes were fastened, began to write or spin his web. They say a spider has no sense, but this one performed its task as accurately, perfectly, and symmetrically as any of those creatures that have sense.

Tries to Make a Web

"When it had finished, I thought that I would make a spider web. Surely, I have more sense than the spider. I began making some fine silk which was to be the web. I tried to arrange it just as the spider had made its nest. But I found out that mine was not as perfect nor as symmetrical as the spider's. I made a mess of it. This spider had built a perfect little nest right in my window.

Destroyed Spider's Home

"One day when a storm came, I thoughtlessly pulled the window down and destroyed the little spider's nest. Then I was sorry, but it was too late. I had acted before I thought. I raised the window again and went to bed that night thinking how careless I had been in destroying that little spider's nest. "I thought this ought to be a lesson for me. I should have thought before I acted. Then I began to make excuses, saying that the spider should not have built its nest in my window. But none of this helped the situation because the spider's web was destroyed.

Making Excuses

"Friends, always learn this lesson: think before you act. Don't do things rashly and then have to regret it. Neither should you get in the habit of making excuses. They don't get you anywhere. Ninety-nine per cent of the failures come from people who have the habit of making excuses.

"When I awoke the next morning I was surprised to see that the spider had built another web which was much stronger than the first. There were two threads now where there was only one before.

"Thoughtlessly, I pulled my window down the second time and destroyed the spider's nest. I had the same excuses as at first. The spider was not daunted by this, but built its nest in my window the third time. It

was even stronger this time than ever.

"I thought that this must be another lesson for me; if at first you don't succeed, try, try again.

The Fly Comes

"As I was watching the spider going in and out of his parlor, a big green fly appeared on the scene. It flew around the room, striking here and there, when all at once it flew right in the center of the spider's web, the place it had reinforced so very securely. There was no question about this web holding the fly. It really did.

"That gave me the thought of doing well anything you have to do. Work out your own problems and get them right. Very often some people say 'I have it about right.' There's nothing to that. It is either right or wrong.

Friday Spiders

"When the little spider saw the fly all tangled up in its web, it marched out all jubilantly, handcuffed its victim and carried it back into its parlor for a feast. I thought that here is a chance for me to help the little spider, so I began catching flies and throwing them into the spider's web. I noticed that the spider began to grow and get fat. Then it made a little bag in the center of its web. I wondered what that was for.

"Pretty soon the bag began to swell until it got as large as the end of my finger. On close examination I saw that it was full of eggs. It was well insulated for protection against severe weather, and a little ventilator was arranged for air and moisture. After nine days little spiders began to hatch until there were a great number.

Youth Lasts Three Days

"Three days from the time they started to hatch, they began to leave the nest. They would drop down a distance from the nest and then pull up again, evidently trying their strength.

"Now, I had too many spiders and I began to wonder whether the other people on the corridor had any spiders. I did not stop to inquire, so I took a handful of them and went down the hall, dropping some at each person's door. I don't know whether they liked it or not. I merely wanted them to have some spiders, too.

Family of Wits

"After this I did not see the old spider any more. It had had many perplexing difficulties to stop it from performing its service; but with its brain and persistence it went on surmounting its difficulties and carried out its mission.

What Counts

"The lesson we should learn from this spider is this. It is not the style of clothes one wears, neither the kind of automobile one drives, nor the amount of money one has in the bank, that counts. These mean nothing. It is simply service that measures success."

Country's Foremost Chemist Put Bugs Under Doors of Students

THE ILLUSTRATED FEATURE SECTION—May 30, 1931



"Some women are afraid of any kind of insect."



PROF. GEORGE W. CARVER



Bugs, Professor Carver says, are nothing to be afraid of. If watched carefully they teach us valuable lessons.



A Botanical Discovery

DISCOVERY of a new diamond field, gold deposit or a compact stratum of ore rich in radium would not have surprised the mineralogical world so greatly as the recent finding of a vast field of tumboa plants has astounded the botanical experts of South Africa. We do not mean that this finding has the obvious profits in prospect from its exploitation, but for sheer wonder there is, perhaps, nothing else growing anywhere that is quite so strange as the tumboa, otherwise better known as the welwitschia, the latter name given the plant in remembrance of Dr. Friedrich Welwitsch of Austria, who first discovered the strange thing in Portuguese West Africa. It is best understood how surprised the world was by this discovery when it is known that this extremely rare product, till now believed to be the last remnant of a dying wonder of Nature, has been given such governmental protection in Africa that merely to injure one of the plants, not to destroy it, subjects the vandal to a \$2500 fine.

The tumboa's interest to science and to human curiosity is in the utter abnormality of its shape and life history. A recent description says: "Outwardly the tumboa or welwitschia is nothing but two leaves covering, however, between them, up to 50 square feet of the desert dune of the Namib thirst-land." But here's the oddity. The plant, though it grows to a height less than a foot, has, when full grown, a stalk as much as 12 feet in circumference. From this the two strange leaves extend on opposite sides. The plant takes from 100 to 200 years to reach maturity and then thereafter it puts forth its two strange red flowers only once in every five years. It belongs to the great family of gymnosperms, or naked seed plants, but appears to be quite unlike any of the others of that class. The welwitschia was discovered, and named, back in 1860, but had been regarded as almost extinct until in a report from Johannesburg of May 12 date it is stated that a vast field of the strange plant has been found, 2500 square miles in size and so large that there seems no further fear that the species will ever become extinct. Till further notice, however, the legal protection will remain in full force, and it is improbable that this will be removed, for the world's plant hogs would be quick to make descent on the region and carry away specimens by the shipload to sell to rich plant lovers throughout the world. The reason they escaped discovery before in this prolific region is that the place is one of the loneliest in all Africa, namely the mysterious Kaokoveld, where even a tract 50 by 50 miles easily could remain unvisited by the botanically informed.

Time Magazine 1932

NEGRO MAKES STARTLING DISCOVERY IN FIELD OF MATHEMATICS

Solves Problem That Has Baffled Scholars For Ages

St. Augustine, Fla., Mar. 3.—A certificate of copyright No. 5402 issued by The Librarian of Congress and covering a method of trisecting an angle has been received here by J. Clifton Smith.

For two thousands years the world's greatest mathematicians have attempted the solution of this problem and failed. It had grown to be regarded as one of the impossibilities of mathematics. Formerly approximate solutions have been attained but these involved intricate and advanced calculations. So far as is known none, up to this time, have been able to accomplish it by the use of the ruler and compass alone or to devise an accurate method.

J. Clifton Smith points out that the method for which he has just received the copyright requires no knowledge beyond elementary geometry, employs only the compass and ruler and is accurate within the limits of construction, thus meeting all the requirements of the science of mathematics.

The solution was arrived at by a system of philosophy which he has worked out and which he calls "A Doctrine of Properties."

The author of this system of reasoning declares it potent to solve many of the world's standing problems such as "culminated light," "the square root of two," and "perpetual motion."

He was educated at Morehouse College and Harvard university and is at present instructor in science and mathematics at Dunbar School at Green Cove Springs.

CAN THE WORLD DEPEND ON YOU?

George Washington Carver, Tuskegee wizard, while attending the Negro Fair at Tulsa last week, placed a heavy indictment upon the heads of the younger generation, who he said, were gadding, jazzing and dancing around, without assuming responsibility for any of the world's problems. It is perhaps true that what Dr. Carver observed at Tulsa is fairly representative of what the youth of the Negro race is doing all over America.

Perhaps the distinguished scientist was spurred to say what he did because of the total absence from his audience of what in its strictest sense could be called the younger generation, hundreds of whom he could see as he talked, milling around on the street, going nowhere, doing nothing except to convert their brain into a junk shop of frivolity.

But since Dr. Carver did not get to reach these younger people, the Black Dispatch wants to reach out and offer a portion of his message to those who read these lines. Should we as Negroes not make some sort of contribution to this civilization? Are you one of those who white men say do not advance, but imitate.

Most every Negro that you meet yearns and longs for the day and the time when proscription, hate and prejudice will be wiped from the face of the earth. He carries and nourishes this hope in his breast without the seeming knowledge that he must assume an individual responsibility in approximating this objective. He wants fortune, opportunity, chance, privilege and all of the emoluments of government, civilization and culture, and he has a vague, uncertain idea that something will happen to twist his dream into a reality while he loafs on life's pathway.

"Where there is no vision there is no hope," says Carver. How much vision have you? Have you a single idea that would be useful to the world? Have you any worth while objectives? It does not matter what you are doing, you may be shining shoes, you may be following the plow; your task may be humble or menial, BUT WHAT ARE YOUR OBJECTIVES? You are a part of the objective of the race, and if you wobble thru your days without a chart or compass, you are not justifying your existence. The Negro race would be better off if you had never been born.

Thousands of black people are not even THIN VENEER OF WHAT MEN OUGHT TO BE. They are making no contribution to themselves, to the world or their God who created them, and yet somehow, some way, they hope for a future where justice and equality will reign out of proportion with the law of compensation. They do not know that life only returns to you what you give out to life.

The program for a useful life is not complex. Mr. Carver says, "Learn to do common things uncommonly well." According to his statement, he one day picked up an humble peanut and said, "God, what is a peanut? Why did you make it?" and from his investigation has sprung from that peanut more than ninety useful commodities that the world needs.

All about you lie the hills, the rivers and the valleys, above you are the stars. The whole animal, vegetable and mineral kingdom is yours to investigate. Science is truth, dig in, find out what is under the surface of things. Pick up a rock and know more about it than anyone else. The average Negro might start out with this interrogation: "God what is in me?" Is it not written, "Man, know thyself." Lay out a program, get direction, plan to do a definite thing. The destiny of the race to which you belong is wrapt up in what you do as much as it is in what the other fellow is trying to do and remember again that Dr. Carver says: "There is no short cut to achievement, life requires thorough preparation—veneer isn't worth anything."

WHEN one looks back on a visit to Tuskegee, one remembers numerous stories of boys and girls who have dared bravely and have succeeded; but almost certainly one's chief personal memories are of Dr. George Washington Carver, director of the department of agricultural research.

Dr. Carver was born a slave in Missouri about 72 years ago. He knows nothing about his father except that rumor tells that the father was killed while hauling wood on an ox cart. When the baby was only a few weeks old, night riders descended on the plantation and stole the child and its mother.

The raiders fled into Kansas. There emissaries overtook them and offered to buy back the slaves. The mother had been disposed of; to this day no one knows what became of her. The baby was traded for a horse worth about \$300.

After the emancipation, young Carver struggled along with a blue-back speller until he was admitted to a grammar school in Neosho, Mo. Later he entered school at Fort Scott, Kan. His college work was done at the State Agricultural College at Ames, Iowa. The boy paid every penny of his own expenses. He took his bachelor of science degree in 1894, his master of science in 1896. His work was of such a nature that the college authorities gave him a place on the faculty.

It was while young Carver was teaching at Ames that Booker T. Washington heard of him. "He invited me to come to Tuskegee and let down my bucket," Dr. Carver told me one afternoon as I watched him working in his laboratory. "I came. I let down my bucket. And through the blessing of God I've brought it up every time brimful and running over."

Since his graduation from college, Dr. Carver has been awarded an honorary doctor of science; he has won the Spigarn Medal; he has been elected to the Royal Society of Great Britain for the Advancement of Manufactures, Arts and Commerce. On the walls of his office hang two autographed pictures from Edison, testimonials to Dr. Carver's ability as a scientist. Edison wanted Dr. Carver to leave Tuskegee and work with Edison in his laboratories, but Dr. Carver felt that his work was in the South and wouldn't leave. Years ago, Theodore Roosevelt said: "There is no more important work than that being done by George Washington Carver." Will Rogers recently visited Tuskegee. As he was leaving, he said: "There is nothing that would delight me more than to spend weeks studying as one of Dr. Carver's pupils."

It is easy enough to tell in print of some of Dr. Carver's most famous scientific discoveries. Almost everyone in the South knows of his work with the peanut and with the sweet potato: how he realized that the Southern farmer needed more commercial uses for these money crops, and how he set out to find them. During his 30 years of research Dr. Carver has found 285 commercial uses for the peanut and 118 for the sweet potato. From the peanut he has made rubber, axle grease, shaving soap, sauces and scores of other products. His work with the sweet potato has been almost as successful.

He has made synthetic marble from wood shavings and other waste products. He has made rubber from the waste oil in automobile crank cases. He has made a finer roadbed than any hitherto known by mixing cotton fiber into asphalt. He has rediscovered a dye known since the days of the ancient Egyptians—and he made it from Alabama clays. He has made paint from cow dung. As a young man he toured the Middle West as a pianist. His needlework has won prizes at various exhibits. His paintings have been shown at several world fairs. He is writing a textbook on botany.

But none of these things intimates the kindly, the godly quality in this old man whose vast learning is hidden beneath a gentle humbleness before God and his fellow man.

**DR. GEO. W. CARVER OF TUSKEGEE TO SPEAK
SATURDAY NEXT, MARCH 11th., 10:30 A. M.
IN AUDITORIUM OF THE FARMERS EXCHANGE**

Due to the efforts of Sam G. Swaim and W. C. McClure of the Farmers Exchange, supported by invitation from the Chamber of Commerce, Stillman's Institute and others, the people of Tuscaloosa and west Alabama are invited to hear Dr. Carver at 10:30 next Saturday morning at the Farmers Exchange. This noted negro scientist is Director of Research and the Experiment Station of Tuskegee Institute and brings to Tuscaloosa over 200 products made by him from the peanut. It is also announced that he will likely bring specimens of rubber created by him from sweet potatoes.

Dr. Carver is 70 years of age. He is reported to be inspired by a higher power in his wonderful accomplishments as a chemist and research worker. Henry Ford recognizes the Carver talent and recently invited him to Detroit for consultation with the Ford staff of engineers and technical men in regard to some contemplated agricultural project. Thomas Edison, in his day, placed Carver as one of the ten leading scientists of the world. Other authorities rank him with Burbank, if not superior in some respects. While an humble negro, with the earmarks of gentility and greatness, it may be said, in the utmost courtesy, that one forgets his color altogether after hearing him speak for five minutes or so.

Those sponsoring his visit to Tuscaloosa announce that the least to be said of Dr. Carver is that no race nor creed nor nationality can lay claim to his talent and remarkable gifts—but rather is he to be regarded as the proud possession of mankind at large, probably living 25 years ahead of an adequate appreciation of his services and discoveries.

Many visitors in various walks and professions are expected to hear his address Saturday morning. A limited number of reserve seats have been designated by the management of the Farmers Exchange. Separate seats provided for the colored people. Everybody is cordially invited and requested to be on time. The building where he is to speak is located at the Compress just across the tracks from the A. G. S. depot.

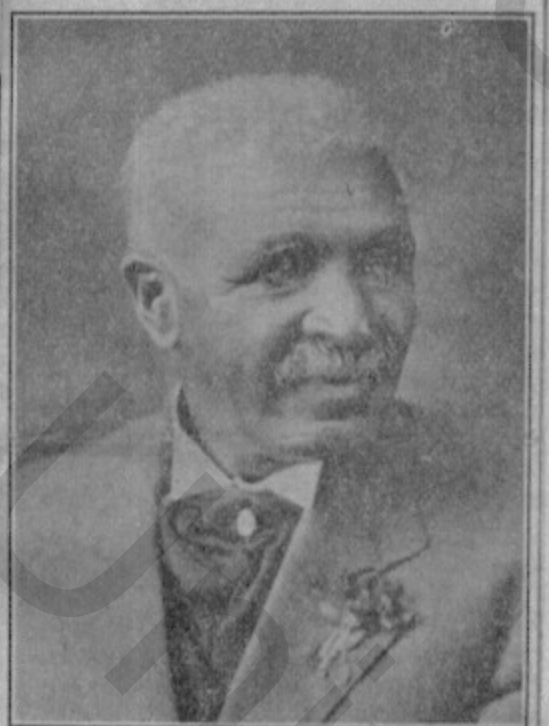
Tuscaloosa Harmon

Colo. Statesman

DENVER, COLORADO, SATU

2/6/32
Noted Scientist Is to Appear at Shorter Community A. M. E. Church.

Dr. G. W. Carver, Tuskegee Wizard, on Extended Trip



DR. GEORGE W. CARVER

Dr. George W. Carver, agricultural chemist of Tuskegee Institute, will arrive in the city next week for a lecture engagement at Shorter church on Wednesday night, Feb. 17. The noted chemist, who began his work with Booker T. Washington, first principal and founder of Tuskegee, is rated as one of the most distinguished men in his field in all the country. He has repeatedly refused flattering offers from industrial concerns and from foreign governments to commercialize his ability and join organizations which would have produced his products with large financial backing. His interests have always been with the Alabama institution and his workshop and laboratory are among the most interesting places which are shown to visitors to the famous school.

Dr. Carver has made countless experiments with the peanut and the sweet potato, and through the genius with which he is gifted, he has discovered hundreds of new uses to which these common products can be put. He has also experimented with the soil and clay of his adopted state, with the result that many useful products are now developed from these elements also.

The visiting scientist will use as his subject on the occasion of his lecture here the rather unique phrase, "Great Creator, What Is a Peanut; Why Did You Make It?" He will, in this discourse, describe many of the methods which he has used in developing this and other products. He will have with him for display purposes, many of the products as an exhibit, and the lecture will be thus graphically illustrated.

Following his lecture here on next Wednesday night, Dr. Carver will continue his trip to the coast, where he is scheduled to deliver lectures before audiences including colleges and universities in California and elsewhere. The lecture will be under the auspices of Shorter church and will be for the benefit of the building fund.

Admission 50 cents.

Science

Carver, W. Geo.

W. Science
Carver, W. Geo.

On Lecture Tour



DR. GEORGE W. CARVER

Dr. George Washington Carver, of Tuskegee Institute, will begin his Eastern lecture tour with a visit to the Annual Fair of the Cardinal Gibbons Institute at Ridge, Maryland, on Saturday, November 8. Other lectures will be given in Pennsylvania, New York and Ohio.

Dr. Carver is exhibiting nearly one hundred products from the peanut alone. From Southern clays, art papers, stains and paints have been produced, which will also be an exhibition.

Cotton stalks, banana stalks, peanut hulls and skins, palmetto and yucca roots and weeds and wild grasses have all been taken by Dr. Carver and made into articles of commercial value.

The sweet potato has yielded one hundred and eighteen different articles to the skill of this scientist, and the pecan, eighty. Dr. Carver is now experimenting on a number of products from the sludge left in the process of oil refining.

As the weather is not yet cold enough for hog-killing, the institute announces a Ham and Pork Products Show in February, in connection with its Washington's Birthday Farmers' Conference.

TO LECTURE



Dr. George W. Carver, director of the department of agricultural research of Tuskegee Institute, pioneer agricultural scientist, and one of the outstanding creative chemists of America, leaves Tuskegee Institute, Feb. 1 for a 12-day lecture trip through the middle and southwest sections of the country. He will deliver addresses in three states, Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas. Dr. Carver will be accompanied by H. O. Abbott of the Institute printing division. Mr. Abbott has accompanied him on previous trips and will have charge of the itinerary.

Tuskegee Plaindealer - Feb. 8, 1935
**Professor Geo. Carver
To Appear Soon In
'Strange as it Seems'**

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., Feb. 8. (ANP)—Tracy Mathewson and W. H. White were at Tuskegee Institute last Friday making moving pictures of Dr. George W. Carver, Tuskegee's first chemist, for 'Strange as it Seems'. Several 'shots' showing the well-known chemist at work in his laboratory were made by the newsreel men for world-wide distribution. The Institute subscribes to the newsreel service and is now eagerly looking forward to the occasion when Dr. Carver may be seen in the movies. Mr. Mathewson and Mr. White left the Institute for Warm Springs, Ga. Dr. Carver has just received a

letter containing letters of regard and appreciation from friends, white and colored statesmen, educators, business men, students, from the students and executive staff assembled by the recent joint meeting of Y. M. and Y. W. O. A. groups of the southern conferences held in Atlanta, Ga., December 27-31, 1933, as a testimonial of his splendid Christian influences and inspiring life.

Dr. Carver, under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A., southern conference headquarters, Atlanta, Ga., has filled lecture engagements in many of the leading colleges and universities in Virginia, North and South Carolina, Louisiana and Mississippi and other southern states. At each place he has made a lasting impression not only as a remarkable scientist but as a strong spiritual force.

A few weeks ago Dr. Carver returned from Philadelphia where he was called for conference with the manufacturing chemists of Sharp and Dohme, one of this country's largest companies for the manufacture of drugs and medical supplies, who have taken over the production of Penol, and emulsion which Dr. Carver has compounded with a peanut milk base.

Dr. Carver Makes Milk and Ink of Peanuts

Through the wizardry of Dr. George W. Carver, director of the department of agricultural research, Tuskegee Institute, the lowly peanut, whose sphere heretofore has been confined to its use as a food commodity, suddenly takes on an air of importance and becomes a factor in the business life of the nation.

As a result of Dr. Carver's experiments with the peanut, it will soon be possible for a busy housewife, pressed for time, to hurriedly drink a glass of peanut milk, write a letter on paper made from peanuts and written with peanut ink; she will dab her face quickly with scented peanut powder, walk across the room, the floor of which is a peanut composition, and hurry to the garage for her car, radiant in a new coat of peanut paint and whose balloon tires are made of peanut rubber; she will then drive swiftly down the street, paved with peanut asphalt.

Lectures at Church.

All the above products and about 50 more were demonstrated by Dr. Carver Monday evening, Feb. 8, at Good Shepherd Congregational church, 5700 Prairie Ave., of which Rev. Harold M. Kingsley is pastor.

The lecture, sponsored by the Chicago-Tuskegee club, attracted a crowded house and Percy R. Hines, president of the club, acted as chairman. Dr. Monroe N. Work, editor of the Negro Year Book, a Tuskegee publication, introduced Professor Carver.

The demonstration was supervised by H. O. Abbott, head of Tuskegee institute's printing division, who is handling Dr. Carver's engagements in the middle West and arranging schedules that will make it possible for the professor to speak in some of the many places that have repeatedly sought his services.

As a result of Dr. Carver's innumerable experiments with the goober, he has perfected 242 different products, and at his lecture Monday night he displayed more than 50 samples of his handiwork.

A Few Products.

Pickles, salad oils, leather dyes, beauty creams, vegetable oil for cooking, a skin bleach, a base for toilet and laundry soaps, washing powder, an oil that will make thin ladies voluptuous and still another that will make rheumatism vanish like magic, are just a few of the many products that Dr. Carver displayed during his interesting demonstration.

The musical program featured Miss Willie Cunningham, contralto, and Miss Verna Towles, pianist.



—Defender Photo.
PROF. GEORGE CARVER

Science of
Carver, W. Geo.

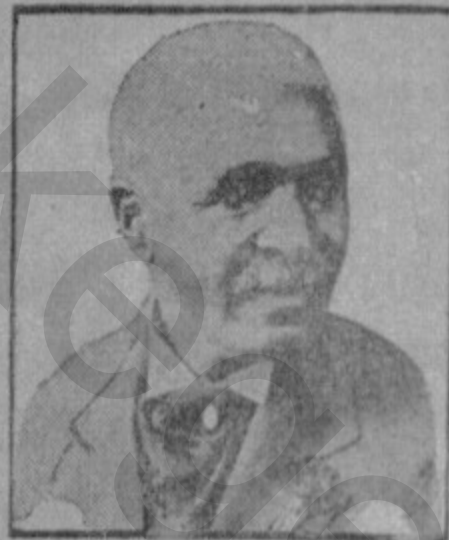
DR. CARVER TO ADDRESS BOTH KANSAS CITIES, FEB. 11-12

The Council of Negro Teachers and the Lincoln High School Study club, will present Dr. G. W. Carver, distinguished scientist, Friday, Feb. 12, at 3 p. m., in the audi-

large laboratory at Tuskegee Institute.

The committee in charge of his appearance here in Kansas City state that they regret very much that the auditorium facilities will not permit an invitation to the general public at this time.

Members of the committee are G. T. Bryant, president, Lincoln high school study club; Henley L. Cox, president, Negro Council of Teachers; and J. H. Coleman, chairman of committee on arrangements.



DR. GEORGE W. CARVER

Dr. Carver will speak on the Kansas side Thursday night at 8 o'clock in the junior high auditorium. The time is 8:15 o'clock. The scientist's subject will be, "Great Creator, what is a Peanut and Why Did You Make It?" Demonstrations will be given also. Admission is free to all. The committee in charge of Dr. Carver's arrangement here is composed of Rev. J. R. Richardson, pastor of Walnut Boulevard Baptist church; Principal John A. Hodde, Sumner high; S. D. Scraper, supervisor of grade schools; and Joseph Collins, principal of the Northeast junior high school.

torium of Lincoln high school, at Nineteenth and Tracy.

All of the colored schools will be dismissed at 2:30 in order that the pupils and teachers may attend the lecture and hear this noted chemist, who has wrought miracles in his

2/3/32

Notable Negro

PLUGGING tirelessly away at Tuskegee Institute, a diffident, deeply religious Negro has become one of the greatest benefactors of mankind. He ranks with the most eminent scientists of his time. Born of slave parents on a farm in Missouri, he has succeeded by his genius in centering the attention of the world upon his work.

This really great American is Dr. GEORGE WASHINGTON CARVER. In infancy he lost his slave father. The mother was stolen and carried into Arkansas. There she passed out of the ken of all who had known her. But the boy reappeared in this remarkable family picture. He was swapped for a race horse valued at \$300.

At Chapel Hill, North Carolina, several days ago the scientist gave out a significant interview. He told reporters that he was through experimenting with peanuts, from which he has derived 285 valuable products. Grown old, he has no further time, he said, for this line of endeavor.

"There is so much work for me to do," he said, "and so short a while in which to do it, that I shall have to leave that to others."

Scientists will watch with hope the further experiments of Dr. Carver in new fields. Perhaps, during his old age, the remarkable brain of this Negro, who, by his own efforts and through nature's rich endowment, rose to the heights from the depths of obscurity, will give to the world an epoch-making discovery. *Rich. Simms*

Richard Simms
5/21/1933

Science

Carver, W. Geo.

Tuning In On Creator" Given Credit For Present-Day Miracles

George W. Carver overwhelms Hearers With His Story

By SAM R. JOHNSON

Journal and Guide Correspondent
ROANOKE, Va.—Born of slave
parents on a farm near Diamond
Springs, Missouri; stolen as an infant
and taken into Arkansas and later
brought back to Missouri, is the kind
of background out of which has
grown Dr. George Washington Carver,
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Tuskegee Institute, who for the
past several days has been telling of
his numerous discoveries to white
and colored students throughout
the country.

In these parts, Dr. Carver
has lectured at Addison and Jefferson
schools, and at Roanoke Col-
lege, the latter two white
schools.
The horse that the child, Carver,
was traded for, was valued at \$300,
since Dr. Carver has come of
age and has been performing scien-
tific miracles down in red-clayed
Alabama, he has made available to
the country the results of experi-
ments which could be translated
commercially into thousands and
tens of dollars.

Experiments Valuable

Dr. Carver worked his way thru
school and later through col-
lege.
He was granted the bachelor
science degree in 1894 by the Io-
wa State College of Agriculture and
Mechanic Arts, and the master of
science degree in 1896. In 1928 the
degree of doctor of science was con-
ferred on him by Simpson College,
Iowa, and, in addition, he has been
recipient of honorary degrees
and is a fellow of the Royal Society



GEORGE W. CARVER

of Great Britain and a Spingarn
medalist.

Dr. Carver was elected a member
of the faculty of his Iowa Alma
Mater in 1896, and put in charge of
bacteriological laboratory work in
systematic botany; at the end of
that year he was discovered by Dr.
Booker T. Washington, and brought
to Tuskegee Institute, where he has
remained and made the department
of research of international renown.

Brought To Tuskegee

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throughout the country, Dr. Carver
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committees to tell them of the pos-
sibilities of the peanut, and he has
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Speaks In Colleges Of South On His Discoveries

found that he could not accomplish
his aims—Alabama law would not
allow.

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ly when he was born, but he places
his age at 70, forgets it, rises at 4
o'clock every morning and continues
with his work. With him science
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Unusual Picture

He presents an unusual picture.
He was dressed here, and is gen-
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pressed; he wore a long old-fash-
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The walls of Dr. Carver's home
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to remedy an underweight condi-
tion; peanut pickles are served with
meat courses; peanut vinegar is put
on the salad; coffee already pre-
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make a powdered product become
fit to drink with the addition of hot
water, and this, too, is made from
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The scientist also held up samples
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Science
Carver, W. Geo.

Journal & Guide July 1, 1933

Tuning In On Creator" Given Credit For Present-Day Miracles

George W. Carver Overwhelms Hearers With His Story

By SAM R. JOHNSON

Journal and Guide Correspondent
ROANOKE, Va.—Born of slave parents on a farm near Diamond Springs, Missouri; stolen as an infant and taken into Arkansas and later shipped for a race horse, and carried back to Missouri, is the kind of background out of which has come Dr. George Washington Carver, the nationally known chemist of the Tuskegee Institute, who for the past several days has been telling of his numerous discoveries to white and colored students throughout Virginia.

While in these parts, Dr. Carver appeared at Addison and Jefferson high schools, and at Roanoke College, Salem, the latter two white institutions.

The horse that the child, Carver, was traded for, was valued at \$300, and since Dr. Carver has come of age and has been performing scientific miracles down in red-clayed Alabama, he has made available to the country the results of experiments which could be translated commercially into thousands and millions of dollars.

Experiments Valuable

Dr. Carver worked his way through high school and later through college. He was granted the bachelor of science degree in 1894 by the Iowa State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, and the master of science degree in 1896. In 1928 the degree of doctor of science was conferred on him by Simpson College, Iowa, and, in addition, he has been the recipient of honorary degrees and is a fellow of the Royal Society



GEORGE W. CARVER

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Brought To Tuskegee

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Speaks In Colleges Of South On His Discoveries

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CIRCUIT

1933

GREENSBORO, N. C., June 8.—(By ANP)—Having traveled 2,000 miles by auto and made 23 addresses before audiences aggregating more than 10,000 in number, Prof. George Carver, noted agricultural chemist of Tuskegee Institute, has just returned from a 15-day tour among the colleges of Virginia and the Carolinas.

Fourteen white and Negro colleges and a number of high schools were visited and addresses were delivered illustrated by a striking exhibit of the products of Prof. Carver's laboratory, in which he has attained national recognition for his work with peanuts, pecans, sweet potatoes and other Southern products, and for the remarkable pigments, stains, and dyes which he has developed from the red clay of Alabama. Among the institutions hearing Prof. Carver were Clemson college, Furman university, Duke university, Bennett college, North Carolina State college, Shaw university, St. Augustine college, North Carolina college for Women, the University of North Carolina, North Carolina A. and T. college, Johnson C. Smith university, Virginia Polytechnic, Roanoke college and Radford State Teachers college.

The tour was conducted under the auspices of the Student Department of the Y. M. C. A. and the Commission on Interracial Cooperation and was under the personal direction of James T. Hardwick of Atlanta, one of the National Student secretaries, who accompanied Prof. Carver throughout the tour, and expressed himself as greatly pleased with the appreciative hearing given the Tuskegee scientist at all his appearances. The record audience of the entire series turned out at Winston-Salem, where Prof. Carver was heard by 2,000 whites and colored people at a Sunday afternoon meeting in a downtown theater.

DR. CARVER, TUSKEGEE WIZARD SPEAKS AT 14 COLLEGES

Nashville Independent
1923

Greensboro, N. C., June. (By the Associated Negro Press)—Having traveled 2,000 miles by auto and made twenty-three addresses before audiences aggregating more than 10,000 in number, Prof. George Carver, noted agricultural chemist of Tuskegee institute, has just returned from a fifteen day tour among the colleges of Virginia and the Carolinas.

Fourteen white and Negro colleges and a number of high schools were visited and addresses were delivered illustrated by a striking exhibit of the products of Prof. Carver's laboratory, in which he has attained national recognition for his work with peanuts, pecans, sweet potatoes, and other Southern products, and for the remarkable pigments, stains, and dyes which he has developed from the red clay of Alabama. Among the institutions hearing Prof. Carver were Clemson college, Furman university, Duke university, Bennett college, North Carolina State college, Shaw university, St. Augustine college, North Carolina college for women, the University of North Carolina, North Carolina A. and T. college, Johnson C. Smith university, Virginia Polytechnic, Roanoke college, and Radford State Teachers college.

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Tells Of His Work

Large Audience Hears Him
Explain His

Savannah Tribune
MANY DISCOVERIES
Nov 2 '35

May Have Developed Cure
for Paralysis

The renowned Dr. George W. Carver of Tuskegee Institute, Ala., demonstrated his peanut bi-products at the Georgia State Industrial College Monday. Dr. Carver holds the Spurgeon medal and the Harmon award for the greatest achievements in science and is a member of the Royal Scientific Society of London, England. When in Washington to speak before Congress for twenty minutes, they granted him unlimited time before he had spoken ten minutes.

Dr. Carver has developed a peanut oil that he thinks will restore muscles, nerves and function lost in infantile paralysis. It is stated that President Roosevelt will soon get a demonstration of this valuable oil. He stated that he is now giving the most of his time to this experiment and has under treatment two Georgia boys who report at Tuskegee Institute twice a month and that one of these boys has improved so much that he is playing football against the doctor's advice.

He claims to know a little of the commercial value of his products and that his duty is to develop them. He said that in spite of the depression and array of unemployed he had in his brief case letters from all over the world offering him a position, but he said that he is interested particular in southern products, and despite of color or depression students can make jobs for themselves in the world if they would find out something or create something that the world does not know about.

He joined a great chemist of the age in predicting that a new kingdom is to be added, a synthetic vegetable and mineral kingdoms of the world and that all known things to these kingdoms will be produced chemically. He admonished the students to narrow their extent and widen their talent.

how easy it was to combine various ingredients of the peanut to form other new bi-products. From one series of experiments only he exhibited nearly eight bi-products of the peanut, among which was good milk, cream, butter, evaporated milk, ice cream and various other mixtures of drinks made from the peanut bi-products, including oranges, blackberries, and plums, also vinegar, soap shampoo, complexion creams, complexions bleaches, curds, snices, salads, seasonings mixed pickles, salad oil, synthetic oysters, paint, stains, paper, coffee that a teaspoonful when added to a cup of hot water will have simple sugar and milk in it, and the only bi-product on the market is the Peanut emulsion which is the only emulsion in the world where the creosote is not thrown out when water is added. The writer can verify that.

He believes that the essential value of oils for medical purposes have not yet been discovered. He also said that used automobile crank case oil now being wasted could be made into rubber for automobile tires etc. He exhibited two blocks the size of a brick, a bi-product of the peanut and cotton destined to replace other materials for the paving of roads. He stated that it only requires forty bales of cotton lintens to the mile.

Life and Work of Dr. Geo. W. Carver, Noted Scientist

This is the fifth article of our series, under the above caption, and the Editor, H. S. Bynes, takes this opportunity to personally express his keen appreciation of the privilege of publishing the wonderful achievements of Dr. Carver, who was the editor's teacher during his stay at Tuskegee Institute, as a student.

This week's article will continue comments from the Southern Press, from the Raleigh Times, Raleigh, N. C.:

"Greensboro has been entertaining and listening to the addresses of one of the most remarkable men in the country—Dr. George Washington Carver, of Tuskegee Institute.

Dr. Carver is an internationally known chemist and agriculturalist, who has the genius of a Burbank in handling plants, plus a wizardlike faculty in fitting them to the purpose of commerce and industry—or, at least, pointing out their possibilities in those respects. He has been speaking in Greensboro to students of Women's College and the public generally.

Wonderful as have been his accomplishments, Dr. Carver still labors under the handicap of the future view and the long trail that genius in general always has been forced to follow. Instance his declaration that the South is the richest of all sections of the country. That is everlastingly true, but how get these riches in possession? We in North Carolina have the natural resources, in amount and variety proven to be greater than those of any other state. This fact has been hammered at and hammered at, but where are our riches? Where is the capital necessary to develop these endowments? The truth is that we have treated our resources as a kind of hoard, in large, refusing to share them and unable to use them ourselves. We have oppressed those who would have ventured here with their money by tax-

es made progressively more burdensome as pioneer industrialists, native and foreign, have sought to transform raw materials into trade and manufacture promising prosperity.

Dr. Carver speaks of his inventions of such common things as sweet potatoes, as peanuts, as clays. These three things are natural resources we have in abundance. All are on their backs! It is sufficient to mention 285 peanut products (and then take a look at the peanut itself, by all odds the most desperate and hopeless agricultural mendicant now carrying out for a Federal dole that it does no treceive."

From the Greensboro Daily News, Greensboro, N. C.:

"Dr. Carver made a second appearance yesterday evening at 6:45 o'clock when he explained and displayed products made in his workshop. The second meeting was at the auditorium of Students' Building. It gave visitors opportunity to observe the many uses to which the chemist has put the peanut, the sweet potato and clays.

The speaker reviewed yesterday at noon some of the ideas which he has used in his workshop. He stated that he had his attention centered wholly upon Southern products, called the South the richest section of the United States, on account of the undeveloped resources. He expressed the feeling that the world is entering a new epoch of possibilities on account of its desire for new products. He called himself a trail-blazer, asserting that the others must carry on the work of finding new products.

Reminding his audience of the number of things to be made from certain bases, he spoke of his experience with sweet potatoes, bringing 118 separate products. He had made the peanut produce 285 products, common clays, more than 300. He paid special attention to the "marvelous" blues which has been developed from clays. He had developed more than 1000 dyes from vegetable substances."

THE IMPRESSIVENESS OF GENIUS

The following article was published in the "Birmingham News" of April 14.

"Never in my life have I been so impressed with the mastering influence of genius as I was a few days back when I looked into the eyes of Dr. George W. Carver, the Negro scientist at Tuskegee Institute," said Prof. G. M. Lovejoy. "This man, a fellow of the Royal Society of Great Britain and who refused an offer of \$75,000 from Thomas A. Edison to work with him in the Orange, N. J., laboratory, is, in my opinion, one of the South's greatest assets. He has developed over 100 products from the sweet potato, over 150 products from the peanut, and upwards of 60 articles from the pecan, and extracted most wonderful dyes from clays of Southern soil. Why, he has made milk from peanuts, milk from which cream rises; and most wonderful of all, rubber for our

tires from the same lowly goober. Now that the boll weevil has damaged our cotton crop, think what all this means to our Southland. Dr. Carver talked with me most fascinatingly of esters, ketones and aldehydes, and I regard his mind as one of the most remarkable and extraordinary that has ever come under my observation."

What Georgia Editors Say

DR. CARVER

From the Louisville News and Farmer.

The address delivered at the Louisville academy Monday afternoon by Dr. George Washington Carver of Tuskegee institute rang with the simplicity and unassuming piety that are the most lovely attributes of the Negro race and at the same time it had the fire and profundity and the assurance of a genius who is an absolute authority on the subject he discusses.

Dr. Carver came to Louisville and addressed the large audience at the invitation of Prof. C. C. McCollum, who extended the invitation through Dr. B. F. Hubert of the Georgia State college at Savannah.

Dr. Carver is a Negro man of about seventy years of age. Venerable, kindly, unassuming, but withal one of the greatest chemists the world has ever produced. Many and varied honors have come to him in his long life of usefulness. He received the Spingan award in 1923 for the greatest achievement in science and he has received the Harmon award which carries with it the distinction of outstanding work in the scientific world. But in a mercenary age when we count things in dollars and cents the fact that the Edison foundation offered him \$175,000 a year for his service will perhaps carry greater conviction of his pre-eminence in the scientific world than the recitation of the awards he has received. Recently the Russian government offered vast inducements to get Dr. Carver to come to Russia and carry on his experiments, but he chose rather to remain in the South and to carry on his experiments in the "richest field of the world for undeveloped natural resources."

Dr. Carver has the happy faculty of making plain to the lay mind at least the deep significance of the work that goes on in his laboratory even though the highly technical features are not understood. He discussed primarily the commercial uses that are possible for the products that he has discovered in his laboratory. His findings have been primarily with cotton, corn and especially potatoes and peanuts.

SCHOOL APPLAUDS NEGRO SCIENTIST

South Georgia Students Hear Peanut Discussed; Bergman Players at College

STATESBORO, Ga., Nov. 4—Dr. George Washington Carver, noted Negro chemist, spoke to the students here Tuesday, and was given an ovation. The lecture was helpful.

Dr. Carver, who came here with President Hubert of the Georgia State College, from Savannah, used the peanut as his subject and the theme of his talk was I Walk With the Creator. Dr. Carver, who is now director of agricultural research at Tuskegee institute, has a life story that is most romantic. He was born of slave parents, worked his way through high school and college, and is now considered one of the nation's leading chemists.

As a part of the program a chorus from the Statesboro high and industrial school (colored) sang several spirituals.



—Photo by Dr. Julian H. Lewis. TUSKEGEE'S ALCHEMIST. George W. Carver, noted Tuskegee chemist, is a modern alchemist. Literally he does not take base metal and turn it into gold, but instead takes the dirt of the earth, the lowly peanut, and wrings from both secrets worth more. The cameraman caught the noted scientist in an unusual and contented pose.

Science
Carver, George W.

Lawrence City Col.
1/29/32

PROF. G. CARVER
SPEAK HERE
FEBRUARY 11-12

...e of the greatest scientists in
...atticular life, and the outstand-
...man of science of his race comes
...nness City on Feb. 11 and 12 in
...son of Prof. George W. Carver
...sskegee.

...will make two appearances, one
...e Kansas side, probably on the
...side the day following. The
...of the two cities will be
...ors of his lectures.

...f Carver is the man whose work
...made productive the worn-out
...of the South which were being
...ned when they would no long-
...rice cotton. Plans are under way
...ving the school children an op-
...at to see this great man.

...Cox, president of the teachers
...is making the arrangements
...nness City, Mo., and Joseph Col-
...e in Kansas City, Kas.

**CARVER'S GREAT
DISCOVERIES!**

Montgomery, Ala. — (ANP) — Jack
Thornton, member of the State Board
of Education and one of the more
prominent citizens of Alabama, sent
a telegram to Henry A. Wallace, sec-
retary of Agriculture of the U. S.
last week urging that some of the dis-
coveries of Carver, the eminent Ne-
gro scientist, be adopted by the gov-
ernment to aid in the rehabilitation
of the country.

The telegram read:
Dear Mr. Wallace:
Constratulate you on your visit to
Dr. George W. Carver. He has made
wonderful discoveries as to the use
of cotton in road building, and many
practical uses of the peanut and
sweet potato. If the discoveries
were put to practical use by the U.
S. government the south would pill
out of its financial difficulties and the
whole nation benefited.

JACK THORNTON.

PROFESSOR CARVER SPEAKS AT HOWARD



(Left to Right) Professor Charles S. Parker, head of Department of Botany, Dean Edward P. Davis of the College of Liberal Arts, Professor Carver, President Johnson W. W. Friday, Y.M.C.A. Clemson College, S. C., Assistant Secretary of Carver Tour.

Maxwell photo. In the picture
1/29/33

© Tuskegee University

Carver Dr. 33 co.

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Science

Carver, G.W.

1934

Carver, G.W.

nee
er, G.W.

Negro Scientist Discovers Mineral Oil in Peanuts Aids Infantile Paralysis Victims

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan 8 (AP).—Discovery of a mineral oil in peanuts that has aided in the recovery of infantile paralysis victims was announced today by Dr. George W. Carver, noted negro scientist and head of the research department of Tuskegee Institute.

It has been given out that I have found a cure," said Dr. Carver. "I have not, but look hopeful."

Dr. Carver said the same building properties in the oil were accidentally discovered, after he had used it as the base for a beauty cream.

"I gave it to some babies to use," he said in discussing his discovery, "and those inclined to be fat brought it back, saying they could not use it because it made them gain weight."

"When they brought this back, I saw it had great value and I find it is the greatest fat producer I have ever seen."

Dr. Carver said after drawing off

the emulsion, he made tests and then used it in the treatment of two young boys, one 13 and the other 14, who had suffered from infantile paralysis.

Improvement was noted early in the tests, Dr. Carver said; pink returned to the skin and the muscles increased in size by actual measurements.

After the same applications of the oil, which was managed into the affected limbs, one of the subjects who had been walking with crutches was able to walk with the use of only a cane.

The other boy, severely affected had increased use of his leg and joined other boys in playing football.

"I have used it in 25 patients and it has never failed so far as I can find out," said Dr. Carver. "I am using it as a fact-finder and I am working out its complete value and its value."

"For certain things I know it has a definite value, but for others it requires further tests to be proven."

THE DALLAS MORNING NEWS, DALLAS, TEXAS. SUNDAY, JANUARY 7, 1934

Dr. Geo. W. Carver A Noted Scientist S.S. Work Apr 19, 1934 BIRMINGHAM SPEECH TELLS HOW HE SMOTE THE PEANUT WITH SCIENTIFIC ROD.

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., April 8.—Dr. George W. Carver, Negro scientist, who refused an offer of \$175,000 yearly from Thomas A. Edison to work with the electrician-inventor, described in a speech here Saturday night how he smote the peanut with the rod of scientific research, "aided by divine guidance" and brought forth streams of healing oil which are aiding victims of infantile paralysis.

The wizard of the peanut, after explaining research that brought forth 300 products from the goober, then exhibited road paving blocks made from cotton and asphalt, requiring 40 bales of cotton to the mile, in a composition he discovered. He declared that use of this form of paving block not only was superior but would wipe out surplus of cotton in south and restore prosperity to the nation. The block contained 3 1-2 per cent cotton.

The famous Negro scientist declared that divine guidance led him in his research effort.

Speaking at request of hundreds who have become interested in the discoveries Dr. Carver has made from peanuts, he held an audience of distinguished visitors, trustees, high school students and institute students enthralled as he told of his astonishing discoveries. He was introduced by President R. R. Moton.

Treatments given Georgia victims of infantile paralysis have aided them, Dr. Carver related. One Georgia patient, treated with a peanut oil discovered by Dr. Carver, showed a thigh growth of one and a half

inches, a calf growth of three-fourths inches, and arm growth of three-quarters of an inch. Another Georgian, whose leg was withered by infantile paralysis has had the leg entirely restored to normalcy by treatments from Dr. Carver who massaged it with peanut oil.

Dr. Carver told of another Georgia boy whose withered leg and arm were mending rapidly under massage treatments of the oil. The withered leg and arm, from infantile paralysis, of another victim, are gaining and becoming healthy, according to records on file here.

"We are seeking a cure for infantile paralysis," said Dr. Carver, "and we feel hopeful."

Dr. Carver uses several grades in heaviness and viscosity and limpidity in treatment of infantile paralysis and anemia, he related. Some oils are too heavy for skins of some to absorb, too light for others.

Dr. Carver applies the oils in his experiments by massaging it into the skins, the oils then being absorbed through the veins. They are probably the greatest energy and strength and weight builders yet discovered for infantile paralysis and anemia, or un down persons, Dr. Carver said.

Dr. Carver's discoveries of the health-building powers of peanut oil were accidentally made when women who began using his peanut beauty creams reported to him that the beauty creams were fat-producing. This suggested to him that the oils would build up anemic patients and those in run down condition. One anemic patient at point of death became hale after treatments by Dr. Carver.

An associated press article sent out Dec. 31, telling that Dr. Carver was making experiments with peanut oil in a search for a cure for infantile paralysis, caused 1,547 letters to be written the agricultural research wizard, seeking cures, offering con-

tracts for manufacture of the peanut oil for formulas he has discovered and asking information, etc.

Dr. Carver likewise exhibited an emulsion of peanut oil milk of bichloride of mercury for treatment of syphilis and a paste of metallic mercury mulsified in peanut oil for use in same disease. The discoveries were worked out at suggestion of specialists of the United States Health Department. These are also recent discoveries of the test tube magician.

In starting his address, Dr. Carver declared that he "walks and talks with God" in his research. He said he asks for knowledge, and God answers by directing him and by limiting his activities, so that what he does will be of benefit to mankind, instead of resulting in an accumulation of dry facts of no practical value or comfort to the human family.

"I first asked God why the universe was made and for what? God answered that my extent was too great and intent too small in attempting to find this out. God told me to enlarge my intent and limit my extent in scope of my research. So I set out to discover what was in the peanut. I took it to the laboratory and took it apart by analysis. After finding out what it contained I began to combine its different component elements into various products.

Among others Dr. Carver exhibited the following products he has made from peanuts: Jersey milk, cream, butter, buttermilk, milk curds, ice cream, Bulgarian and acidopolus milk, penol for treatment of tuberculosis and flu, several flavoring extracts, instant coffee, containing sugar and cream, rubber, dandruff cure, scalp oil, mixed pickles, several flavoring extracts of many flavors a group of 17 dyes, ink, powder, cleansing powders, laundry soap, lard for cooking, salad dressing, paper bleaches, relish and other products.

Dr. Carver's research work was inspired by an oft-repeated little prayer he says: "Open Thou mine eyes, oh Lord, that I may behold the wondrous things out of Thy love." Success in his undertakings is assured by Holy Writ, said Dr. Carver, quoting as proof the passage, "In all thy ways acknowledge Him and He shall direct thy paths."

Booker T. Washington, founder of Tuskegee Institute, Sunday was pointed to as an example for world leadership by Dr. Thomas Jesse Jones, educational director of the Phelps-Stokes Fund, in the annual founder's day address at the institute.

"Nowhere in all history", said Dr. Jones, is there a more convincing demonstration of the methods and ideals of reconciling group welfare and self-development with intergroup cooperation than the achievements of the man whose *Up From Slavery* is a textbook of humanity".

"Confronted by the choice of self-operation," said Dr. Jones, "Booker Washington profoundly answered in eloquent words and dramatic demonstration that both are essential to the welfare of Negro Americans and to the peace and progress of the American people."

Two objectives, Dr. Jones said, Booker Washington had, the first "self realization of his people," and the second, "cultivation of cooperation."

"How amazingly did he fulfil his own ideals in the founding of this world famous Tuskegee Normal and

Industrial Institute," said Dr. Jones, which was the attainment of his first objective.

Dr. Jones said that Booker Washington "had learned that no nation, no race has achieved the ideals of civilization without the aid of other races and nations.

"He saw beyond the immediate injustices into the deeper meanings of group interchanges. With supreme faith in the Negroes and in others, he believed that interchanges of selfish exposition could be superseded by cooperation of mutual interests and common service.

"Booker Washington's life and works and philosophy are an eloquent call to the leaders of the world who are committed either in narrow and self-segregated 'nationalism' or to a vacillating futile internationalism'.

"The interracial adjustments of the white and colored people of America, though full of errors and often of cruelty and injustice, constitute an extraordinary laboratory' worthy of the careful and scientific research by statesmen who would eliminate wars and advance the welfare of mankind.

"The purpose of our interracial movement is to transform selfish desire to control and to exploit into a sincere determination to advance the mental development of all".

—From the Birmingham Age-Herald.

The following day The Birmingham Age - Herald makes comment on Dr. Carver's work through John Temple Graves' column, as follows:

On the list of scientists who today make a simple, unflinching thing of their religious faith is Tuskegee's George Washington Carver. Describing his amazing development of products from the peanut, the distinguished old Negro said the other day that he "walks and talks with God" in all his research and that he is constantly inspired by the familiar prayer "Open Thou mine eyes, O Lord, that I may behold the wondrous things out of Thy love." It may yet be that the religious revival for which the world cries today will be led by scientists. It may yet be that science itself will remind the world of that end to science beyond which only faith can pass.

PEANUT OIL TREATMENT EFFICACIOUS

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., April 8.

—Dr. George W. Carver, scientist, told an audience here Sunday that beneficial results had been obtained in massaging victims of infantile paralysis with an oil made from peanuts.

Dr. Carver, head of the science department here, said: "We are seeking a cure for infantile paralysis and we feel hopeful. I do not say that we have found a cure, but we are hopeful."

One Georgia patient who was given massage treatments with the oil which Dr. Carver announced some time ago he had discovered, showed a thigh growth of one and a half inches, a calf growth of three-fourths of an inch and an arm growth of three-fourths of an inch, he said. Another patient, the Negro scientist said, had a withered leg restored to apparent normalcy under the treatment.

Dr. Carver, he explained, applies the oil by massages then into the skins so they are absorbed through the veins. He said they appeared to be great energy, strength and

weight builders. He told of an instance where the oil had aided an anemic patient.

The scientist likewise exhibited an emulsion of peanut oil milk of bichloride of mercury and a paste of metallic mercury mulsified in peanut oil for use in treatment of a social disease. This use of the oil was only recently worked out, it was explained.

Dr. Carver explained several grades of the oil were used in treatment of infantile paralysis and anemia because some are too heavy for the spines of certain patients to absorb and others too light. He spoke at a trustee program beginning ceremonies which will end tomorrow with a Founder's Day celebration commemorating Booker T. Washington.

He also exhibited a road paving block which he had compounded of cotton and asphalt. He said it made superior roads and would wipe out the cotton surplus. It contains 3 1-2 per cent cotton.

Smith's Battery & Electric Co.	Macon, Ga.
The Pilgrim Health & Life Ins. Co.	Macon, Ga.
The Bankers Health & Life Ins. Co.	Macon, Ga.
Coplan Junk Co.	Macon, Ga.
Nutley Bottling Co.	Macon, Ga.
Jack Mann Battery Co.	Macon, Ga.
Wilson's Grocery	Macon, Ga.
Mr. J. F. Heard	Macon, Ga.
Central City Funeral Home	Macon, Ga.
Empire Furniture Co.	Macon, Ga.
Leoprot Day Cleaning Co.	Macon, Ga.
Winton's Pharmacy	Macon, Ga.
Fort Hill Cash Market	Macon, Ga.
H. & H. R. Huhn	Macon, Ga.
J. S. Waldorf & Son	Macon, Ga.
Triangle Pharmacy	Macon, Ga.
Stevens Drug Store	Macon, Ga.
Ralph's Grocery	Macon, Ga.
Happ Brothers	Macon, Ga.
Maxwell Brothers, Furniture Co.	Macon, Ga.
A. H. Atkins	Macon, Ga.
Kernaghan & Goodman	Macon, Ga.
Harry Spivey, The Tailor	Macon, Ga.
Ard Cash Grocery	Macon, Ga.
J. T. Rogers' Low Price Store	Macon, Ga.
Lyons Cash Market	Macon, Ga.
Marshall Furniture Co.	Macon, Ga.
Kinnett Coal & Ice Co.	Macon, Ga.
Coca-Cola Bottling Co.	Macon, Ga.
Southland Coffee Co.	Macon, Ga.
McCommon Brothers	Macon, Ga.

Dr. Jones said that Booker Washington's first objective was the attainment of his first objective, which was the discovery of formulas for the manufacture of tracts and asking information, etc.

MACON, GEORGIA
TO DESTINATIONS SHOWN BELOW

Destination	Fare Conch	One-Way		Round	
		Cars	Parlor	Fare—15	Fare—30
Atlanta, Ga.	\$ 1.32	\$ 2.65	\$ 3.85	\$ 4.45	
Annisdon, Ala.	2.87	5.74	7.65	9.60	
Ashville, N. C.	5.15	10.29	13.75	17.15	
Birmingham, Ala.	3.79	7.57	10.10	12.65	
Brunswick, Ga.	2.81	5.62	7.50	9.40	
Charlotte, N. C.	5.23	10.45	13.95	17.45	
Chattanooga, Tenn.	3.38	6.75	9.00	11.25	
Cincinnati, Ohio	8.53	17.05	22.75	28.45	
Columbia, S. C.	5.06	10.11	13.50	16.85	
Cordele, Ga.	.97	1.95	2.60	3.25	
Greensboro, N. C.	6.63	13.26	17.70	22.10	
Greenville, S. C.	3.63	7.26	9.70	12.10	
Jacksonville, Fla.	3.78	7.55	10.10	12.60	
Lexington, Ky.	7.23	14.45	19.30	24.10	
Louisville, Ky.	8.11	16.20	21.60	27.00	
Memphis, Tenn.	7.59	15.17	20.25	25.30	
Memphis, N. C.	6.98	13.95	18.60	23.25	
Raleigh, Va.	8.53	17.05	22.75	28.45	
Richmond, Va.	2.41	4.82	6.45	8.05	
Rome, Ga.	4.10	8.20	10.95	13.70	
Spartanburg, S. C.	10.72	21.42	28.60	35.70	
St. Louis, Mo.	1.58	3.17	4.25	5.30	
Tifton, Ga.	2.28	4.55	6.10	7.60	
Valdosta, Ga.	10.28	20.55	27.40	34.25	
Washington, D. C.	10.28	20.55	27.40	34.25	

GOOD IN SLEEPING OR PARLOR CARS—NO CURCHARGE
E. E. BARRY, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Atlanta, Georgia
SOUTHERN RAILWAY SYSTEM

between judges having

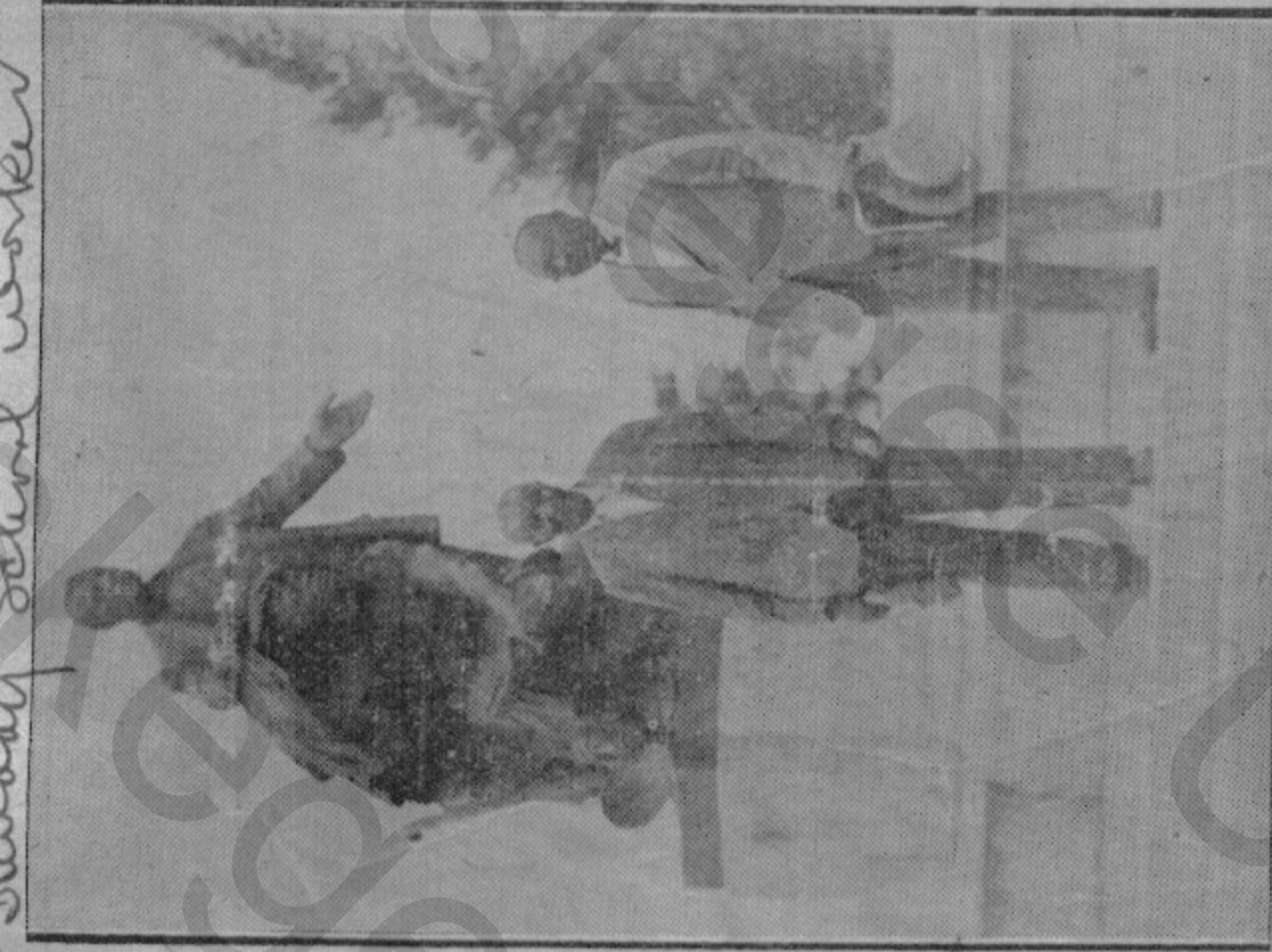
Thursday, April 19, 1934.



DR. GEORGE W. CARVER, THE NOTED SCIENTIST OF TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA., AND EDITOR H. S. BYNES, OF MACON.

Editor Bynes recalls with pride his school days at Tuskegee, when Dr. Carver was his teacher, and he listened to Dr. Washington's evening lectures, as having been closely connected with two of the world's most famous educators, whose ideals will live through the oncoming ages. The Editor dedicates this issue to these illustrious men.

nce
er, G.W.



DR. GEORGE W. CARVER, THE NOTED SCIENTIST OF TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA., AND EDITOR H. S. BYNES, OF MACON.

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inches, a calf growth of three-fourths inches, and arm growth of three-quarters of an inch. Another Georgian, whose leg was withered by infantile paralysis has had the leg entirely restored to normalcy by treatments from Dr. Carver who massaged it with peanut oil.

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Dr. Carver applies the oils in his experiments by massaging it into the skins, the oils then being absorbed through the veins. They are probably the greatest energy and strength and weight builders yet discovered for infantile paralysis and anemia, or run down persons, Dr. Carver said.

Dr. Carver's discoveries of the health-building powers of peanut oil were accidentally made when women who began using his peanut beauty creams reported to him that the beauty creams were fat-producing. This suggested to him that the oils would build up anemic patients and those in run down condition. One anemic patient at point of death became hale after treatments by Dr. Carver.

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Immunity To Infantile Paralysis Is Sought

NEW YORK, April 5—(AP)—Belief that a general immunity to infantile paralysis is being established is held "by some observers," Dr. Leroy W. Hubbard, extension director of the Georgia Warm Springs Foundation, told the American Congress of Physical Therapy here.

This immunity, he said, may result in a decline in the number of cases in the future. It is acquired either through a mild, unrecognized attack or is gradually built up through exposure, he asserted.

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He also admitted that thus far physicians have no sure means of preventing or checking paralysis of the muscles after the infection has once entered the body, and therefore treatment in the acute and early convalescent stages is most important.

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Ex-Slave Plans Roads of Cotton To Enrich Dixie

Dr. Carver, Negro Wizard of Chemistry, Mixes 40 Bales to Mile of Asphalt Here for N. Y. U. Lecture

Tuskegee Expert Has Made 285 Items From Peanut

One of the country's noted chemists, an elderly stoop-shouldered man who lives the life of a hermit, came into New York yesterday and, during a twenty-four-hour visit, talked for a while with reporters about the crea-

tive mind, and twice, at New York University, lectured on "Why God Made the Peanut."
 This courteous and entirely self-effacing visitor was Dr. George Washington Carver, director of research at the Tuskegee Institute in Alabama, a holder of the Spingarn Medal for Distinguished Negro Achievement and member of the Royal Society for the Encouragement of the Arts of Great Britain and an international authority on the utilization of waste products.

285 Products From Peanut
 In a capacious handbag he brought for use in his lecture at the university samples of the 285 products he has made from the peanut—a cheese, cap-dyes, instant coffee, pickles, oils, stashes, dyes, a shampoo, printers' ink and even an axle grease. The peanut, though it has not been the only Southern crop research, from wood sawdust he has made a synthetic marble; from peanut shells an insulating wall for houses; from the clays of Alabama, stains and paints; from swamp mud, a rich fertilizer. At present he is working on a method by which low-grade cotton may be used to reinforce asphalt.

"I have come up here," said Dr. Car-

ver, sitting on the side of a tiny bed in a room on the ninth floor of the West 135th Street Y. M. C. A., "to talk about the South and its peanuts. The South, I think, could become a very rich part of the nation again if it found uses for its waste products, and I'm using the peanut and what I've done with it as an example to show what can be done with just one thing. The Lord has sent the peanut and many other things to the South if the South only knew about it."

Boy Cotton Reinforces Roads
 Then he told of his plan for cotton. "Cotton can be made to act for asphalt as steel rods do for concrete. The amount of cotton required to reinforce asphalt blocks is 3.33 per cent by weight. These blocks are an inch thick. If we built a road just one inch thick it would take forty bales of cotton for every mile. That might utilize our surplus cotton and provide a stronger and a better road. I haven't finished that experiment, but there are possibilities. I have hope."
 Dr. Carver, asked "How many do you have helping you in your laboratory?" replied, "Oh, there is no one."
 His, he continued, was a creative

laboratory. "I'm like a poet. A poet doesn't have any one helping him with his words. Afterward I have help, but I think alone." He said he got up every morning at 4 o'clock. At 4:30 as day broke he went for a walk in the woods and swam wild roses and Indian pinks and picked up enough loose wood for the fire.

"At daybreak," he went on, "you will find many insects and birds, too, that you will never see later in the day. I commune with Nature and, of course, God speaks to you through what He was doing while I was developing all these things from the peanut. He was telling me I could do what I have done. I was letter-writing for the Lord."

Born a Slave in Missouri
 Dr. Carver said he had been born just a country boy about 1884 (as near as he could figure) near Diamond Grove, Mo., a slave. In infancy he lost his father, whose name he never knew, and soon after that he was stolen with his mother and carried into Arkansas. Losing his mother there, he never heard of her again.

He was bought from his owners for a racehorse worth \$300 and afterward got back to his old home in Missouri. He worked his way through high school in Kansas and Mississippi, then worked his way through the Iowa State College at Ames, where he now is considered a foremost alumnus. In his young days he toured the Middle West as a concert pianist. He has played many parties with tints from crayons made in his own laboratory. He crochets and knits and is the author of a cookbook containing 105 recipes for cooking peanuts, 115 for cooking sweet potatoes.

Rarely, he continued, did he accept social engagements. "I don't go anywhere unless I have to, and when I get pulled out I don't stay any longer than I like to see people." However, he often devotes an entire day to seeing the visitors at his office. "Some of them," he said, "are my friends and some of them come just because they are curious. I don't mind. Out of curiosity one may get information; sometimes even inspiration." Dr. Carver has no family, but there are about sixty-five young men and women about the country with whom he constantly corresponds. They have creative minds, he explained, "and I try to give them courage."

Dr. Carver was brought up by foster parents, one of them from South Carolina, the other from Georgia. He seemed to rely entirely upon these two. "I don't know where at the university I'm to speak at," he said, "or what time I'm to be speaking, but these gentlemen here know. They'll get me to the right place, right time. The three will start back to Alabama early this morning."

DR. CARVER TURNED DOWN \$175,000 JOB

Scientific Wizard of Tuskegee Refuses Position With Edison Firm

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE. —(CPS)—Dr. George W. Carver, eminent scientific "wizard", who has produced in the neighborhood of 285 by-products from the peanut and more than 100 useful articles from the sweet potato and soy bean, admitted reluctantly, last week, that he had been offered sometime ago a salary in "six figures" by the Edison Foundation to carry on his experiments.

At the same time, Dr. Carver also admitted that the Russian government also offered him "a vast sum" which he could not accept. He did, however, send one of his students, John Sutton, son of S. J. Sutton, principal of the Phyllis Wheatley high school, San Antonio.

Figure Is \$175,000
 According to Ollie Stewart, writing in the current issue of the Southern Workman, Dr. Carver was offered \$175,000 per year by the Edison Foundation. "He has refused every offer," the writer states, "though it is reported that a bank which failed during the recent crisis held on deposit a large part of his savings."

The scientist has made no attempt to commercialize any of his discoveries.

In a statement Friday, Dr. Carver declared:

"In the case of Mr. Edison, I

(See CARVER, Page 2)

the call out 12:34

was asked to keep all negotiations strictly confidential. I promised I would do so.

"The taxi-driver who brought Edison's representative up from Montgomery to see me was present when the offer was made. There were six figures in the offer.

"The Russian government did offer me a vast sum, but I could not accept. I sent one of my pupils, John Sutton, who has been there about seven years and is doing remarkably well."

Sutton, who was an understudy in the laboratory of Dr. Carver, is now director of the Laboratory of Technology of the All-Union Rice Institute in Krasnogor, North Caucasus. He spent his first two years in Russia at the Central Selection Station, in Taskent, where he was assigned to study the dynamics of the concentration of cell sap in the cotton plant. This task he successfully completed, and the results of his experiments are to be published.

Gets Rope From Rice
 Upon request of the People's Commissariat of Agriculture, Sutton is now in Moscow for final consultation prior to the final approval of his latest project, the building of a factory to make rope from rice straw and rice by-products. Details of this project have been worked out, but further studies and experiments are to be made of the chemical constitution of rice from all angles.

His new project, besides providing a new source for the manufacture of rope, will free the Soviet Union from importing the article. A special department in the New Fibres Institute in Moscow has been put at his disposal for final experimental production purposes. Sutton has several Russian agricultural engineers and specialists under his direction.

Besides being a graduate of Tuskegee, Sutton holds degrees from Iowa State and Drake universities. He is married to a Russian woman and is the father of a boy.

Sunday School Worker Oct 18 '34

Carver Offered \$175,000 Post By Edison Firm

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"The Russian government did offer me a vast sum, but I could not accept. I sent one of my pupils, John Sutton, who has been there about seven years and is doing remarkably well."—The Kansas City American.

Noted Tuskegee Wizard Issues "A Challenge To The Youths Or Race"

By DR. GEO. W. CARVER

About two years ago, the East Tennessee News published an outstanding appeal to the young people of our racial group, urging them, as I recall it to select some one thing; work diligently until it was developed into worthwhile propositions and contribute to the innumerable things the world wants done and is willing

to recognize and pay for, regardless of the complexion or nationality of the producer.

One of the greatest challenges of the youth of today, I am convinced, is the value of oils in the art of healing.

In 1893 my work with various oils convinced me that possibly the next great medical discovery would be the efficacy of oils, individually or collectively. I had been and was using these oils and their derivatives in the building up of persons underweight, anaemias, for the removing of pimples, blackheads, quieting the nerves and equipping people for all sorts of athletic activities.

A boy of fifteen years came to me with a withered leg and a



DR. GEORGE W. CARVER —Noted scientist of Tuskegee tells of opportunities offered youths on every hand.

very weak ankle. He had been stricken with infantile paralysis for several years. In a few months, the leg had assumed its normal size, and in about a year the boy was walking twelve miles on a hike and playing football with his school mates.

I sought other cases and with but very, very few exceptions my investigations have been most encouraging.

My creative research work continued with little interruption until December 31, 1933, when an associated press article went out stating that a possible aid had been found in the treatment of infantile paralysis. Letters began pouring in. To date I have received 1992 letters from suffering humanity, besides the large number of people who came to see me.

This is the challenge for youth. What are you going to do about it? Here is a crying need — a need in which there is room for every physician and every creative scientist. Indeed the scientist and physician should work together, as the physician must have certain analytical facts that only the skilled scientist can work out.

There are now nine of these peanut oils and a tenth one in the course of preparation. What is true of the peanut with its three hundred products is more or less true of every other farm, garden, and orchard product.

The South without doubt is the richest section of the entire United States on account of its vast and varied undeveloped resources just waiting for the creative mind to lay bare to industry these practically unlimited possibilities. These unexplored fields lie before you — will you enter?

emergency educational program, and the extension of school terms in such way as to give employment to Negroes in proportion to their probable needs.

The purpose of the Relief Administration is to give employment to those in need and to rehabilitate the human resources of the nation. Accordingly, the state administrators and responsible school officers are expected to distribute employment paid for out of relief funds on a basis of needs with complete equity among the groups concerned.

"Since, in proportion to population, unemployment among Negroes is equal to, if not even greater than, unemployment among other groups, and since educational opportunities for Negroes are notably inadequate, equity demands that educational relief to Negroes be at least at the level of their percentage of the population of each state.

"Since the chief purpose of the emergency education program is to give employment to qualified teachers and since unemployment among educated Negroes is especially acute, Negro teachers should always be employed to teach Negro pupils and Negro adults in states maintaining segregated school programs for the two races.

"Sincerely yours,

(Signed)

"Aubrey Williams,
"Assistant Administrator,
"Federal Emergency Relief
Administrator."

nce, G.W.

BLAMES ALABAMA FOR NOT USING CARVER'S PRODUCTS

The Progress 8-23-34
Tuskegee Institute, Ala., Aug. 2—In its editorial columns on Sunday, July 22, the Birmingham (Ala.) News scores the state of Alabama for allowing adjoining states to be first in commercializing one of the discoveries of Dr. George W. Carver, Tuskegee's master chemist.

Says the News: ". . . An Associated Press dispatch from Washington brings the tidings that Alabama has climbed from fifth place in the production of sweet potatoes to the top of the list, with an expected crop this fall of 7,056,000. The federal government's bureau of chemistry and soils has perfected a starch from sweet potatoes which it claims to be of superior quality and of production cost sufficiently low to give fair expectations that an important starch industry will develop in the South. Already two starch factories are under construction, one in Georgia and one in Mississippi.

"Starch from sweet potatoes, however, is by no means new. For many years efforts have been made to produce a satisfactory grade of starch from the tubers. And years ago Dr. Geo. W. Carver, the renowned Negro scientist of Tuskegee Institute, succeeded in making starch from potatoes. It was one of the scores of products which Dr. Carver has developed from sweet

potatoes. Whether or not the process used by the Bureau of Chemistry and Soils is the same as that developed by Dr. Carver, we do not know, but the Tuskegee Institute scientist is undoubtedly the pioneer in this field.

Alabamians should have long ago undertaken the development of a starch industry on the basis of Dr. Carver's discovery. But nothing was done to take advantage of the opportunity which Dr. Carver opened up, and now other states have beaten Alabama to it . . ."

WHAT WILL HE DO NEXT? DR. CARVER HAS COTTON BRICKS

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Dec. 20
—(ANP)—Paving blocks made from cotton, an invention of Dr. George Carver, Tuskegee Institute, are being tried out in a stretch of road near Troy, Ala. Persons using the road are much impressed with the work. A. B. Bristow, a white man of Columbiana, reported that the cotton used in the paving of the road is in large sheets looking something like linoleum and that it is as smooth to drive over as linoleum.

Indianapolis Recorder

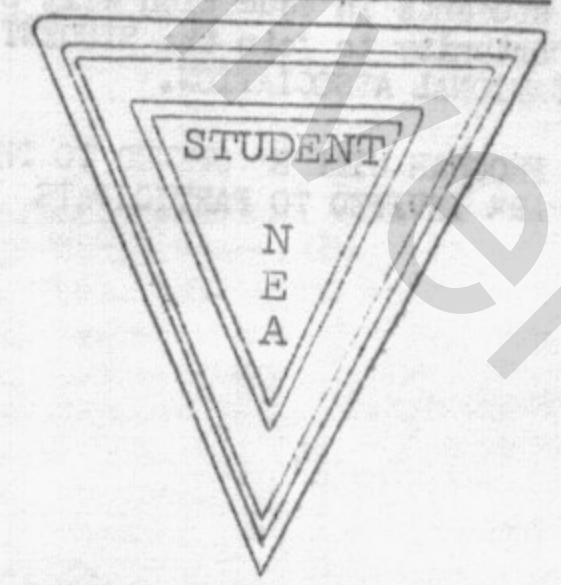
Dec. 22 '34

see G.W.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE
SCHOOL OF EDUCATION AND SNEA
CONDUCTS

PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION ACHIEVEMENT WEEK

IN HONOR & RECOGNITION OF
SENIOR EDUCATION STUDENTS



MONDAY-FRIDAY-April 18-25

1959

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PURPOSE

To achieve the status of graduating senior in the field of Education is an accomplishment worthy of note, an achievement deserving recognition.

The School of Education is, through this week of activities, seeking to bestow just such recognition upon its graduating students by presenting them-polished and prepared-to you, the school public. They will plan and implement activities, conduct classes, seminars, and discussions; they will administrate.

In addition, students in Education will be given the opportunity to join the STUDENT NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

MUCH OF THIS PROGRAM WILL BE OPENED TO THE PUBLIC. YOU ARE INVITED TO PARTICIPATE

* SCHEDULE *

Plan to Participate

WEDNESDAY

1. Introduction of student teachers in chapel
2. Discussion in Student Lounge-Dr. W. A. Hunter

THURSDAY

1. The entire School of Education will be conducted by senior Education students.

ADMINISTRATION

Dean, School of Education - - -Hiawatha Covington
Head, Dept. Sec. Education - - - E. Lee Lassiter
Head, Dept. Elem. Education - - - Alstene Lynch

TEACHERS

Introduction of Education (Mr. C. I. Brown) Julia Rowser
Methods of Tea. High Sch. (Mr. Lightfoote) Velma Barnes
Methods of Tea. Elem Sch. (Mrs. Gaillard) Evelyn Ward
Educational Seminar (Mrs. Gaillard)- Eddie Robertson
Curriculum Elem. Sch. (Mrs. Poole)- Shirley Jelks
Educational Seminar (Mrs. Poole) - Barbara Wade
Educational Seminar (Mrs. Trader)-Naomi Jones
Educational Seminar (Mrs. Hamilton)-Alberta Harris
Principles of Sec. Ed. (Mr. Williams)-Nathan Johnson
Educational Psycho. (Dr. Sudershanam)-George Burnette
Educational Seminar (Dr. Sudershanam)-Constance Weldon
Educational Psycho. (Dr. Sudershanam)-Evelyn Hamilton
Educational Seminar (Dr. Wilson)-Bobbye Sykes
Audio-Visual Education (Mrs. Headd)-Mattie Carey

2. Tag Day: "I am one! Are You?"

FRIDAY

1. Meeting of Executive Committee
2. Planning of Election of 1959-60

GRADUATING SENIORS

Secondary

Adams, Deloris
Barnes, Velma
Brown, Lelia
Burnette, George
Dickerson, Ernest
Edwards, Barbara
Hines, Dorsey
Wilborn, Betty

Horace, Raymond
Hughes, Marvelene
Hunsucker, David
Lassiter, E. Lee
McDaniel, Lillie
Story, Willese
Tolliver, Ester
Washington, Doris

Elementary

Alexander, Jean
Baxter, Mary Ellen
Broadnax, Barbara
Burke, Roberta
Buton, Mary
Carey, Mattie Woods
Covington, Hiawatha
Harris, Alberta
Hinton, Annie Laura
Jelks, Shirley

Johnson, Margaret
Jones, Naomi
Lynch, Alstene
Pippen, Shirley
Robertson, Eddie
Rowser, Julia
Smith, Crowell
Sykes, Bobbye
Thomas, James
Ward, Evelyn

SNEA OFFICERS

President _____ Alstene Lynch
Vice President _____ James Thomas
Secretary _____ Julia Rowser
Treasurer _____ Shirley Jelks

PREPARED BY THE PUBLICITY COMMITTEE
E. LEE LASSITER, CHR.

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Wood Post 2/10/1915
A Liberator of Economic Serfs.

To the Editor of The Post—Sir: During the anniversary season of the birth of Abraham Lincoln, is it not fitting to call attention to the work of a man to whom Lincoln gave physical freedom, and who in turn is giving the South economic freedom?

Years ago George Washington Carver, Negro chemist at Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, observed that the South depended solely upon cotton. He began experimenting to produce a second cash crop. From the peanut he has extracted 285 by-products, ranging from oils to face powders and face lotions; from the sweet potato and the soy bean more than 100 useful articles, ranging from flour, starch and pickles to stock foods, dyes, wood stains, soaps and inks. His peanut oil for infantile paralysis has already helped 250 persons. His road building process, whereby cotton may be used to tie asphalt together just as steel rods are used to tie concrete together, is a success. A road one inch thick would require 40 bales of cotton for every mile. This process would utilize the South's surplus cotton, open up new industries and put thousands to work again.

The plight of the Southern farmer is very serious, and his need of "farm relief" is very acute. In no other agricultural region is the value of farm property so low pro-

portionately. Nowhere else is the farm mortgage debt so heavy a burden; are farm wages so low; is illiteracy so appalling; is the future of share-croppers more discouraging. Until recent years the South had one big money crop—cotton. Cotton is still an important money crop in the South, and perhaps will always be. It is still king, but the Southern farmers can not live by cotton alone. They are beginning to look to other sources for a large part of their income.

These conditions emphasize the tremendous economic value and timeliness of Dr. Carver's experiments and discoveries which, if intelligently and fully developed, can bring economic security to a section where the vicious practice of a one-crop system has mired a most potentially fruitful part of our Nation in debt, misery and despondency.

Dr. Carver was born a slave. He is a graduate of Iowa State College, and since 1896 has been consulting chemist at Tuskegee Institute, Alabama. He is the greatest single force in the South today for racial good will and a better understanding of the South's vast economic possibilities. It would be strangely paradoxical if this member of a liberated race should himself in time liberate a large part of the South from economic serfdom.

FRANK P. CHISHOLM,
 Field Sec'y, Tuskegee Institute,
 Boston, Mass., Feb. 10.

RIFE HILL MAY OFFER SOLUTION TO RIDDLE IN AUTOMOBILE INDUSTRY

STARTLING REVELATIONS BEYOND SCIENCE AND ARE DIRECT REVELATIONS FROM GOD, SAYS TUSKEGEE'S BOTANICAL WIZARD

Tells Tulsans "Life Requires Thorough Preparation—Veneer Isn't Worth Anything."

TULSA, Okla., Oct. 11.—Declaring that the wonderful scientific discoveries made by him in the field of botanical investigation were direct revelations from God, Dr. George Washington Carver, Tuskegee wizard and chemist of international fame, delivered an address here Friday night in the rooms of the Security Life Insurance Company. Carver was a guest of the Negro State Fair officials. His collection of more than 90 products produced from the peanut were on display all week at the Fair Grounds.

Religious Inclinations.

Dr. Carver in his discourse, disclosed deep religious inclinations as indicated by his constant use of the scriptures to drive home a shaft of truth, his favorite expressions during the discourse being: "Study to show thyself approved of God," "Ye shall know the truth and the truth shall set you free," "Behold, look, I have given you every herb, to you it shall be meat."

People Perish.

"Where there is no vision the people perish," again resorting to the scriptures, Dr. Carver brought realism and actualities home to his audience when he pointed out that in the early morning hours he had trekked up Stand Pipe Hill and had found 27 new plants indigenous to the soil of Oklahoma containing medicinal properties. "I found down in Ferguson's Drug Store on North Greenwood," continued Carver, "seven patent medicines containing in their formulas certain elements contained in these plants on Stand Pipe Hill. The preparations were shipped in from New York, they should be shipped in from Stand Pipe Hill." Dr. Carver clinched his point on his audience by exclaiming, "My people are perishing because of the lack of know-

"Oil Is Here"

referring to the oil industry and difficulties that block and obstruct its production, and at the same time pointing to the opportunities open to the fertile brains of some geological wizard of the future, Dr. Carver said, "Some day, somewhere, some man is going to say 'Oil is here and oil is there,' and OIL WILL BE WHERE HE LAYS HIS FINGER. The whole theory of geological science is going to be revolutionized; it just as well be some member of this audience who will do this as anyone else. Such a discovery will mark the end of 'dry holes' in the search for liquid gold, and that day is coming," continued the speaker.

Veneer Isn't Worth Anything.

Standing there bent with age, the noted speaker and chemist frowned down upon the class of folk who seek truth in shallow places. "Life requires thorough preparation. Veneer isn't worth anything; we must discipline our people of the idea that there is a short cut to achievement; we must understand that education after all is nothing more than seeing

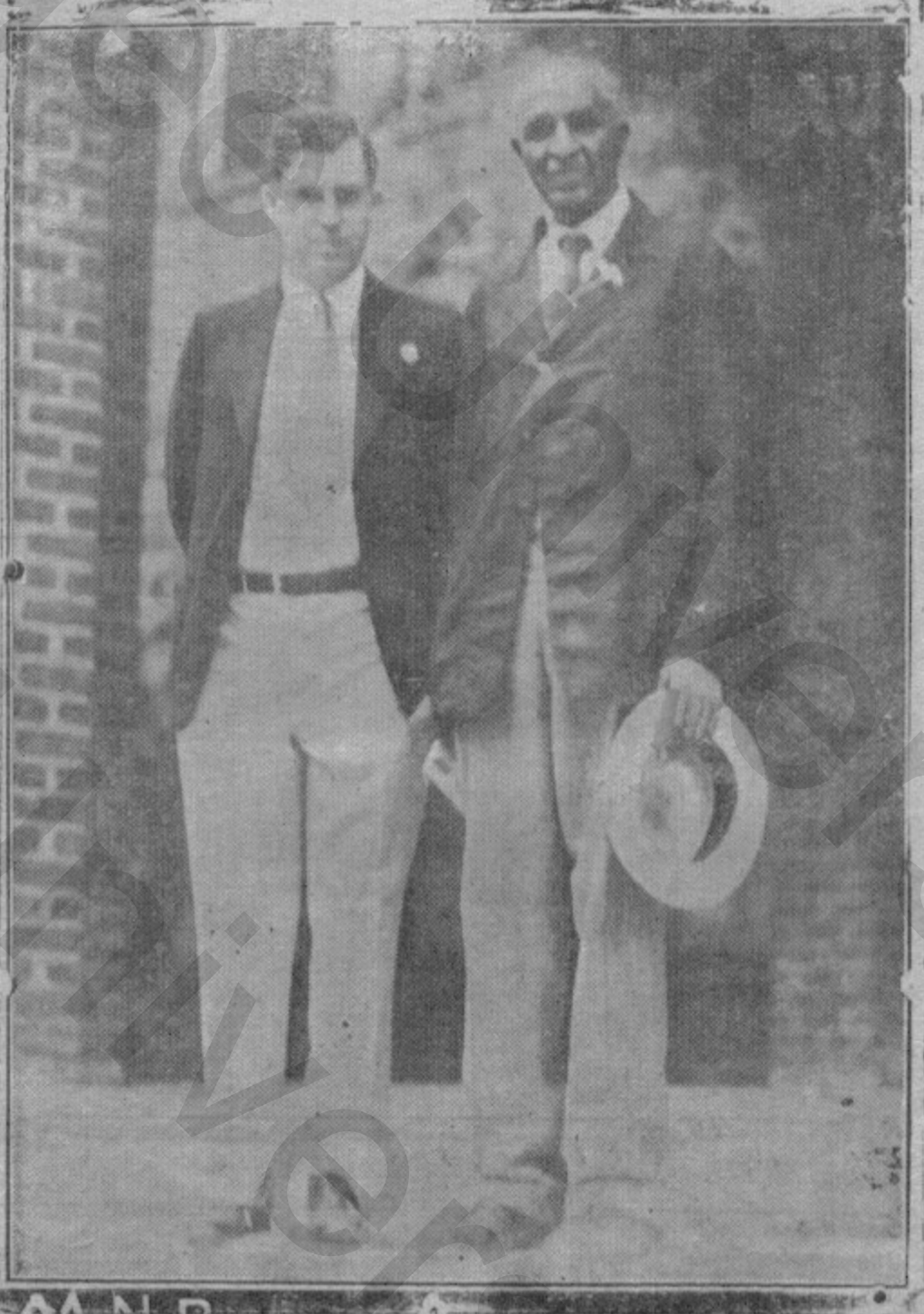
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June 4, 1935

TEACHER AND PUPIL



Secretary of Agriculture Wallace visits Tuskegee Institute and is shown with Prof. Carver who he gives credit for instilling within him a love of botany. Both Secretary Wallace and Prof. Carver were at Ames College together. (ANP)

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Dr. Carver...
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Dr. Carver Gets Appointment In Agricultural Dept.

The Forum

TUSKEGEE INST., Ala., Aug. 19, 1935
—Announcement has been made of the appointment of Dr. George W. Carver, director of Agricultural research and consulting chemist at Tuskegee Institute, as collaborator in the Department of Agriculture, in the Bureau of Plant Industry, Washington, D. C. Dr. Edison, eminent agricultural authority, is Chief of the Bureau of Plant Industry, division of mycology and disease survey. Dr. Carver's appointment was effective from August 1st, and it is understood that he is to serve without compensation.

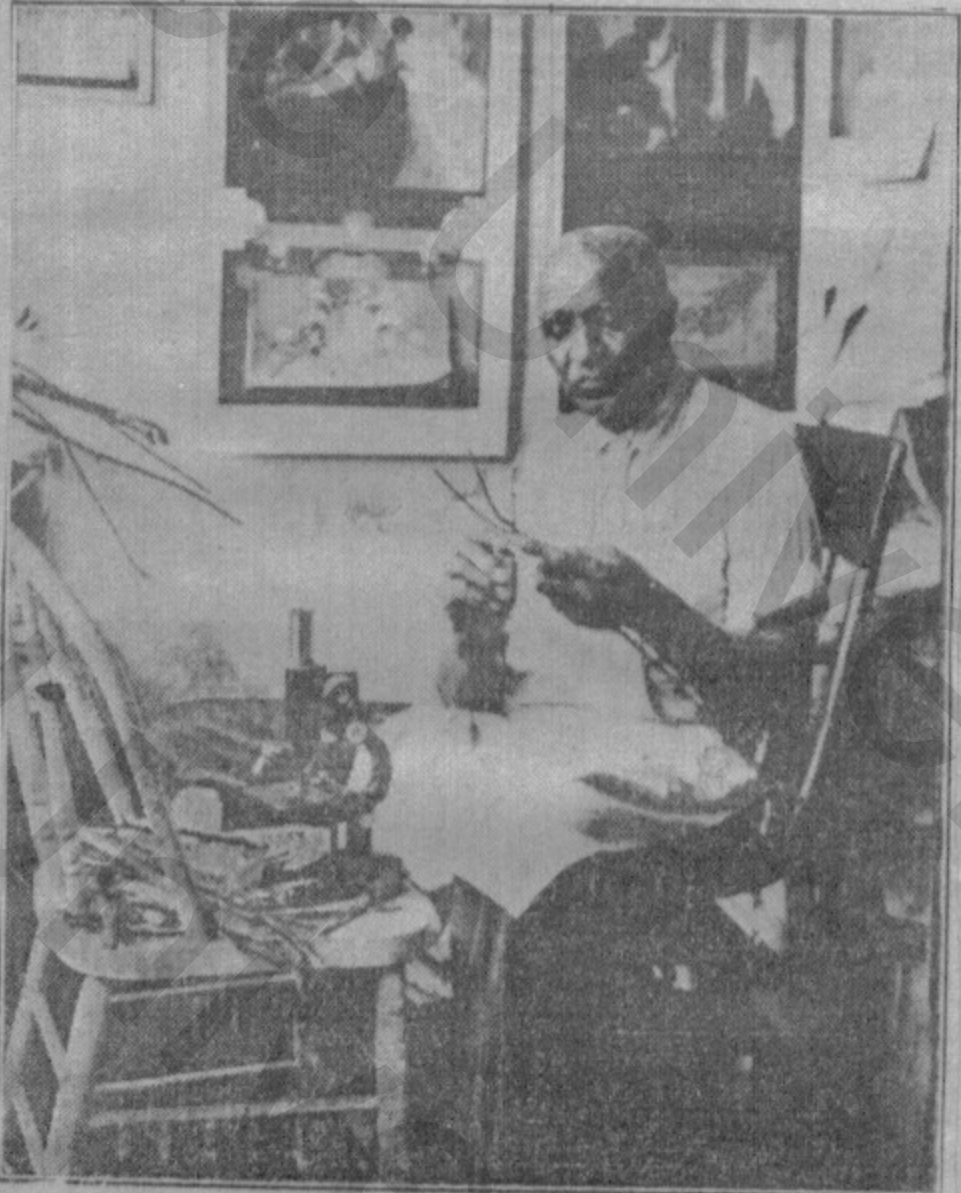
TO U. S. POST

Dr. George Carver Named

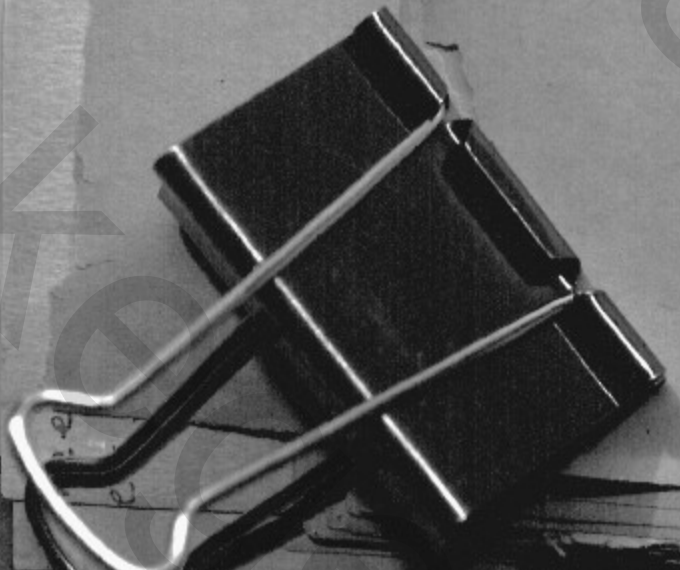
TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE. Announcement has been made of the appointment of George W. Carver, director of agricultural research and consulting chemist at Tuskegee Institute, as collaborator in the bureau of plant industry of the United States Department of Agriculture at Washington. Dr. Edison, eminent agricultural authority, is chief of the bureau of plant industry, division of mycology and disease survey. Dr. Carver's appointment was effective August 1, and it is understood that he is to serve without compensation.

Stand Pipe Hill and had found 27 new plants indigenous to the soil of Oklahoma containing medicinal properties. "I found down in Ferguson's Drug Store on North Greenwood's certain elements contained in these plants on Stand Pipe Hill. The preparations were shipped in from New York, they should be shipped in from Stand Pipe Hill," Dr. Carver clinched his point on his audience by saying, "My people the lack of know..."

Plant Wizard at Work
Wash. Tribune 6/5/35



PROF. GEORGE W. CARVER, whose knowledge of plant life is regarded as on a par with his marvelous research achievements in chemistry. Tuskegee has recently provided Dr. Carver with a research assistant, Dr. Nathaniel O. Calloway, a Tuskegee graduate, who holds a doctorate in chemistry from Iowa State College and who will record Prof. Carver's great discoveries.



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EXPERIENCE AND YOUTH

DR. GEORGE W. CARVER

World Famed Scientist and CLAUD HARVARD, Technical Expert of the Ford Motor Co., Detroit standing near the monument of BOOKER T. WASHINGTON during a recent visit of Young Harvard to Tuskegee where he demonstrated some of the latest engineering devices of the Ford Engineering Division. (ANP).

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GREAT BOTANIST



PROFESSOR GEORGE W. CARVER

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June 2/35

HOLLIS BURKE FRISSELL
TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA.

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Savannah Journal
DR. CARVER DISCUSSES THE PEANUT

June 1903 4/5/35
Decatur, Ala., June — Dr. George W. Carver, the noted Negro chemist from Tuskegee Institute delivered the baccalaureate address to the graduating class of the High School here Sunday. The exercises were held in the Princess Theatre. Great Creator, What is the peanut and why did you make it, was Dr. Carver's subject. He termed the lowly peanut a storehouse of great food and medicinal possibilities.

Dr. Carver was introduced by Prof. C. J. Hurston, principal of the high school, who welcomed the graduating class and the large mixed audience of friends of the school. Prof. Hurston announced that the new building had been named after Dr. Carver in recognition of his outstanding contributions to the progress of science. The main auditorium of the Princess Theatre was occupied by the more than twelve hundred colored people who attended the exercises. Every available inch of space was taken; many of those in the audience had come from nearby towns and villages. Three hundred white people occupied seats in the balcony, including members of the Decatur Board of Education.

Calling attention to the climate and the natural resources of the South, Dr. Carver stated that our graduating classes, as future leaders in thought and action of the nation, must use their knowledge and influence to discover the purpose of the Great Creator in making the peanut. To discover this purpose he stated that one must first attain himself to spiritual and Divine guidance. Dr. Carver frequently quoted the scripture to illustrate his meaning.

In the center of the stage stood a large table. On this table Dr. Carver placed in full view of the large audience, bottle after bottle containing the results of his experiments and discoveries. Suiting the appropriate explanation to each preparation, Dr. Carver produced seventy odd bottles from his magic bag and held the audience spell bound with his many demonstrations of his analysis of the structure and food content of the peanut.

Of even greater importance is his peanut oil which initiates important body reactions. No field is of greater importance today, he said, than the study of the scientific and practical possibilities of this powerful active peanut oil for relieving and curing aches and pains of mankind. Dr. Carver's address was accorded close and serious attention by the large audience and when he concluded the applause was hearty and very generous.

Following Dr. Carver's address, Frank P. Chisholm, Field Secretary of Tuskegee Institute, made a brief address regarding the interest taken in the suggestion made by the Montgomery Advertiser that the white people of the South erect a cultural building on the Tuskegee campus. He said such a building would give the Institute more laboratories and enlarge its opportunities for service to mankind.

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Rogers Lauds Savant



Californian Name June 21, 1935

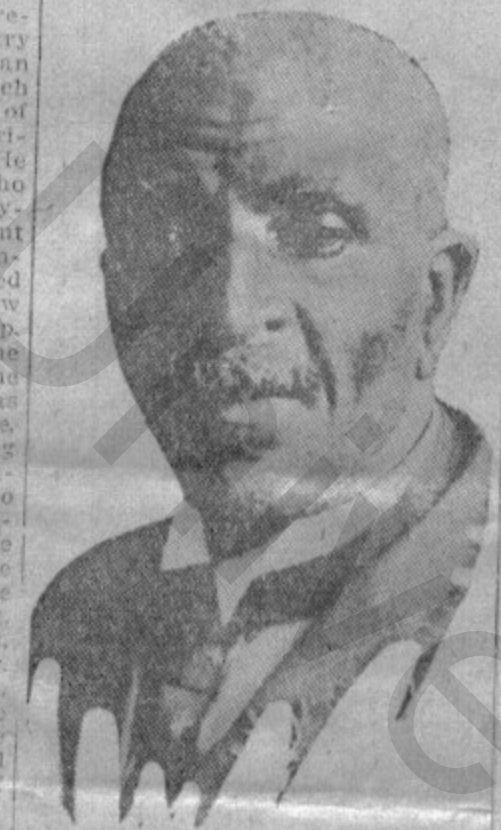
Einstein and Curie may be great in their line, but hardly greater are they than Prof. George W. Carver of Tuskegee, in the opinion of Will Rogers, cowboy humorist. Rogers praised Carver's contributions to plant life in an address here. Story on page one.

Thomas Edison Tried To Employ Him

By W. HUGHES TAPLEY

Dr. George Washington Carver is a black man but by reason of the thoughts he thinks, the persistent following of high ideals and the continued search for knowledge, he is today recognized as one of the most outstanding scientists of the world.

As director of agricultural research and professor of chemistry at Tuskegee Institute for more than 33 years, Dr. Carver has done much not only for the advancement of the colored race, but for the agricultural interests of the nation. He is one of the few Americans who has been elected to the British Royal Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures and Commerce; this honor was accorded him in 1916 and he does not know who proposed him for membership. In 1922 he was the winner of the Spingarn medal, an award to the Negro of American birth who has done most for the uplift of his race. Dr. C. F. Andrews, who has long been an intimate friend of Mahatma Gandhi, a short time ago conceived the notion that the learned scientist might be able to devise a "menu" which would benefit the Indian leader and prolong his life to British harassment, or benefit, as the case may be. Accordingly, he laid the proposition before Dr. Carver, and that genius set to work. The food prepared by the Tuskegee scientist for the good health of the Indian chieftan has for its principal component a nourishing kind of milk made from soy beans.



Defender Photo. DR. GEORGE W. CARVER

WORKS TO AID WANTS OF AFRICA

A statement from Tuskegee is to the further effect that Dr. Carver is in cooperation with a member of the Johns Hopkins Institute in the development of a baby vegetable food that can be used in Africa and other countries where milk is not available. Ever widening the usefulness of this famous scientist is broadening to take in a considerable part of the globe.

During the World War, Dr. Carver was drafted by the United States government to come to the Washington laboratories and engage in investigation work. Here he began a study of dye stuffs, previously imported from Germany, and to him goes the honor for having duplicated more of these dyes than all of the other scientists engaged. His formula for the making of sweet potato flour to be used in the saving of wheat was widely circulated and utilized during the war days when the conservation of wheat became a vital necessity.

More than 20 years ago, Sir Harry Johnston, the eminent British scientist and explorer, in his book, "The Negro in the New World," wrote of Dr. Carver: "Professor Carver, who teaches scientific agriculture, botany, agricultural chemistry, etc., at Tuskegee, is, as regards complexion and features, an absolute Negro; but in the cut of

his clothes, the accent of his speech, the soundness of his science, he might be professor of botany, not at Tuskegee, but at Oxford or Cambridge. Any European botanist of distinction, after ten minutes conversation with this man, instinctively would treat him as a man on a level with himself."

WHITES REALIZE BENEFITS OF WORK

Personal contact with Dr. Carver proves the truth of this statement. The South itself, in violation of sectional laws forbidding Negroes to teach in white schools, has invited Dr. Carver to lecture to white students in the various colleges on his discoveries, and they have expressed themselves as having received much benefit from his discourses. Dr. Carver has spoken in most of the leading white colleges and cities of the South, as well as the North, East and West.

The Dallas (Tex.) News has this to say: "Next Sunday night at City Hall auditorium, a lecture will be given by a man who is probably the most remarkable scientist who ever visited Dallas. That is some of the facts and then see if you can recall any visitor in times past who can match them for ac-

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Out of the humble peanut, Dr. Carver by scientific methods gets 285 commercial by-products.

protective tariff. It might do more for the American agriculturist than the theories of the advisers of the farmers in Washington, D. C.

Though honors may shower upon us from abroad, it is the tribute of the home folks that really brings a thrill to the heart and creates anew the desire to press forward to greater achievement.

So, to Dr. George Washington Carver, the recent unveiling at commencement at Tuskegee, of a school from Mr. Tom Huston, Columbus, Ga., brings the greatest joy of all his many triumphs.

IS PAID TRIBUTE BY SOUTHERNERS

In presenting the bronze plaque, Mr. Robert A. Barry, of the Tom Huston Peanut company, said in part: "It is my pleasure to be here today to assist you in paying tribute to one of the men of your organization to whom honor is due—Professor Carver."

"He is not simply Professor Carver. His greatness does not even stop at being one of the world's foremost research scientists. He is also an example of clean living, a personification of true, unselfish service to mankind. He is the answer to this question: Is a thorough understanding between races possible? And the answer is yes. In fact, he is a help and an inspiration in so many ways that it would require hours to tell it all. But do you really know him?"

"If you live beside a mountain and see it every day, it does not seem high to you, but someone who does not see it often knows that it is high. My message to you young people is to take in this man mountain in its true proportions. Make use of this great opportunity you have to learn from one who knows."

Wizard

LEARNED THE VALUE OF COMMON THINGS

Dr. Carver is a man who early in life learned the great value of common things. His primary object has always been to prove of the greatest possible assistance to the Southern farmer, in helping them to have better farms and happier homes with plenty of food raised on the farm and a surplus to sell. His life's study has been the utilization of native products which are so varied and abundant because of the excellent Southern climate.

So strongly has the urge to continue his work in the South dominated Dr. Carver's life that he has refused many princely salaries to engage in research work elsewhere; one offer came from Thomas A. Edison when he invited Dr. Carver to join him in his New Jersey laboratories. In speaking to Mr. Edison's representative and refusing the offer, Dr. Carver said: "You see, Mr. Washington placed me here nearly 25 years ago, and told me to let down my bucket, so I have always tried to do that and it has never failed to come up full of sparkling water."

While the accomplishments of Dr. Carver are known to many people, it is probably safe to say that to most Americans his name is of no significance. Probably the reason why he has not had the publicity that his great work deserves lies in the man's own nature. He is a very modest individual, a man of deep humility. He has never been one to push himself forward or to try to attract attention to himself; he has never tried to capitalize his work or to project himself into the limelight.

NOT AFFECTED BY HIGH HONORS

Dr. Carver has not been affected by the praise and honor conferred upon him. With his quiet, unassuming and pleasing manner, he goes about his duties, carrying on his work apparently as young in spirit and action as he was years ago. That his optimistic and philosophical views of life have been prime factors in retaining his physical and mental strength is obvious. He is a good natured man, always in a cheerful and lively mood; this spirit of cheerfulness and good will radiates and shines wherever he travels, making lectures and demonstrations of his products.

When George Washington Carver has laid aside all test tubes and has embarked upon the last great experiment, the prediction is that his name will be graven among the immortals in the walls of the American Hall of Fame. That he will be pictured as a great scientist, a great artist, a great advocate for the advancement of the agricultural industry and of new foods; lastly, he will be honored as a great American and brother of all mankind.

LIFE HISTORY OF GEORGE W. CARVER ON AIR

St. Louis call
Highlights of Scientist's Career on Columbia System Stations

Dec. 27-1935

CHICAGO.—The career of Dr. George Washington Carver, noted scientist of Tuskegee institute, who gained fame mainly through his experiments with the peanut, will be dramatized on the "Strange as It Seems" programs over the Columbia Broadcasting System.

The program can be heard over the following affiliated stations at these periods:

(Note: EST is Eastern Standard Time; CST is Central Standard Time and MT is Mountain Time.)

St. Louis, KWK, Friday, 6 p. m., CST; St. Paul, KSTP, Friday, 6:30 p. m., CST; San Antonio, WOAL, Thursday, 6:45 p. m., CST; Scranton, Pa., WGBL, Friday, 7:30 p. m., EST; Syracuse, N. Y., WFBL, Friday, 6:45 p. m., EST.

Birmingham, WAPI, Saturday, 6:30 p. m., CST; Cedar Rapids, Iowa, WMT, Friday, 9 p. m., CST; Chicago, WCFL, Thursday, 7:15 p. m., CST; Cincinnati, WKCY, Friday, 7:30 p. m., EST; Cleveland, WHK, Friday, 6:45 p. m., EST.

Columbus, WBNS, Friday, 6:45 EST; Dallas, WFAA, Thursday, 10:15 p. m., CST; Denver, KJLZ, Thursday, 8:45 p. m., MT; Des Moines, KRNT, Wednesday, 9 p. m., CST; Detroit, WJR, Thursday, 6:45 p. m., EST; Duluth, WEBC, Thursday, 6:30 p. m., CST; El Paso, KTSM, Friday, 8:15 p. m., MT.

Wide Range of Stations

Houston, KPRC, Thursday, 6:45 p. m., CST; Kansas City, Mo., KMBC, Thursday, 9:45 p. m., CST; Little Rock, KLRA, Friday, 7:15 p. m., CST; Memphis, WMC, Friday, 6:30 p. m., CST; Nashville, WLAC, Friday, 7:30 p. m., CST; New Orleans, WWL, Friday, 9:45 p. m., CST; New York, WOR, Thursday, 4:30 p. m., EST; Oklahoma City, WKY, Thursday, 6:45 p. m., CST; Omaha, WOW, Thursday, 6:45 p. m., CST.

Philadelphia, WFIL, Friday, 6:45 p. m., EST; Pittsburgh, WCAE, Thursday, 7:30 p. m., EST; Providence, R. I., WJAR, Friday, 7:45 p. m., EST; Raleigh, N. C., WPTF, Friday, 7:45 p. m., EST; Richmond, Va., WRVA, Thursday, 10:45 a. m., EST.

One of Greatest Scientist

Once a slave, today Mr. Carver is the director of research at Tuskegee and respected as one of the greatest living scientists. The world is full of hundreds of things Dr.

Carver has made out of waste products, which have saved the world millions of dollars.

Never boasting of his achievements, it is well known he has created more than two hundred products from peanuts, ranging from shaving lotion to synthetic rubber. He also has made an oil that is used in fighting infantile paralysis. Dr. Carver has not found anything too lowly for his experiments to discover some new material. From clay he has made wood stains and face powder, and from the ordinary sweet potato he has created nearly two hundred products from flour to starch and dyes. From sawdust he has invented ways of using it to make marble (synthetic) and building boards, woods, paper, fiber, paper and many other worthwhile things that never before were manufactured from the waste particles of sawing wood. Even the peanut served Dr. Carver for sixty new articles that are very useful.

History of Life

Persons listening to the program will hear the life story of this famous man who was once a nameless slave, ransomed for a broken-down racehorse after his mother and he were kidnapped. He took the surname of his owner and the given name of George Washington. In time he was ready for school and had to work his way through, but got his degree at Iowa State college.

One college degree wasn't enough for him as he is now a bachelor of science, master of science, and doctor of science. He is a member of the Royal Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures and Commerce of Great Britain, and winner of the Spingarn Medal for Negro Achievement.

Recognized by all the world of commerce and education he has quietly gone on with his work at Tuskegee institute and even refused an offer from Thomas A. Edison who offered him \$100,000 to work with him. Dr. Carver expressed his regret to Mr. Edison telling the late inventor that he preferred to remain at Tuskegee, working for the benefit of his people and

"George Washington Carver was born a slave. His father was lost to him before he can remember. He and his mother were stolen from their master while he was an infant. He was bought by somebody for a \$200 racehorse and returned to his Missouri home, but he never saw his mother again."

"He worked his way through high school and through college and is now director of agricultural research at Tuskegee Institute. If he had nothing more to his credit than the instruction of those of his own race, he would be a remarkable man and worth anybody's portunities are considered. But George Washington Carver has a right to be called a scientist in anybody's roster of learning."

"This man has worked out in the laboratory more than 285 commercial by-products of the humble peanut, and has done the same thing for the sweet potato, to the extent of 175 products. The peanut has furnished him with 80 discoveries which can go into the commerce of the country for the convenience of us all."

"Clays, palmetto roots and wild weeds of the pastures and swamps of the South are raw material out of which he makes comforts and necessities for the world. And building on some of his discoveries important departures in our industrial Southland are coming to prominence and prosperity."

SAYS BARGAIN DEAL MADE IN HORSE DEAL

"White men can well afford to come out and hear this man. The skin on his forehead is black and his hair is not the hair of a white man. But on the inside of his head there is plenty of grey matter, out of which he has earned a place in the ranks of service. And that is the only place George Washington Carver has ever asked. The unknown who offered the \$300 for the black baby sixty odd years ago probably did not live to learn what a bargain he struck that day."

As Dr. Carver travels over the country lecturing, he receives much favorable notice from the press. The following is an excerpt from the Wichita (Kas.) Beacon, Feb. 5, 1935:

"The laboratory, rather than the Liverpool market of the Chicago Board of Trade, will solve the wheat problem, insuring the farmer a fair price for his products. That is the conclusion of Dr. George Washington Carver of the Tuskegee Institute, lecturing in Wichita."

"Multiply the uses of wheat, he advises. Products from wheat certainly should equal those from the peanut. Bread is the principal article made from wheat today. Its possibilities are limitless. Young folks studying chemistry today may be the saviors of the wheat situation tomorrow."

SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AIDS THE NATION

"A million dollars appropriated for scientific research for increasing the uses for which wheat might be profitably employed, might do more than the half-billion dollar revolving fund appropriated by Congress for the relief of the farmer."

"Science has done more for the American industry than has the

HONORED
St. Louis Call



GEORGE W. CARVER

Eminent scientist and director of research at Tuskegee Institute whose life history will be dramatized on the "Strange As It Seems" program over the Columbia stations this week-end. Important highlights in the career of Dr. Carver will be pointed out in the dramatizations which will be presented over various stations throughout the East, South and Middlewest.

Dec. 27, 1935

Carver in new experiment

Sep 19 1936

GEORGETOWN, British Guiana, Sept. 18. (By G. A. Boyea for ANP)—Prof. Dr. G. W. Carver, seasoned Negro scientist of Tuskegee fame, is presently engaged in performing an experiment with cassareep sent him by the Negro Progress convention. This information was revealed in a letter dispatched to convention by Messrs. G. Hodge and Ashmore McKenzie, British Guianese students at Tuskegee.

Cassareep is a treacle made from cassava, a vegetable produce grown in West Indian and tropical countries. Locally it is used for seasoning sauces and forms part of the popular dish known as "pepperpot". It may be stated that Dr. Carver has already successfully tackled other B. G. products and a few years back created a sensation by making paint and confectionery from sorrel. Sorrel is mainly used in British Guiana as a drink and considered an antidote for hot weather days.

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., April 25, 1936 - Austin W. Curtis, Jr., assistant to Dr. George W. Carver, director of agricultural research and consulting chemist, Tuskegee Institute, has just completed an interesting study in colors produced from plants. These colors are of vegetable origin and make a unique and lasting appeal to the lovers of art. At present they are purely water colors, producing pictures with a rather pronounced original significance. Nearly all of them possess natural adhesives so efficient that they flow from the brush easily and cling tenaciously to the drawing paper without peeling or even cracking in the slightest degree.

"The beautiful crimson seed from the large Magnolia, rich in oil, with a pleasing aromatic odor, will have as great or even greater significance in soap making than the much prized palm oils," said Mr. Curtis.

The Magnolia in several varieties have bitter principles, alkaloids and glucodial properties that have a real significance in the treatment of certain diseases. The extraction and utilization of this oil alone should be of certain interest to Mississippi, (the Magnolia State) as many gallons of this remarkable oil go to waste every year.

Mr. Curtis has been able to develop various shades of color from various substances, and recently announced the following, beginning with the Magnolia seed: Apple peeling, horse chestnut, osage orange chips, sweet potatoes, pecan shells, peanut skins, black walnut hulls, onion skins, orange peels, banana skins and tomato skins.

Some of these yield large quantities of fine crystals which Mr. Curtis hopes will form the base for some new industries in the South.

Mr. Curtis, who is a graduate of Cornell University, is now engaged in preparing Dr. Carver's exhibit which will be shown at the Texas Centennial which opens this summer. The exhibit will show the extent of Dr. Carver's scientific contributions to the world and will also include recent discoveries by Mr. Curtis.

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A TREATISE ON FERTILIZER

HOW TO BUILD UP AND MAINTAIN THE VIRGIN FERTILITY OF OUR SOILS

Br. G. W. Carver, M. S. Agr., D. Sc.; Director

Origin of Scientific Agriculture

One is not only surprised but astonished to learn that less than a century and a half ago, agriculture was without a scientific working basis. Credit goes to the great German chemist, Justus von Liebig, for starting this revolutionary movement. The following practices were fully established by Liebig and should be studied and mastered by everyone attempting to deal with the fertility of the soil:

1. A soil can be termed fertile only when it contains all materials requisite or necessary for the nutrition of plants in the required quantity and in the proper form.

2. With every crop a portion of these ingredients is removed. A part of this portion is again added from the inexhaustible store of the atmosphere; another part is lost forever if not restored by man.

3. The fertility of the soil remains unchanged if all the ingredients of a crop are given back to the land. Such a restitution is effected by fertilizers.

4. The fertilizers produced in the course of husbandry are not sufficient to maintain permanently the fertility of a farm; they lack the constituents which are annually exported in the shape of grain, hay, milk, and live stock.

The above four laws of Liebig contain a clear statement of the principles underlying the use of fertilizers; but to understand their meaning with satisfactory clearness, we must know something more in detail about such subjects as the following:

- The constituents of plants.
- The materials which furnish plant food.
- The condition these materials must be in before the plant can use them.
- The constituents of soils.
- What forms and quantities of plant food to use on different soils and crops.

This bulletin is not intended for an exhaustive treatise on the use of fertilizers. It does attempt, however, to embody a sufficient number of basic principles, put in non-technical language and made sufficiently clear, so that every farmer can master the problems of "when, with what, and how shall I fertilize my crops in such a manner as to produce the maximum yield and do it with the least financial expense and the least injury to the soil."

Carroll Kilpatrick is editorial writer on the Birmingham Age-Herald, and has previously held the same position on the News of that city. Born in Montgomery, Kilpatrick studied journalism under the late Clarence Cason of the University of Alabama, and has devoted himself to the problems of the rural South.

NOT long ago I was standing on the steps of one of the dormitories at Tuskegee Institute when I saw an old Negro walking toward me. In one hand he carried a branch of a small tree, in the other some broken stems of flowers. In his button hole were red berries; he wore an old sack and shabby trousers. With his hair, and his dark eyes shining beneath heavy eyebrows, he looked like many other old Negro men I had seen in the cotton fields of the South.

But instantly, upon greeting him, I realized that I was in the presence of an unusually kind and interesting man. Dr. George Washington Carver, Tuskegee's famous chemist and friend of the farmer, apologized for having kept me waiting, and then suggested that we go to his laboratory to see some of the things about which he had been writing me.

Dr. Carver's laboratory is more than a mile from his room in Rockefeller Hall, but this active old man, while talking briskly toward it, continued to speak to me enthusiastically concerning the purpose of his work and his ideas about life in the South he lives so dearly.

"So few of us have caught the vision," he said as we walked along the Tuskegee campus, "and still fewer have the courage to seek after new things. That is the trouble with the South today."

He shook his old head emphatically. "We need vision, and we need intelligence. Nothing is ever accomplished except through sane and logical thinking. We have a long way to go in the South."

But how is it possible, I asked myself, for us to move forward? Cotton is still the chief crop; there is little money in it and the tenant does not know how to grow anything else.

MESSERS. Johnson, Embree and Alexander, in their valuable little book, "The Collapse of Cotton Tenancy," suggest that the most likely way out for the South is through the reorganization of farming in the old cotton States.

Dr. Carver of Tuskegee

May 17, 1936
By Carroll Kilpatrick Richmond Times Dispatch

One important phase of this reorganization, I venture to believe, should shape itself around the information gathered by Tuskegee's veteran chemist, who has spent 40 years studying the plight of the Southern farmer. It has been known for a long time that thousands of dollars in waste materials and by-products are dissipated each year on the American farm. Tons of sage-brush, cornstalks, cotton stalks, acorns and sugar cane pulp are hauled off and burned. These so-called waste materials, valuable in many respects, represent a source of potential wealth. They must be exploited if the farmer is to survive.

INTENSELY aware of losses of this kind on every Southern farm, Dr. Carver has devoted his energies to find uses for waste products. "For a long time," he wrote last October, "we have been told that prosperity is just around the corner, which I interpret as meaning that as soon as science and industry catch the vision of the South's opportunity—along lines of waste products, land virgin in its fertility—the hissing of steam, the hum of machinery and a happy, contented people will testify that prosperity has emerged from the corner and become a pleasing reality." That dream is Dr. Carver's vision for the South.

The industrialized farm community is to him the answer to the important questions facing this section of the world. On the basis of the information which he and many others have gathered, factories could be erected to manufacture useful commodities from products of the soil. From the lowly peanut Dr. Carver has extracted nearly 300 valuable products, including rubber, paper and ink of a high quality. From sweet potatoes he has manufactured starch, flour, tapioca, mucilage, ink, dyes for silk and cotton, and crystallized ginger, vinegar and fine stock foods. An excellent quality of synthetic marble has been made from wood shavings. At the present time Dr. Carver is experimenting with peanut oil in the treatment of infantile paralysis, with amazing results.

ONLY a few weeks ago Dr. William J. Hale, of the Chemical Foundation of New York, during a visit in the South, said that this section should be made the fuel center of the nation. Alcohol from the sweet potato, the artichoke and the dahlia, he insisted, is "the ideal fuel for automobiles."

The manufacture of tung oil from the tung tree nut is another source of potential wealth for certain States—particularly for Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama and Florida. Now, because of the expense and the uncertainty of the Chinese supply, paint and varnish manufacturers are taking great interest in domestic tung oil, having found it to be of high quality. For his land not now in cultivation the Southern farmer may find important new uses in growing this and other plants useful in various industries.

IN the development of insulation board, Dr. Carver and others have done extensive research which may open a new vista for Southern industry. All of the homes at Norris, Tenn., the model town in the Tennessee Valley, are insulated throughout. The temperature in an insulated house, 10 to 15 degrees cooler than in noninsulated houses, makes the summer weather more endurable.

Excellent insulation board may be made from okra stalks, cotton stalks, peanut hulls, waste paper, sawdust, cotton linters, sunflower stalks, yucca fiber, broom sedge, canna stalks, and a number of vines, grasses and woody weeds. The large number of small communities in the South offer a splendid opportunity for decentralized manufacture of insulation board because the expense of hauling waste products any distance is very great.

"There is no end to the possibilities," Dr. Carver repeats time and again, as he points the way toward greater happiness, a more stable economy, and a stronger civilization for the farmer of the South. Besides the commodities already mentioned, excellent paints, dyes and powders can be manufactured easily from waste agricultural products. Beautiful rugs have been made by students at Tuskegee Institute from the fiber of cotton stalks and okra. From mica products, exquisite colors are made, especially suitable for walls and ceilings, or for picture frames.

"THERE is no end to the possibilities," insists this great Negro chemist. It is easy to agree with him, for the lands of the South are rich, or can be made rich with fertilizers manufactured at home. The climate is favorable. All that remains is for some one with courage and vision to lead the way. When the people below the Potomac accept that leadership outlined in part for them by Dr. George W. Carver, they will see about them rich and productive lands, beautiful farm communities and good schools, signifying the end of an abominable and atrocious system of penury and the beginning of a new area of happiness and contentment for a much-neglected people." (C., 1936, Soil. Newspaper Synd.)

Pittsburgh Courier
Tuskegee Grads

Are Married
May 2, 1936

TUSKEGEE, Ala., April 30—Announcement is made of the marriage of the comely Miss Mary Cornelia Johnson, to William Edward Lightfoote, Friday, April 17. The nuptials were quietly solemnized at the home of Rev. M. L. Bethel, Tuskegee Institute, Ala., the officiating minister. Those who witnessed the ceremony were: Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Johnson, Armstrong, Ala., the parents of the bride, Mrs. Minnie L. Lightfoote and M. Benjamin Lightfoote, Columbus, Ga., the mother and brother of the groom, Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Simon, Tuskegee, Ala.; Miss Leanna T. Hyde, Nashville, Tenn., and a few other close relatives of the bride. After the ceremony the bridal party enjoyed a most delicious four-course dinner given by the bride's mother. The newlyweds are both Tuskegee Alumni. At present the groom is advisor of Company 416, Fort Benning, Ga. The bride has been a progressive and versatile teacher in the Boys' Industrial School, Mount Meigs, Ala., for several years.

Mr. and Mrs. William E. Lightfoote will be at home to their many friends and relatives after May 1st at 108 17th street, Glade Road, Columbus, Ga.

TUSKEGEE STUDENTS AND FACULTY

Honoring

DR. GEORGE W. CARVER

for

FORTY YEARS OF SERVICE



SCIENTIST ARTIST BENEFactor AND MASTER
SERVICE TO TUSKEGEE, TO THE SOUTH AND TO THE NATION

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1936

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE CHAPEL

6:30 P. M.

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AMERICA, THE BEAUTIFUL

O beautiful for spacious skies,
 For amber waves of grain,
 For purple mountain majesties
 Above the fruited plain.
 America! America!
 God shed His grace on thee,
 And crown thy good with brotherhood
 From sea to shining sea.

O beautiful for heroes proved
 In liberating strife,
 Who more than self their country loved,
 And mercy more than life.
 America! America!
 May God thy gold refine
 Till all success be nobleness
 And ev'ry gain divine.

O beautiful for patriot dream
 That sees beyond the years
 Thine alabaster cities gleam
 Undimmed by human tears.
 America! America!
 God shed His grace on thee,
 And crown thy good with brotherhood
 From sea to shining sea.

OUT IN THE FIELDS

By Elizabeth Barrett Browning
 The little cares that fretted me,
 I lost them yesterday,
 Among the fields, above the sea,
 Among the winds at play.
 Among the lowing of the herds,
 The rustling of the trees,
 Among the singing of the birds,
 The humming of the bees.
 The foolish fears of what might happen
 I cast them all away
 Among the clover-scented grass,
 Among the new mown hay,
 Among the husking of the corn
 Where drowsy poppies nod,
 Where ill thoughts die and good are born,
 Out in the fields with God.

Order of Service

Choir

Hymn, "America, the Beautiful"

Responsive Reading

Prayer

Music _____ Institute Quintette

The Significance of the Occasion _____ Chaplain H. V. Richardson

Tribute _____ Lewis D. Green, '37, President, Carver Chemical Society

Music, "Serenade" _____ Schubert
 Institute Orchestra, Solo by Edward Martin, Trumpet

Principal Address _____ President Fred D. Patterson

Music, "Out in the Fields" _____ Dawson
 Chorus and Orchestra

Presentation of the Sculptor, Steffen Thomas, and Dr. G. W. Carver
 Mr. Monroe N. Work of the Carver Anniversary Committee

The Tuskegee Song _____ Smith
 Words by Paul Laurence Dunbar

Benediction

Bust Of Dr. Carver At The Tuskegee Institute

Tuskegee Institute, Nov. 28.—President F. D. Patterson has announced that a life-size bust of Professor George W. Carver, to be presented to Tuskegee Institute, is being done by the distinguished sculptor, Steffen Thomas. This bust is to be an expression of appreciation for the great service which Professor Carver has rendered during the past 40 years to the South and to the nation. It is to be presented in February, 1937.

President Patterson stated that it would cost about \$2,000 to have this bust made and presented. He is of the opinion that Professor Carver's many friends would want to share in the honor of preserving in bronze his likeness for posterity.

Because his friends are so numerous it is suggested that a modest contribution of not more than \$1.00 from each will be ample to cover all costs connected with the making and presentation of the bust. If there is any surplus it will be devoted to the promotion of Professor Carver's work.

Contributions may be sent to the Chairman of the "Carver Fortieth Anniversary," Tuskegee Institute, Alabama.

NEGRO SCIENTIST WILL BE HONORED

In this paper is carried a news announcement of the plan that has been adopted at Tuskegee Institute to honor the distinguished head chemist of that institution, Prof. George W. Carver, and to add momentum to the great work he has wrought. It is proposed to have made and mounted at the Institute a bronze bust of this remarkable man, whose discoveries and developments in the field of chemistry have attracted world-wide attention and admiration. The undertaking is to be accomplished through small voluntary contributions by all who are interested.

It should be said in this connection that the work of Dr. Carver is not simply that of a scientist and a discoverer, but through this medium he has become a practical benefactor. Always a humanitarian at heart, he has not sought to accumulate wealth or to achieve fame. His ruling passion is to serve as an humble follower of the Master who went about doing good while He walked the ways of men.

The history of this man of humble origin, born in slavery, and an accurate record of his career and of his varied achievements, in science, in art, in religion, in agriculture and other fields, should be written and preserved for future generations. It would read like a romance and would reveal a wealth of practical values that would enlighten and bless mankind in ages yet to come.

PHILADELPHIA TRIBUNE, THU

CARVER ON THE AIR

Famous Tuskegee Scientist Now On "Strange As It Seems" Program



DR. GEORGE W. CARVER

George Washington Carver, generally amazed that people find his amazing achievements of interest, is more than ever amazed that John Hix, creator of the radio program, "Strange As It Seems," has used a strange tale of Carver's boyhood for one of his dramatizations over Station WPIL on Friday at 6.45 p. m.

Once a slave, and sold for a broken-down racehorse, today George Washington Carver is the Director of Research at Tuskegee University, Alabama, respected as one of the greatest living scientists, but still a mild, gentle, unassuming person who refuses to believe that is of international importance. However, the world is full of hundreds of things Dr. Carver has made out of waste products, which have saved the world millions of dollars.

Not Beastful
boasting of his achievements, shown just the same that Dr. Carver had created more than two hundred products from peanuts, ranging from shaving lotion to synthetic rubber. He also has made an oil used in fighting infantile paralysis.

Dr. Carver has not found anything too lowly for his experiments to discover some new material. From mere clay he has made wood stains and face powder, and from the ordinary sweet potato he has created nearly two hundred products from flour to starch and dyes.

From good old sawdust he has invented ways of using it to make marble (synthetic) and building boards, wood, veneer, fibre, paper and many other worthwhile things that never before were manufactured from the waste particles of sawing wood. Even the pecan served Dr. Carver for sixty new articles that are very useful.

If you listen to this program, you will hear about this famous man who was once a nameless slave, ransomed for a broken-down race horse after his mother and he were kidnapped. He took the surname of his owner and the given name of George Washington.

In time he was ready for school and had to work his way through, but got his degree at Iowa State College. One college degree wasn't enough for this brilliant man—he is a Bachelor of Science, Master of Science, and Doctor of Science. He is a member of the Royal Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufacturers and Commerce of Great Britain, and winner of the

Offered \$100,000

Recognized by all the world of commerce and education he has quietly gone on with his work at Tuskegee University and even refused an offer from Thomas A. Edison, who offered him \$100,000 to work with him. Dr. Carver expressed his regrets to Mr. Edison telling the inventor that he preferred to remain at the university, working for the benefit of his people, and among them.

While you are listening to this strange story of the humble beginnings and great fame of the eminent Dr. Carver, he will be listening to the same broadcast in Birmingham, Alabama, where he has been invited to come to the studio to head John Hix's dramatization of his early life. John Hix is a personal and admiring friend of Dr. Carver and has written to the doctor from Hollywood, inviting him to hear the story of his youth in the station studio.

Bust Of The Tus

Tuskegee President F. nounced that fessor George sented to Tus ing done by th for, Steffen 7 to be an expi for the great sor Carver ha past 40 years t nation. It is to ruary, 1937.

President Pe would cost abc bust made anc the opinion th many friends in the honor of his likeness for

Because his i ous it is sugg contribution of from each will costs connected presentation of any surplus it the promotion c work.

Contributions Chairman of th Anniversary," Alabama.

DR. CARVER MAKES Washington MILK FROM Tribune PEANUT Apr. 24, 1937

JACKSON, Miss. — An "instant peanut coffee" which can be made by adding a teaspoonful of the liquid to a cup of hot water and which includes sugar and cream in the same extract from the peanut was among 300 useful products described here Monday night by Dr. George Washington Carver, famous Tuskegee scientist, at the Mississippi Farm Chemurgic Conference.

The eminent chemist, born of slave parents in Missouri, also revealed that the lowly Alabama peanut, not the Indian goat, furnishes Mahatma Gandhi with the remarkable strength he possesses.

This diet was prepared for him out of peanut milk by Dr. Carver several years ago when Gandhi broke his fast and has since been constantly included. The two correspond regularly.

The scientist talked for more than an hour and a half to a mixed audience, including Governor Hugh White and noted white scientists, at the Central High School auditorium, after stating he had been advised by his physician not to speak since he was recovering from an attack of influenza.

He listed briefly some of the products he has derived from peanuts, including milk, cream and buttermilk of different varieties suited to different digestive needs; peanut juices which blended with fruit juices make delicious beverages; a peanut flavoring extract, pharmaceutical preparations, pickles, vinegar, a dandruff cure, ink candy, kraftpapers from the hulls and vine, wallpapers from the skin and a complete oil therapy for the treatment of infantile paralysis.

"I get letters asking me to investigate almost everything under the sun," he asserted; "far more than I can do. A man in Spokane wrote asking that I find new uses for wheat, and another wants me to find new industrial uses for agricultural products. But I can't do everything they ask, as I am confining my work to Southern products."

Dr. Carver was the only colored scientist at the three-day conference.

Daily World
ATLANTA, GEORGIA, SUNDAY, MAY 30, 1937

CARVER, FORD DISCUSS PEANUTS



DETROIT, (INS)— And what's more, the automobile magnate is discussing goobers with the man who probably knows more about them than any other man alive. He is Dr. George Washington Carver, aged Negro scientist, of Tuskegee Institute. Born a slave, Dr. Carver was once traded for a broken-winded horse. Today he is a leading agricultural savant. He has found more than one hundred new uses for peanuts, making possible a \$60,000,000 industry.

CARVER LAB Atlanta Daily World PLANS ARE May 31, 1937 PUSHED

First Unit Will Be Established At Tuskegee MANY FIELDS

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — (ANP)—Plans are being pushed here for the establishment of the Carver Creative Research Laboratories by units, so as to minimize the initial cost and get the work under way as soon as possible. According to the present plan, the units will be constructed as financial assistance is made available, special emphasis being placed on the necessity of starting the first unit immediately so that Dr. Carver's experiments and scientific contributions may continue thus improving the economic and educational welfare of the South and nation.

Tuskegee Institute, it is pointed out, is the logical locale for the laboratories because of Dr. Carver's 40 years' connection with the Institute, because of the school's geographical location and because the Institute's educational policy, traditions and physical plan provide a setting that is ideal for creative research and experimental work.

In the proposed initial unit will be housed: two laboratories, a museum, storage room, two work-rooms, a seminar room and three offices; also a greenhouse will be attached to the first building

unit. Estimated costs for the first building: construction of building, \$10,000; greenhouses, \$800; equipment, \$3,000 and annual budget allowance, \$5,000—a total of \$23,800.

Because of the great expense entailed in research work, it is important that the work must not suffer from the lack of sufficient funds to carry on the laboratory program. For this reason it is believed the Laboratories should be endowed or should be the recipient of a grant that will be increased as the expansion program progresses.

Contemplated units for the completed Carver Creative Research Laboratories are as follows: In the field of Sciences, Agronomy, Bacteriology, Biology, Botany, Creative Chemistry, Mycology and Plant Genetics; in the field of Art—Ceramics.

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Wizards Both: Carver and Ford

New York Amsterdam News - June 5, 1937



MEN OF IDEAS, BOTH: Dr. George Washington Carver, science wizard of Tuskegee Institute, left, and Henry Ford, auto magnate. Ford has already set up an industrial empire and made millions out of his ideas; Dr. Carver has discovered about 100 new uses for the peanut and has made numerous industrial products out of Dixie clay and plants. An industry of some sixty million dollars is envisioned as a result of Dr. Carver's experiments. During slavery, however, the Tuskegee chemist was traded for a broken-down horse. Above he is shown shaking hands with Henry Ford in Detroit—and they talked peanuts and automobiles, you bet. (International News Photo.)

Tuskegee Song

Music by N. Clark Smith

Tuskegee, thou pride of the swift growing South
We pay thee our homage today,
For the worth of thy teaching, the joy of thy care;
And the good we have known 'neath thy sway.
Oh, long-striving mother of diligent sons,
And of daughters, whose strength is their pride,
We will love thee forever, and ever shall walk
Thro' the oncoming years at thy side.

Thy hand we have held up the difficult steeps,
When painful and slow was the pace,
And onward and upward we've labored with thee
For the glory of God and our race.
The fields smile to greet us, the forests are glad,
The ring of the anvil and hoe
Have a music as thrilling and sweet as a harp
Which thou taught us to hear and to know.

Oh, mother Tuskegee, thou shinest today
As a gem in the fairest of lands;
Thou gavest the heav'n-blessed power to see
The worth of our minds and our hands.
We thank thee, we bless thee, we pray for thee years
Imploring with grateful accord,
Full fruit for thy striving, time longer to strive,
Sweet love and true labor's reward.

—By Paul Laurence Dunbar

apolis, are expected to begin work
on the new museum when they re-
turn to Tuskegee.

Wizards Both: Carver and Ford

New York Amsterdam News - June 5, 1937



MEN OF IDEAS, BOTH: Dr. George Washington Carver, science wizard of Tuskegee Institute, left, and Henry Ford, auto magnate. Ford has already set up an industrial empire and made millions out of his ideas; Dr. Carver has discovered about 100 new uses for the peanut and has made numerous industrial products out of Dixie clay and plants. An industry of some sixty million dollars is envisioned as a result of Dr. Carver's experiments. During slavery, however, the Tuskegee chemist was traded for a broken-down horse. Above he is shown shaking hands with Henry Ford in Detroit—and they talked peanuts and automobiles, you bet. (International News Photo.)

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Unveiling and Presentation

To Tuskegee Institute of the

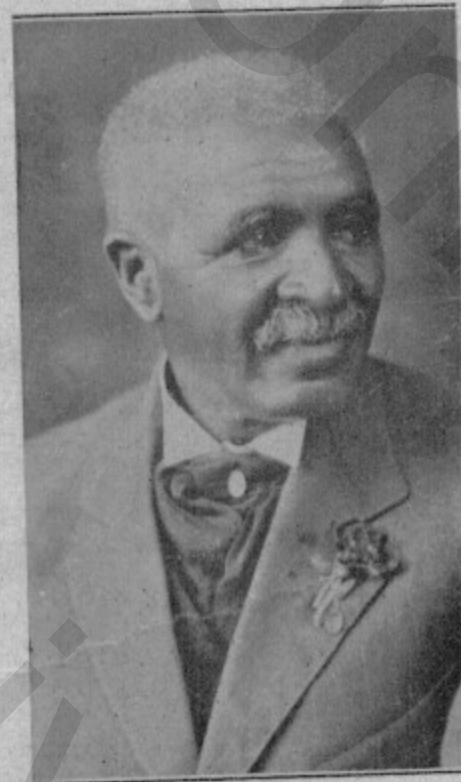
Bronze Bust

of

GEORGE WASHINGTON CARVER

In Tribute to His 40 Years of

Creative Research



Scientist -- Artist -- Benefactor

Wednesday, June 2, 1937, 10 o'clock a. m.

LOGAN HALL

Tuskegee Institute, Alabama

the third floor of the Frissel Library.

Dr. Carver and Assistant Curtis, now on a speaking trip to Minneapolis, are expected to begin work on the new museum when they return to Tuskegee.

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Programme

PART I—Logan Hall

Prize Song (from "The Meistersinger of Nurnberg")—WAGNER
Institute Orchestra

Invocation Rev. H. V. Richardson
Chaplain, Tuskegee Institute

"Go Down Moses"—BURLEIGH
Choir

The Oecasion Dr. F. D. Patterson
President, Tuskegee Institute

Address Dr. H. E. Barnard
Director, Research, Farm Chemurgic Council, Dearborn, Michigan

"I Know the Lord Has Laid His Hands on Me"—TRADITIONAL
School

Remarks Dr. Monroe N. Work
Editor, Negro Year Book, Tuskegee Institute
Representing the Carver Anniversary Committee

"Coronation March" from "The Prophet"—MEYERBEER
Institute Orchestra

Part II Follows Immediately

The audience is asked to pass from Logan Hall at once to the lawn in front of the Samuel Chapman Armstrong Science Building where the unveiling ceremony will take place.

Programme

PART II—Armstrong Hall

"America the Beautiful"—BATES Audience

Introduction of Dr. Turner Dr. Irving A. Derbigny
Administrative Dean, Tuskegee Institute

Presentation Address Dr. Thos. W. Turner
Head, Department of Biology, Hampton Institute

Acceptance Judge C. E. Thomas
Trustee, Tuskegee Institute, Prattville, Alabama

Alumni Appreciation Dr. Edgar Alexander
Pharmacist, John A. Andrew Hospital, Tuskegee Institute
Motonian, '27

Tuskegee Song—N. CLARK SMITH
Words by PAUL LAURENCE DUNBAR

Benediction Rev. H. V. Richardson

Immediately following the unveiling ceremony, the audience is invited to the Carver Museum in Hollis Burke Frissell Library, where the Carver clay, peanut, and agricultural exhibits will be explained by Mr. Austin W. Curtis, Jr., assistant to Dr. Carver.

Curtis, Jr., and was opened to the public on the third floor of the Frissell Library.

Dr. Carver and Assistant Curtis, now on a speaking trip to Minneapolis, are expected to begin work on the new museum when they return to Tuskegee.

knowledge of soils or of chemistry or biology.

Tuskegee Song

Music by N. Clark Smith

Tuskegee, thou pride of the swift growing South
We pay thee our homage today,
For the worth of thy teaching, the joy of thy care;
And the good we have known 'neath thy sway.
Oh, long-striving mother of diligent sons,
And of daughters, whose strength is their pride,
We will love thee forever, and ever shall walk
Thro' the oncoming years at thy side.

Thy hand we have held up the difficult steeps,
When painful and slow was the pace,
And onward and upward we've labored with thee
For the glory of God and our race.
The fields smile to greet us, the forests are glad,
The ring of the anvil and hoe
Have a music as thrilling and sweet as a harp
Which thou taught us to hear and to know.

Oh, mother Tuskegee, thou shinest today
As a gem in the fairest of lands;
Thou gavest the heav'n-blessed power to see
The worth of our minds and our hands.
We thank thee, we bless thee, we pray for thee years
Imploring with grateful accord,
Full fruit for thy striving, time longer to strive,
Sweet love and true labor's reward.

—By Paul Laurence Dunbar

Bronze To Perpetuate Fame



BRONZE BUST of Dr. George W. Carver, famous Tuskegee Institute scientist. The subject stands beside it and on the other side is Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of the Institute.

Dr. Carver Gets Building For Museum At Tuskegee

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. (ANP)—Following the recent annual meeting of the Tuskegee Institute Board of Trustees, Dr. William Jay Schieffelin, chairman announced that the board had voted unanimously to turn over to Dr. George W. Carver, renowned scientist, the brick building adjacent to Dorothy Hall, to house his priceless collection of clays, needlework, peanut products art and specimens of Alabama's flora and fauna.

The building, to be known as the Carver Museum, faces the principal campus thoroughfares, is convenient to tourists and to guests of Dorothy Hall. A portion of the Carver collection was assembled and arranged last year by the scientist's assistant, Austin W. Curtis, Jr., and was opened to the public on the third floor of the Frissel Library.

Dr. Carver and Assistant Curtis, now on a speaking trip to Minneapolis, are expected to begin work on the new museum when they return to Tuskegee.

Atlanta Daily Worker CARVER BUST UNVEILING EVENTFUL

June 3, 1937

Thomas W. Turner
Reviews Life Of
Scientist

LONG PROGRAM

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. (SNS)—Unveiling and presentation to Tuskegee Institute of the bronze bust of George Washington Carver in tribute of his 40 years of creative research Wednesday was indeed an impressive event.

The bust was unveiled and officially presented to the institute immediately following the first portion of the program, conducted in Logan Hall. The bronze figure is located in front of Samuel Chapman Armstrong Science Building.

Following the unveiling ceremony, Austin W. Curtis, Jr., assistant to Dr. Carver, explained the Carver clay, peanut and agricultural exhibits, stationed in the Hollis Burke Frissel library.

The presentation address, delivered by Dr. Thomas W. Turner, of Hampton Institute, was one of high calibre. Dr. Thomas said in part:

"Wholesome, youthful impressions properly enlarged and encouraged are the foundation stones and building materials which have characterized the lives of all men who have rendered distinguished service to their fellow men. As a young man, George Carver was a studious and persistent observer of the things in nature. In later years, we find a scientist of distinction, realizing in concrete form the dreams of his youth and turning the results of his creative genius to the good of mankind.

"Whether we view the achievements of Dr. Carver in retrospect or in prospect, we find on every page of his busy life, lessons of greatest value and inspiration to the struggling youth of today.

"In Dr. Carver's youth, the unfolding of the meaning of education for service to humanity" increased steadily with increased knowledge of soils or of chemistry or biology.

TRIBUTE PAID TO CARVER, FAMOUS NEGRO SCIENTIST

Birmingham Age-Herald
Bronze Bust Dedicated

To Noted Member Of
Tuskegee Family

June 2, 1937
TUSKEGEE, Ala., June 2—(AP)—A bronze bust stands Wednesday night atop a marble pedestal in the out-of-doors on the Tuskegee Institute campus—a tribute to the South to a slavery-born man who believes "the things not done are the things worth while."

The bust was unveiled Wednesday in ceremonies commemorating "40 years of creative research" by George Washington Carver, internationally-known Negro chemist and scientist.

Humble Negro Smiles
Through it all, the aged and humble Negro smiled a kindly smile. He wore a brown, box-cut suit. It was the same suit he wore 42 years ago at a moment of great triumph—graduation from Iowa State College, through which he worked his way.

Tribute after tribute was paid Dr. Carver. He was compared to Louis Pasteur; described as a pioneer in chemurgy; a benefactor of his race and all mankind; a scientific wizard.

The more than 300 commercial uses he has developed for the South's lowly potato and peanut, he describes as "the works of God, who directs our hands." There are many other Carver developments, among them an experimental peanut oil massage for infantile paralysis victims.

Finally called upon for a speech, Dr. Carver said in his high-pitched voice:

"In inquired into this thing several months back, and was told I could sit in the audience. I could tolerate that. Now here I am before you—for what, I do not know."
Bust Cost \$1,600.

Then he paced slowly up and down the platform, reciting a poem: "The things not done are the things worth while."

The \$1,600 bust, bought by donations of friends of both races, was put in the out-of-doors, said Dr. F. D. Patterson, Tuskegee Institute president, "because of Dr. Carver's love for the out-of-doors, nature and things next to God."

Both whites and Negroes cheered the aged educator. Scores moved forward to shake his hand after the unveiling. Obviously moved, Dr. Carver quickly grabbed the hands nearest, consented to pose for photographs, then hurried away "to be alone a little while."

"Dr. Carver," said Dr. H. E. Barnard, research director of the Farm Chemurgic Council, Dearborn, Mich., "is more than a chemist. He's an agricultural scientist who has gone from his laboratory back to the farm to show the Southern farmers how their soils to still better."

Dr. Thomas W. Turner, department of biology head at Hampton Institute, a large Virginia college for Negroes, said:

"That Dr. Carver's work, covering 40 years' service here, rightly entitles him to the initial place among Negroes who have chosen science teaching and investigation as a career will be generally conceded."

Bust is Accepted
In accepting the bust on part of Tuskegee Institute trustees, Judge C. E. Thomas, Prattville, Ala., said it would "crumble into the dusts of oblivion before the name of George Washington Carver is forgotten or his achievements begin to dim."

Tuskegee's widely known choir sang two songs, "Go Down Moses" and "I Know the Lord Has Laid His Hand On Me," and the orchestra gave several selections.

"Dr. Carver's life of service began seriously as he came to Tuskegee in 1896. I need not recall in detail the results of his marvelous researches on the peanut, the sweet potato and soils (among others) for they are well known everywhere, but it is fitting that I should present his work to you as a living testimonial of what one may accomplish who prepares for his job and then persists in it. Such work as he has done, so intelligently planned and industriously carried out, must be divested of the halo of magic which the curious unwittingly but nevertheless surely build around it. He is truly a pioneer, from among the Negro group, in the field of serious scientific research."

It is a most remarkable feature of Dr. Carver's career that he had the foresight to select the most common-place products that entered into our daily lives and to put them to innumerable new uses, thereby adding to the joys and satisfactions of many whose limited means would not permit them to spend for extensive varieties in foods or clothing. The person who can take despised red clay and extract from it a range of dyes whose uses will give the poorest the chance to recover cast-off flour and sugar bags and turn them into beautiful scarfs and other useful articles of clothing is a benefactor in the highest degree.

He is among the very first of our group in this country to devote his life from the start to the specialized activities not only of attempting original scientific discoveries but likewise of converting the discoveries already made to the uses of mankind."

UNVEIL CARVER'S BUST AT TUSKEGEE

Washington Tribune

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—At one of the most impressive ceremonies ever held at Tuskegee, the bronze bust of Dr. George W. Carver, famed creative research chemist, was unveiled here last Tuesday. The bust of the noted scientist who, as a slave was traded by his master for a wind-broken horse, was presented to Tuskegee Institute by Dr. Carver's friends.

One of the principal speakers, Dr. H. E. Barnard, director of research, Farm Chemurgic Council, Dearborn, Mich., declared that Prof. Carver has for 40 years "invested his time, his great energy, his talent, in practical research, which generations to come will appraise more intelligently than is possible today. The discoveries of the scientist may have no apparent value when they are made. It is only through years of interpretation that they prove their worth."

Presentation Speech

Dr. Thomas W. Turner, head of the department of biology, Hampton Institute, Va., presented the Carver bust on behalf of the scientist's friends.

The acceptance speech was made by Judge C. E. Thomas, member of Tuskegee's board of trustees. Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, presided at the unveiling exercises.

Dr. Carver In Honored Spot

White Chemurgic Farm Group To Be
Favored With Talk By Tuskegee
Chemical Research Expert

EDITORIAL COMPLIMENTARY

JACKSON, Miss.—(ANP)—Breaking down racial barriers and traditions to honor a world renowned Negro scientist, the Mississippi farm chemurgic conference which meets here on April 12 for a three-day session will have as its principal speaker on opening day Dr. George Washington Carver, director of chemical research and experiment stations at Tuskegee institute. He will discuss "My Work."

White papers here and throughout the South are playing up the appearance of the chemical wizard, making much of the fact that Dr. Carver was born in slavery, and yet rose to be one of the world's foremost scientists.

This conference, which is drawing statewide support, is for the expansion and development of agriculture and industry by providing local factory markets for local farm products. It is planned to use Dr. Carver's discoveries in turning sweet potatoes, peanuts and other common products into industrial necessities.

Speaking on the scientist's appearance, the leading editorial in a recent issue of the Jackson Daily News entitled "A Negro Worth Honoring" said:

"White folks and colored folks in Mississippi can well afford to join hands and pay high homage to Dr. George Washington Carver, who is coming from Tuskegee Institute to attend the Mississippi Chemurgic Council in this city April 12-13."

"Dr. Carver is one of the world's most remarkable men and foremost scientists, and his life story is more fascinating than any piece of fiction. He was born of slave par-

ents on a farm near Diamond Grove, Missouri, about 1864. In infancy he lost his father, and was carried off to Arkansas with his mother who was sold off and he never saw her again. Later he was bought for a horse valued at \$300 and carried back to Missouri. The war ended and he next appeared at Minneapolis, Kansas, where he worked his way through high school. At the age of 30 he graduated with a B. S. degree at Iowa State college, and since that time he has been gladly awarded a string of letters behind his name almost as long as the alphabet, among them being membership in the British Royal Society of Arts, London.

"Since 1896 Dr. Carver has been a member of the faculty at Tuskegee institute. He was the prize discovery of the late Booker T. Washington. Today he holds rank among the foremost chemists and botanists of the nation. The outstanding feature of his work has been the discovery of at least 135 new uses for peanuts. So marvelous have been his achievements in this respect he might be called a peanutologist. He knows more about peanuts than any living man. That's just one of many notable accomplishments."

"During the World war the army borrowed Dr. Carver from Tuskegee and he was taken to Washington to serve as chemist for the Military Intelligence Division of the General Staff. It was while serving in that capacity that this writer first met him. His specialty was solving the mysteries of the secret inks used by German agents in transmitting news to Berlin, and he never failed to find the original formula or develop the re-agent that brought out the writing."

"Dr. Carver is today in his 73rd year—just an old farm Negro, you would say at first glance, perhaps a sharecropper. He's always shabbily dressed, his manner is humble as Uriah Heep, but he's a man worth knowing and reading about."

"Among the many celebrities coming to the Chemurgic Council in Jackson Dr. Carver will be the top-notch and head-liner."

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**TRIBUTE
CARVER,
NEGRO
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Bronze Bu**

**To Noted
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June 3, 1**

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—A bronze bust stands atop a marble pediment on the campus—a tribute to a slavery-born "the things not do worth while."

The bust was day in ceremon "40 years of cre George Washi nationally-know and scientist.

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Through it all, ble Negro smil He wore a bro was the same years ago at a triumph gradu State College, worked his way

Tribute after Carver. He was Pasteur; describ chemurgy; a be and all manki ard.

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Finally calle Dr. Carver sal voice:

"In inquired eral months t could sit in th tolerate that fore you—for

Bust
Then he pr down the plat "The things no worth while."

The \$1,600 br donations of f was put in th Dr. F. D. Pat stitute preside Carver's love nature and th

Both whites the aged edu forward to s the unveiling Dr. Carver hands nearest photographs, be alone a lit

"Dr. Carver ard, research, Chemurgic Mich." is more an agricultur gone from hi the farm to farmers how still better at

MISSISSIPPI MEETS CARVER

The editor of The Jackson Daily News is impressed by the personal modesty of Alabama's famous Negro scientist, Dr. George W. Carver, of Tuskegee Institute. Says Editor Frederick Bullins in his personal column:

Dr. George Carver, the world's most noted Negro scientist, says he does not want any form of entertainment or honors paid by leaders of his race when he comes to Jackson to address the Chemurgic Conference. The honored citizens here had planned to give him a big banquet, followed by some addresses, but Dr. Carver has declined. The modesty and humility of this celebrated Negro is one of his chief characteristics.

Dr. Carver was always when he said this. He does not want anybody to make a fuss over him—that annoys, even embarrasses, him. What the ex-slave's hearty yearns for, however, is that Southern people, white and black, will examine his formulas and give them practical application. He believes we Southerners are wasting wealth by ignoring it. He wants us to take his ideas and use them to raise our common standard of living. A little applause, a little fuss and feathers mean nothing to a man who lives in the rarefied atmosphere that a research scientist, such as Dr. Carver, lives in. He is in tune with the infinite. That should satisfy any decent mortal.

Dr. Carver not only cares naught for popular acclaim, but he cares naught for money. All he wants is enough to live on. We know this to be true. What he desires is the economic salvation of a great region!

**CARVER OFF
TO DEARBORN
CONFERENCE**

**Agriculture, Industry and
Science Group to Hear
Tuskegee Chemist**

KANSAS CITY Call 5-22-37

By B. B. WALCOTT
**TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE,
Ala.**—Dr. George W. Carver, creative research chemist, and Austin W. Curtis Jr., his assistant, left the institute Sunday, May 23, for Dearborn, Mich., where Dr. Carver is program speaker at the third Dearborn conference of representatives of Agriculture, Industry and Science, which convenes May 25, 26, 27.

The Dearborn conference is under the sponsorship of the Farm Chemurgic council and the Chemical Foundation, Inc.

Its purpose is to advance the industrial use of American farm products through applied science. Francis P. Garvan, New York city, is president of the council.

Carl E. Fritsche, Dearborn, Mich., is managing director and Dr. Harry E. Barnard, director of research.

Governing Board
Among the members of the governing board are Howard E. Coffin, chairman of board of Southeastern Cottons, Inc., and Dr. Charles H. Herty, director Pulp and Paper laboratory, Savannah, Ga.

Dr. Carver's address is titled, "What Chemurgy Means to My People." Other southerners on the program are: Mirt Davis, Dallas, who will speak on the South's first newspaper mill; John Shannon, Jonesboro, Ark., will speak on "Self-Help on a Tenant Farm;" Stephen Vaughn, Ellisville, Miss., will discuss the growing of sweet potatoes for starch, and Dr. W. L. Owens, Baton Rouge, "Sugar Cane Wastes."

Others On Program
Other national figures on the program of the Dearborn conference are: Dr. Roger Adams, head department of chemistry, University of Illinois; Dr. Alexander G. Ruthven, president, University of Michigan; General Robert E. Wood, president, Sears, Roebuck and company; Dr. Karl T. Compton, president, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Dr. Howard W. Odum, University of North Carolina; Francis P. Murphy, governor of New Hampshire; Dr. Henry A. Barton, director American Institute of Physics, New York city; Dr. Edwin R. Weidlein, president American Chemical society; Clifford V. Gregory, editor of the "The Prairie Farmer;" and D. Howard Doane, president American Society of Farm Managers.

Bust Of Carver Unveiled
Dr. Carver and Prof. Curtis will return to Tuskegee institute Tues-

day, June 1, for the unveiling the bronze bust of Dr. Carver Wednesday morning, June 2, with addresses will be delivered by H. E. Barnard of Dearborn, Mich., Dr. Thomas W. Turner, Hamp Institute, Va., Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee institute vice.

Dr. Carver -- One of America's Great Chemists



DR. GEORGE W. CARVER, right, the Tuskegee Institute chemist who has produced everything from milk to oil from the lowly peanut, and his assistant, Austin W. Curtis, Jr.

CE

ROOM

TRIBUTE P
CARVER, I
NEGRO SC

Birmingham
Bronze Bust
To Noted M
Tuskegee
June 2, 1937

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—
Bronze bust stands
on top of a marble pedestal
at the doors of the Tu-
campus—a tribute
to a slavery-born man
"the things not done
worth while."

The bust was un-
veiled in ceremonies
today in celebration
of 40 years of creat-
ing George Washington
Carver, nationally-known
and scientist.

Humble Net
Through it all, the
ble Negro smiled.
He wore a brown
was the same 21
years ago at a
triumph—graduate
State College, he
worked his way.

Tribute after trib-
ute. He was
described as
chemistry, a bene-
dict and all mankind;
ard.

The more than
uses he has de-
South's lowly pea-
describes as "the w-
directs our hands."
other Carver devel-
them an experim-
massage for infant
limbs.

Finally called u-
Dr. Carver said in
voice:

"In inquired in
eral months back
could sit in the
tolerate that. No
fore you—for what
Bust Co.
Then he paced
down the platform.
"The things not d-
worth while."

The \$1,600 bust,
donations of frien-
was put in the
Dr. F. D. Patters-
stitute president,
Carver's love for
nature and things.

Both whites and
the aged educator
forward to shake
the unveiling.
Dr. Carver quick
hands nearest, con-
photographs, there
be alone a little

"Dr. Carver," s-
nand, research dir-
Chemurgic Cou-
Mich., "is more th-
an agricultural
gone from his l-
the farm to sho-
farmers how
still better ac-

Kansas City Call
**Dr. Barnard's Speech on
Unveiling of Carver Bust**
June 4, 1937

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE.
—Excerpts from the "Sci-
ence Services," address del-
ivered by Dr. H. E. Barnard,
director of research of the
Farm Chemurgic council in Dear-
born, Mich., on the occasion of the
unveiling of the bronze bust of
Dr. George W. Carver Wednesday
morning, June 2, follow:

"George Washington Carver has
for 40 years invested his time, his
energy, his great talent in practi-
cal research which generations to
come will appreciate more intelli-
gently than is possible today."

"The discoveries of the scientist
may have no apparent value when
they are made. It is only through
years of interpretation and practi-
cal application that they prove
their worth."

"Forty - one years ago George
Washington Carver left Iowa State
college, where he was graduated in
1894 and where he had served as a
member of the faculty for two
years, to become the first director
of agriculture at Tuskegee in-
stitute."

Carver Directs Research
"By virtue of an act by the Ala-
bama State Legislature, he was at
the same time appointed director
of research and of the agricultural
experiment station and began his
notable scientific work."

"As we review the progress of
that work we realize that 40 years
ago he was actively developing
the science of chemurgy, that new
word that so aptly describes the
role science is playing in putting
research to work for the farmer."

"From the time he first entered
the chemical laboratories at Iowa
State college and until this very
day Dr. Carver's interest has
been centered in finding new uses
in our annual crops, sweet potat-
oes, soy beans, wood, cotton, which
with the aid of the scientist might
be converted into uses just as
important as the food and textiles
which through generations have
served the needs of man."

"It may however, be well to re-
fer to some of the results which
have come from his laboratories
because of the importance they
are now assuming in view of the
great interest the Farm chemurgic
movement has created throughout
the country. Out of that interest
has developed within the last two
years a greater appreciation than
ever before of the importance of
the farmer's crops to industry. In
those crops the chemist and the
industrialist are now discovering
new values in their starches and
sugars and cellulose, and huge in-
dustries are being built for their
utilization."

"But years before the paper
makers discovered the values in
the cellulose content of Southern
pines, Dr. Carver had found them
in his laboratory."

"Two years ago the federal gov-
ernment, cooperating with the

state experiment station and the
help of the Chemical Foundation
established a sweet potato factory
at Laurel, Miss., first as an ex-
perimental and then as a practical
plant for the production of starch.

Starch From Sweet Potatoes
"Many years ago Dr. Carver
took the sweet potato to pieces
and extracted from it starch and
sugar, out of which he made a
great variety of commercial prod-
ucts."

"He demonstrated the practi-
cability of producing a starch for
the textile industry from Southern
sweet potatoes which would make
it unnecessary for our manufactur-
ers to go to Java for tapioca flour,
which is now imported by the
hundreds of millions of pounds
and which goes into consumption
in direct competition with the
starch now made from corn and
which tomorrow will be made from
sweet potatoes."

"The fact that many of the pro-
ducts Dr. Carver has made from
the peanut have as yet little com-
mercial value in no way impairs
the value of his work. For to-
morrow may need the things which
today seem to be of little impor-
tance."

"This is most true of the veget-
able proteins, starches, fats and
cellulose which make up the crops
harvested annually from our farms
and which under the magic of Dr.
Carver's skilled fingers, prompted
and directed by a brain which has
an uncanny ability for seeing
through the doors opened by
science into the mysterious labor-
atory of the individual cells are
converted to stores of new prod-
ucts."

"May it not be that in the years
to come he will be thought of as
the man whose earlier researches
discovered the facts upon which
much of our imposing Chemurgic
program depends?"

Inspiration to Young Men

"The young men who are working
in the laboratories at Tuskegee
and throughout the country today,
stimulated by Dr. Carver's discov-
eries and directed by his achieve-
ments, will carry on the research
and scientific work of tomorrow.
May we not look to them to com-
plete the work he began here 40
years ago?"

"All of the marvels of science
which serve us today are the de-
velopments of an initial discovery
which often seem to have little
value. In the Edison Museum which
Henry Ford has established at
Greenfield Village visitors will be
shown a vacuum tube made 40 years
ago by Thomas Edison."

"The tube was of no use to him.
But today Francis Jehl, the only
living worker in Edison's original
laboratory at Menlo Park, inserts
that vacuum tube in a modern radio
set for you and it brings to you
as perfect a reception as the latest
tubes of the radio makers."

"In the same way can we not
expect that years hence these
products of the generous and un-
remitting toil of Dr. Carver will
be taken from the shelves and valued
at their true worth?"

Carver More Than Chemist
"Dr. Carver is more than a chem-
ist. He is an agricultural scientist
who has gone from his laboratory
back to the farm to show the
southern farmers how to use their
soils to better advantage."

"Through these long years Dr.
Carver has carried a message from
Tuskegee Institute to all the world—
a message of its service to his
race and to all people, a message
to scientists in their laboratories,
to farmers on their land, to labor-
ers at their work."

"He has become a symbol of
devotion and achievement to the
millions of the boys and girls of his
race who in their schools are in
training for a successful and happy
and productive life, who will build
for themselves and for their coun-
try a finer and more devoted citi-
zenship."

Dr. Barnard and Dr. Carver are
kindred souls. While the Tuskegee
scientist has made all types of
articles from the peanut, Dr. Bar-
nard has made from the soy bean
some 300 products, such as milk,
leather, and ink.

Many of the gadget buttons on
popular priced automobiles have a
soy bean base. Enamel paints used
on automobiles are from soy beans.
Dr. Barnard now is engaged in con-
verting the soy bean into a wool-
like material for clothing.

Kansas City Call - May 28, 1937
South's No. 1 Chemist At Work



Dr. George W. Carver, right, and his assistant, Austin W. Curtis Jr., at work in their laboratory at Tuskegee Institute just before they left Alabama to go to Fulton, Mo., where Dr. Carver dedicated the \$50,000 school building which has been named for him. Dr. Carver has produced 300 products from the peanut and 118 from the sweet potato. His major work now is the use of oil in the rehabilitation of the infantile paralysis victims. Curtis, the son of Prof. Austin W. Curtis of the West Virginia State college at Institute, West Virginia, has worked with Dr. Carver for three years. He is a graduate of Cornell university where he received the bachelor of science degree in agriculture.

Dr. Carver was invited to Dearborn by Henry Ford who in turn will send a representative to Tuskegee on June 2 for the unveiling of a bust of Dr. Carver, in recognition of his achievements.—Tuskegee Institute Photo by Polk.

Dr. George W. Carver, right, the Tuskegee institute chemist who has produced everything from milk to oil from the lowly peanut, and his assistant, Austin W. Curtis Jr., left, finishing up last minute work in Dr. Carver's laboratory at Tuskegee before the scientist left for Dearborn, Mich., to address the third Dearborn conference on agriculture, science and industry on May 25.

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CARVER BUST
IS UNVEILED

AT TUSKEGEE
Kansas City Call
Dr. H. E. Barnard of Dearborn, Mich., Makes Principal Address
June 4, 1937

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE.
— A bronze bust of Dr. George Washington Carver, in recognition of his 40 years of service to Tuskegee institute and the nation, was unveiled on the lawn in front of the Armstrong science hall Wednesday morning, June 2.

The unveiling followed a presentation program held in Logan hall where the principal address was delivered by Dr. H. E. Barnard, director of research of the Farm Chemurgic council of Dearborn, Mich.

Tuskegee Head Speaks
Dr. Frederick D. Patterson, Tuskegee president, spoke on "The Occasion." Dr. Monroe N. Work, editor of the Negro Year Book, representing the Carver anniversary committee made remarks. He sketched briefly the Carver anniversary celebration programs as they have been presented through the year.

After the Tuskegee orchestra played, "Coronation March" from "The Prophet" (Meyerheer), the audience passed from Logan hall to the lawn of the Samuel Chapman Armstrong science building where the unveiling ceremony took place.

Bust Presented by Dr. Turner
The Carver bust was presented to Tuskegee institute by Dr. Thomas W. Turner, head of the department of biology at Hampton institute.

It was accepted by Judge C. E. Thomas of Prattville, Ala., trustee of Tuskegee, who had known Dr. Carver since he came to Tuskegee 40 years ago.

The choice of Dr. Turner to present the bust has double significance. Tuskegee's science hall is named after General Armstrong, the founder of Hampton institute. General Armstrong sent Booker T. Washington to Tuskegee; Booker Washington 15 years later brought George W. Carver to Tuskegee; 40 years later Dr. Turner, scientist of Hampton, presents the bust of Dr. Carver to Tuskegee.

Stands Near Science Hall
The bronze bust of Dr. Carver will stand to the right of the front entrance to the Armstrong science hall. The base is pink unpolish-

ed Georgia marble, bearing the simple inscription:
GEORGE W. CARVER
DONATED BY HIS MANY
FRIENDS
IN RECOGNITION OF FORTY
YEARS' SERVICE
TO
TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE
1896 1936

The bust was made by Staffen Thomas, Atlanta sculptor, and financed by friends and citizens all over the country. The clay model was made in Dr. Carver's office at Tuskegee in October, 1936. The casting was done in Mr. Thomas' studio in Atlanta.

Dr. Turner was introduced by Dr. Irving A. Derbigny, administrative dean of Tuskegee. Following the presentation address, an appreciation speech on behalf of the alumni was made by Dr. Edgar Alexander, pharmacist at the John A. Andrew hospital at Tuskegee.

Dr. Alexander, a member of the Tuskegee graduating class of 1927, the class that bears the name of Dr. Robert R. Moton, president emeritus, was chosen to make the alumni address because of the long years of friendship between Dr. Moton and Dr. Carver.

The Carver bust unveiling was a major feature of Tuskegee's commencement week. Commencement exercises were held Thursday, June 3.

Following the singing of the Tuskegee son with music by N. Clark Smith and words by Paul Laurence Dunbar, the audience went to the Carver museum in the Hollis Burke Frissell library where the Carver clay, peanut and agricultural exhibits were explained by Austin W. Curtis Jr., assistant to Dr. Carver.

Famous Scientist of Tuskegee Institute
Returns to Native Missouri to Speak at
Opening of \$50,000 Building Named for Him

Sidelights On
Dr. Carver's
Fulton Visit
1937

Dr. Carver recently began experiments with the commonly known hedge apple. He is making an enzymic yeast from this plant and to work with it, he must use unbleached flour. He took back to Tuskegee with him 25 pounds of Missouri unbleached flour made in Fulton.

The hedge apple, Dr. Carver said, is the most interesting plant he ever worked on. When properly dehydrated and treated, the hedge apple will make tender any piece of meat it is put upon. In addition, it gives added flavor to the meat. To prove this, Dr. Carver tried it on an old, tough rooster. He divided the bird in half, he gave one half to the chef at Tuskegee institute instructing him to cook it in his ordinary fashion. Dr. Carver cooked the other half himself. When both halves were done, that part prepared in the kitchen was so tough it couldn't be cut with a knife. Dr. Carver's half was tender enough to be cut with a fork.

Dr. Carver took some Missouri clay to Tuskegee to use in the making of dyes. The redder the clay, he said, the brighter the blue will be.

At the beginning of his talk, Dr. Carver takes several texts from the Bible.

Dr. Carver like old clothes. As he lectured Friday night, he wore old-fashioned black trousers of pre-World War vintage with an unmatching pin-striped coat. He has modern clothes, his assistant said, but he doesn't like to wear them.

Dr. Carver said that his assistant, Austin W. Curtis Jr., has an unusually creative type of mind—the kind of mind that most people do not understand. Creative minds, he said, are not bound by rules and convention but must be given a place (the laboratory) where they can blaze a trail of their own.

The greatest characters he has ever known, Dr. Carver said, were Booker T. Washington and Henry Ford. He said he was greatly thrilled when he saw Ford's first laboratory at Dearborn, Mich.

Creative Chemist and Assistant, Austin W. Curtis Jr., Display Products Made From Peanut, Sweet Potato, Cotton

FULTON, Mo. — A \$50,000 eight-room elementary school building, erected to replace an 82-year-old dilapidated structure, was dedicated here Friday night, November 12, by the man for whom it was named—Dr. George Washington Carver, famous scientist of Tuskegee institute.

Returning to his native Missouri, where his master once exchanged him for a mule, Dr. Carver was the principal figure at the biggest event in Callaway county in recent years. Citizens could not remember when before a person as famous as Dr. Carver had spoken in Fulton.

The audience which came from all parts of the county and surrounding towns filled every seat in the auditorium, overflowed into the aisles, sat on the floor and stood during the hour and a half that the scientist talked.

White and Negro citizens sat side by side as all paid homage to the former slave who has become one of the greatest men this generation has produced.

Wants More Interpreters

Dr. Carver urged the boys and girls who will attend the George Washington Carver school to develop their creative faculties. "Too few of us know how to tune in with conditions we want information about," he said.

"The man who has extracted numerous salable products from peanuts, sweet potatoes and other plants wants the Carver school to teach children to be interpreters. 'Everything has potentialities,' he said, 'if we will only learn to interpret. Nature will help us.'"

He wants youth to "investigate the things that are about you."

"The moment you see something," he continued, "talk to it and let it talk to you."

He said that no two persons will interpret the same thing in the same way. As he talked, Dr. Carver, aided by his assistant, Austin W. Curtis Jr., displayed numerous products he has made from the peanut. From a box at the side of the table in front of which he stood, he first brought out a bottle of milk which he said is of the same composition as cow's milk. This milk was the first product in a series which he called the emulsion group.

Sent Milk To Ghandi

Other products in the emulsion group which he exhibited, bottle after bottle, included cream, butter, buttermilk, bulgarian milk (for the treatment of rheumatism), evaporated milk, peanut milk (which was sent to Mahatma Ghandi in India who used it to save lives of children); wild blackberry milk, wild plum and wild cherry milk, all three of which he described as pleasing drinks.

Continuing in this group, Dr. Carver displayed an emulsion for hair and scalp, a flavoring extract and a pure creosote for medicinal purposes.

Other miscellaneous products displayed by the creative scientist included vinegar, lemon, orange and cherry drinks, a postum-coffee, instant coffee, worcestershire sauces, mixed pickles, sauce for chop suey, a dandruff cure, peanut pickle, ink, face powder, oil at three stages of refinement, a remedy for goiter, a base to be taken with castor oil and other medicines to make them more palatable, and many beauty preparations.

Laxatives for babies, washing powder, lard, salad dressing, relish, cleansing cream, soap base, oysters and numerous paint products were also shown.

Dr. Carver displayed several paintings drawn from the ink extracted from the peanut.

New Use For Cotton

Beside the peanut and sweet potato, Dr. Carver has made use of many, many plants. He demonstrated the use of cotton as a reinforcement in road building blocks. He estimated that 40 bales of cotton would be used to the mile in roads of asphalt, thus providing a new outlet for the South's huge cotton crop.

Dr. Carver considers his most remarkable work at the present time what he calls his "rehabilitation of infantile paralysis victim."

Using oils, Dr. Carver massages the limbs of the victims and in several cases has brought about the complete cure of his patients. He had been using oil for years to clear the skin and to build up broken parts of the body. He was treating a boy for acne several years ago when he noticed that the lad limped. Asked the cause, the boy's mother said her son had suffered infantile paralysis. Dr. Carver said he began to massage the youth's leg. In the course of time, the boy regained the use of his leg and now is playing football. Dr. Carver said:

"As this case became known, letters began to pour into Dr. Carver's office at Tuskegee. The scientist now devotes his entire Sundays to infantile paralysis victims, trying to work out a complete oil therapy. He says he has received 4,000 letters on this subject alone.

Oil in the art of healing, Dr. Carver believes, will be the next great medical discovery. He says he thinks the physician will find that within oils are the "greatest things that have come to us."

Introduced By Tuskegeean

Dr. Carver was introduced by W. C. Reid, one of the two Negro teachers at the Missouri School for the Deaf here. Mr. Reid was a member of the 1897 class of Tuskegee institute. Dr. Carver went to Tuskegee in 1896.

Wardell D. Van Buren, principal of the Carver school, presided. Dr. M. A. Richardson read the scripture. The Rev. W. W. Betton offered invocation.

Troy Bradford sang a bass solo, "God's Tomorrow", accompanied at the piano by Miss Helen Green, Carver school music supervisor.

Mr. Curtis, Dr. Carver's assistant, gave a brief review of Dr. Carver's life.

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Tuskegee
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bers of the board of education of
 Fulton, with the exception of F.
 P. Baker, who was out of town.
 The other board members are:
 Sparrel McCall, president; Dr.
 John J. Brown, vice president; M.
 B. Dunham, secretary; Don P.
 Earley, treasurer; Dr. Frank L. M
 Cluer, G. O. Esslinger and Tom
 M. Conrad, superintendent.

Presents Keys

J. T. Bush, who was superintend
 ent at the time the building was
 erected, acting for the contractor
 and architect, presented the keys
 of the building to President Mc
 Call.

Teachers at the Carver school are
 Miss Bell Nevins, Mrs. Elizabeth
 Lingham, Miss Birtie Mae Gal
 breath, Miss Viola Johnson, Mrs.
 Katie Brown, Miss Hortense Mc
 Clanahan and Miss Helen Green.

Remarks were made by J. T.
 Bush, former superintendent of
 Fulton schools; and S. J. Reedy,
 principal of the Lincoln university
 high school of Jefferson City, Mo.

The new George W. Carver school
 replaces the old North school build
 ing which had been in continuous
 use for 22 years. The new build
 ing was named for Dr. Carver at
 the suggestion of Principal Van
 Buren and the Rev. A. Wendell
 Ross of Chillicothe, formerly of
 Fulton.

The death of a member of the
 Rev. Mr. Ross' congregation pre
 vented his attending the dedica
 tion. He sent a telegram to Prof.
 Van Buren regretting his inability
 to attend.

Eight Class Rooms

Construction on the new build
 ing began April 25. The school oc
 cupied it on October 18. The two
 story modern brick building con
 tains eight classrooms, a combina
 tion gymnasium and auditorium. It
 stands next door to its ancient pre
 decessor which soon will be torn
 down to make way for an indus
 trial arts annex. Money for the
 new building was obtained from a
 bond issue.

Dr. Carver and his assistant,
 Curtis, arrived in Fulton Thursday
 afternoon, spending an entire day
 before the dedication in exploring
 the countryside for new plant spec
 imens. The scientists displayed much
 interest in a dark red plant called
 the shumac which grows wild
 in central Missouri. Dr. Carver
 took samples of it with him to his
 laboratory at Tuskegee to use in
 experiments.

Message From Tulsa School
 A telegram was received by Prin
 cipal Van Buren from C. L. Cole,
 principal of the George W. Carver
 junior high school in Tulsa. It
 read:

"Greetings from another George
 Washington Carver school. We are
 proud to welcome you into the
 ranks of progressive schools bear
 ing the name. May you stud
 ents be inspired to emulate the
 high standards of the great char
 acter after whom your school is
 named. Goodness to Dr. Carver
 and his associates."

Dr. Carver and Mr. Curtis re
 turned to Tuskegee by train early
 Saturday morning. Dr. Carver had
 appointments for Sunday in his
 laboratory. Mr. Curtis was to leave
 Tuskegee Monday for New York
 for a conference on his campaign
 to raise \$1,500,000 for a Carver Re
 search laboratory to carry on the
 work begun by Dr. Carver.

Dr. Carver and Curtis came by
 train from Tuskegee as far as Mex
 co, Mo., and from there were driv
 en to Fulton by Principal Van Bu
 ren, who also drove them back to
 Mexico early Saturday morning.

While in Fulton, Dr. Carver and
 Mr. Curtis were guests of Mrs. Wil
 liam Alexander, 413 West Ninth
 street

Carver, Tuskegee Prof, Is Scientist's Wonder

George Washington Carver's is the
 story of a Negro slave who became a
 great scientist. At present he is
 working hardest to build the Carver
 Creative Research Laboratory, which
 will house a museum that will prove
 of much value to those following in
 his footsteps. For the last forty
 years Dr. Carver has been in charge
 of the chemical department in agri
 culture at Tuskegee Institute in Ala
 bama, according to a picture story in
 the current issue of Look magazine.



He has done much to enlighten
 farm conditions and improve the re
 sources of the south. He has created
 165 products from the peanut. Pea
 nut oils have attracted much atten
 tion in the realm of science due to
 the successful treatment of the resi
 dual effects of infantile paralysis. He
 has developed more than 100 products
 from the sweet potato, sixty articles
 of use from the pecan and has ex
 tracted dyes and varnishes from Ala
 bama clay.

Dr. Carver's rudimentary educa
 tion was obtained from a spelling
 book until he was 10 years old. He
 operated a laundry and managed to
 pay his expenses in Simpson college,
 Indianola, Iowa, and Iowa State col
 lege. It was while he was a faculty
 member at that school that Booker T.
 Washington asked him to join his
 work at Tuskegee. Dr. Carver was
 made a fellow of the Royal Society
 of Great Britain due to his contribu
 tion to science, and in '922 received
 the Spingarn medal for the most
 distinguished service by an American
 Negro of that year.

**UNVEILING OF
 CARVER BUST
 ON JUNE 2**
Kansas City Call - May 14, 1937
**To Honor Creative Chem
 ist for 40 Years of
 Service**

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE.
 June 2 is the date set for
 the unveiling of the bronze
 bust of Dr. George W. Car
 ver, creative chemist, whose
 anniversary of 40 years of service
 to Tuskegee institute, the South and
 the nation was celebrated.

President F. D. Patterson has
 announced that the unveiling cere
 mony will form a significant part
 of the fifty-sixth annual commence
 ment exercises of Tuskegee.

Contributions Needed
 The gift of the bust is being
 made possible through contribu
 tions from Dr. Carver's many
 friends throughout the country.
 Although contributions from those
 who wish to share in this tribute
 to one of the nation's outstanding
 scientists are being received daily,



DR. GEORGE W. CARVER

several hundred dollars still are
 needed.

Contributions should be sent be
 fore May 20, according to the com
 mittee composed of B. B. Walcott,
 chairman; Monroe N. Work, editor
 of the Negro Year Book; A. J.
 Neely, dean of men and president
 of the Tuskegee Alumni associa
 tion; Warren Logan, trustee and
 retired treasurer of Tuskegee and
 A. W. Curtis Jr., assistant to Dr.
 Carver.

Fund for Laboratory
 Whatever is collected beyond the
 cost of the celebration will go into
 the establishment of a fund for
 the erection of the Carver-Creative
 Research laboratories where the
 work of this great scientist may
 be perpetuated, Chairman Walcott
 said.

Dr. Carver was born in Diamond
 Grove, Mo., of slave parents in
 1864. He received his high school
 training in Minneapolis, Kas., then
 attended Simpson college in In
 dianola, Iowa. He received the
 B.S. degree in agriculture from
 the Iowa State college in 1894, and
 the B.S. in agriculture from Iowa
 State college in 1896.

Following his graduation, he was
 appointed a member of the facul
 ty of the Iowa State college. In
 1896, he accepted the position at
 Tuskegee institute where he has
 been ever since.

Dr. Carver has developed from
 peanuts, clays, wild plums, sweet
 potatoes, cotton, cowpeas and from
 indigenous plants many useful
 products.

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 CARVER, F
 NEGRO SC
 Birmingham
 Bronze Bust

To Noted M

Tuskegee
 June 2, 19

TUSKEGEE, Ala.,
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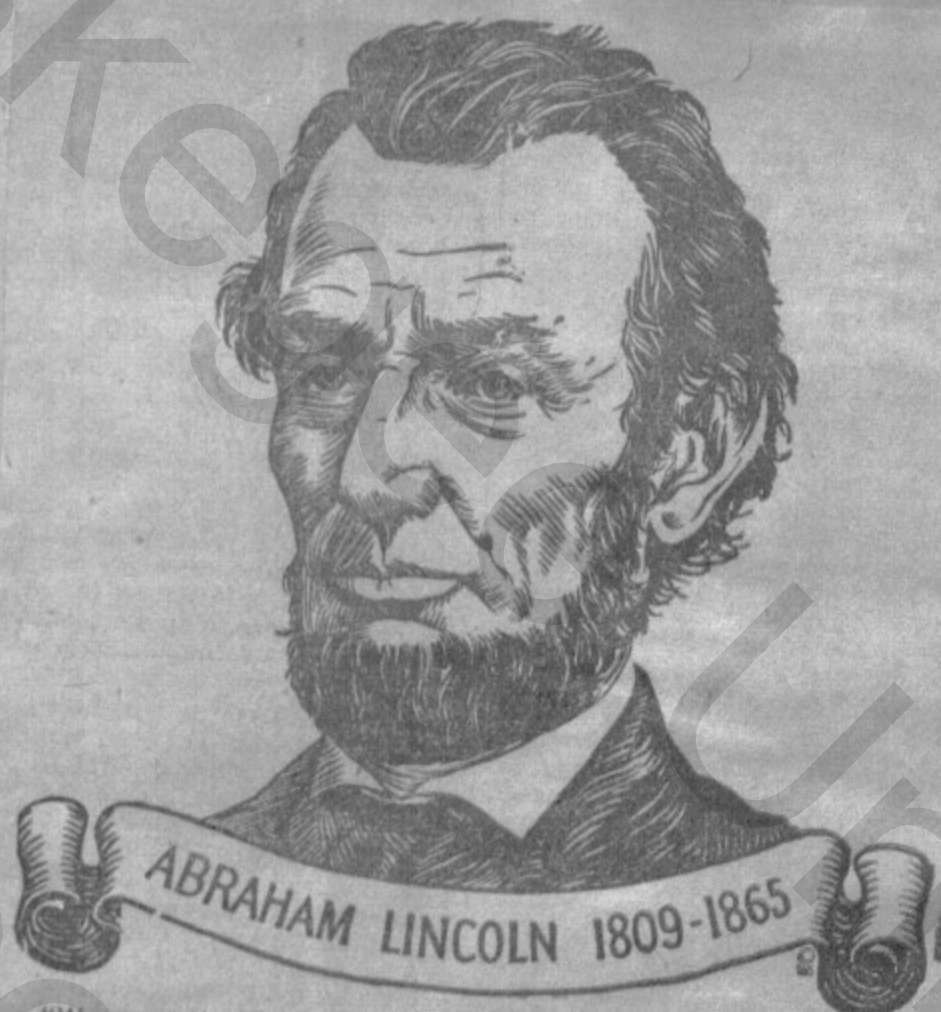
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"We owe, then, to Lincoln, physical freedom, moral freedom, and yet this was not all. There is a debt of gratitude which we, as individuals, no matter of what race or nation, must recognize as due Abraham Lincoln—not for what he did as Chief Executive of the nation, but for what he did as a man. In his rise from the most abject poverty and ignorance to a position of high usefulness and power, he taught the world one of the greatest of all lessons. In fighting his own battle up from obscurity and squalor, he fought the battle of every other individual and race that is down, and so helped to pull up every other human who was down."

BOOKER T. WASHINGTON.

Famous Negroes of Ant-Slavery Days

The very mention of Frederick Douglass discloses the important fact that the abolition movement was not a movement by others for the Negro. Negro abolitionists aside from Douglass were: Charles Lennox Redmond of Salem, Massachusetts; Harriet Tubman, who conducted hundreds of fugitives to free soil; Sojourner Truth, a quaint anti-slavery character in her own right; Samuel Ringold Ward, who was considered one of the most eloquent and forceful of the anti-slavery lecturers; Daniel A. Payne, educator, author, scholar, and churchman; Joseph Charles Price, and Hiram Revels, who became United States Senator from Mississippi.

**Agricultural Chemist
 Botanist and Painter**

George Washington Carver, the scientific sage of Tuskegee, has startled the world with his many marvelous discoveries. In his second-floor laboratory in the Milbank Agricultural Building on the campus of Alabama's Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, one of the greatest scientists of the world has derived from the lowly peanut, among other things: soap, mixed pickles, sherbet, butter, salad oils, soft drinks, face powder, dyes, cheeses, wood stains, instant coffee, breakfast food, flour, axle grease, tan remover, lard, insulating boards, beauty preparations, and printer's ink. He has helped propel the peanut crop into a crop worth \$60,000,000 a year.

He has never accepted a cent for any of his discoveries; has never sought a patent; has insisted upon giving free to the world the results of his amazing work. Recently—and this perhaps will be his crowning discovery which will immortalize him—he has developed a peanut-oil therapy for dread infantile paralysis.

Upon Dr. Carver's arrival at Tuskegee—Booker T. Washington said to him: "The people of our race have never had a carpet of grass to walk on. Every city park has signs saying 'Keep Off.' I want my people, here at Tuskegee, to have grass to walk on. The soil is not so good here. Do you think?" Dr. Carver nodded. Today the rolling acres of Tuskegee Institute are covered with lush green grass.

Dr. Carver's activities have been so many and so varied that years may pass before the year takes in the whole of his true greatness as an agricultural scientist. For fifty years he has been hybridizing amaryllis. He has dabbled in taxidermy; he is constantly writing new bulletins, painting new pictures. Just now he is writing a botany and a chemistry text. And, all these are sidelines.

Though he seeks no honors, the world has tendered him many. In Oklahoma a high school has been named for him. You will find him in Who's Who in America. He is a member of the Royal Society of Arts of London. Clarence Darrow and the late Will Rogers and many of the world's famous have come to Tuskegee to visit and talk with him. Mahatma Gandhi has corresponded with him. Last winter in Detroit, he was the guest of Henry Ford who gave him a cup and saucer from a set that Ford's moth-

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NEGRO SC
Birmingham
Bronze Bust

To Noted Me
Tuskegee
June 3, 19
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er brought to the United States as a bride. He prizes that gift highly. He is in his seventies, thin and tall, wry and gangry. His eyes are deep-set and expressive and—like his face—kindly. His hands are strong and massive, finely shaped, with long, skillful fingers. When he talks, he gesticulates freely and his long arms seem awkward—until you watch the hands and fingers at the end of them. Today he will tell you. "Man lives too much in here"—indicating his stomach. "We must get out of ourselves. Our paths must be directed. In all thy ways acknowledge Him, and He shall direct thy paths. For many of us will not turn on the dial of us. We are not in tune with the Creator." His conversation is interlarded with quotations from Shakespeare and the Bible. One of his favorites is: "Where there is no vision, the people perish."
He looks upon himself as a trail blazer. Who will carry on his work? For years, with that in mind, Tuskegee brought "assistants" to him. Only within the past two years has he found a real one—W. Austin Curtis, Jr., a gifted young man after his own heart, with whom he works in perfect harmon?



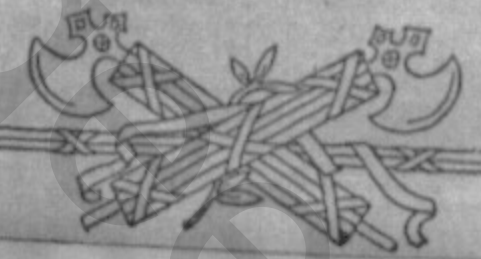
The Gettysburg Address

FOURSCORE and seven years ago our fathers brought forth on this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal.

Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation, or any nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met on a great battle-field of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of that field as a final resting place for those who here gave their lives that that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this.

But in a large sense, we cannot dedicate, we cannot consecrate, we cannot hallow, this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here have consecrated it far above our poor power to add or detract. The world will little note nor long remember what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us, the living, rather, to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us—that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion; that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain; that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom, and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth.

—Abraham Lincoln.



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The Call - July 31, 1942
**Dr. Carver Begins
Work in Ford Lab**

DETROIT. — (ANP) —
At the opening, last Tues-
day, by Henry Ford, motor
magnate of his new feed ex-
perimental laboratory to be
used for developing new food
uses for agricultural products,
Mr. Ford's guest of honor at his
Dearborn laboratories was his old
friend, Dr. George Washington
Carver, Tuskegee institute scien-
tist whose development of the
lowly peanut has brought him
world wide fame.

Mr. Ford and his guest took oc-
asion to deny that Dr. Carver's
researches at Dearborn would be
connected with synthetic rubber,
as had been rumored.

On display was a platter of
sandwiches made of soy bean
mixture of weeds which Dr.

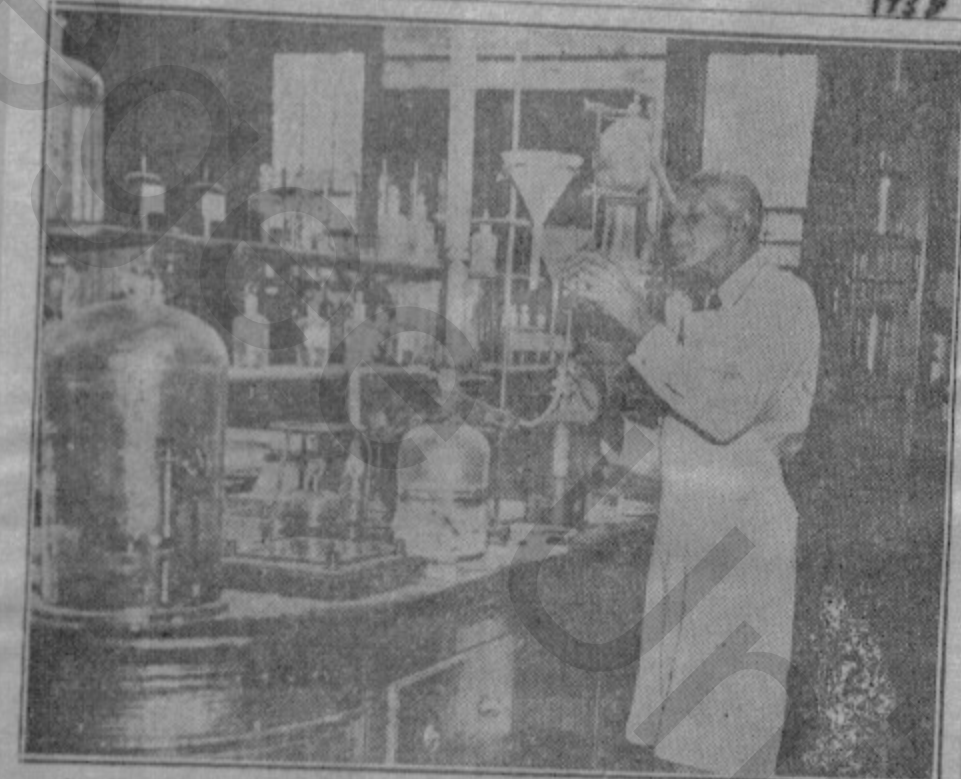
Carver called wild vegetables.
The woods were wild bergamot,
narrow leaved plantain, purslane,
pigwood, mildweed, dandelino,
lamb's quater, and wild radish.
Austin W. Curtis, Dr. Carver's
assistant, explained that Dr. Car-
er has for many years been ex-
perimenting on the use of weeds
as food, and believes wartime
food shortages will make "wild
vegetables" popular.

Discussing synthetic rubber,
Ford said rubber can be made
out of many plants, some of which
can be grown right here. A Ford
spokesman hastened to add, how-
ever, that the Ford Motor com-
pany has not engaged in synthe-
tic rubber production in any way.

Dr. Carver said that while rub-
ber can be made out of 10 or 15
plants, there is trouble in process-
ing it on a large scale. The dan-
delion and the mildweed contain
the essence of rubber, he said and
he made rubber from petroleum
and sweet potatoes 20 years ago.

GENIUS AT WORK

1938



At Tuskegee, Dr. George Washington Carver (pictured above in his laboratory) has cast down his bucket. He is a trail-blazer in the use of peanut-oil on limbs shrunken by infantile paralysis.

Dr. George Carver
Journal & Guide
To Be Given Key
2/17/38
Phi Beta Sigma To
Honor Scientist

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—Dr. George
W. Carver, celebrated research
chemist of Tuskegee Institute, will
be presented the Distinguished
Service Key of the Phi Beta Sigma
Fraternity Sunday, Feb. 20, at a
special service in Tuskegee In-
stitute Chapel.

The principal address will be de-
livered by Wm. A. Clark, director
of school of education. Edmund
Burke, comptroller of Tuskegee
will present the key. Mr. Burke
is president of Gamma Sigma chap-
ter.

The famous Tuskegee Choir, Wil-
liam L. Dawson, conductor, will
render Dr. Carver's favorite se-
lections.

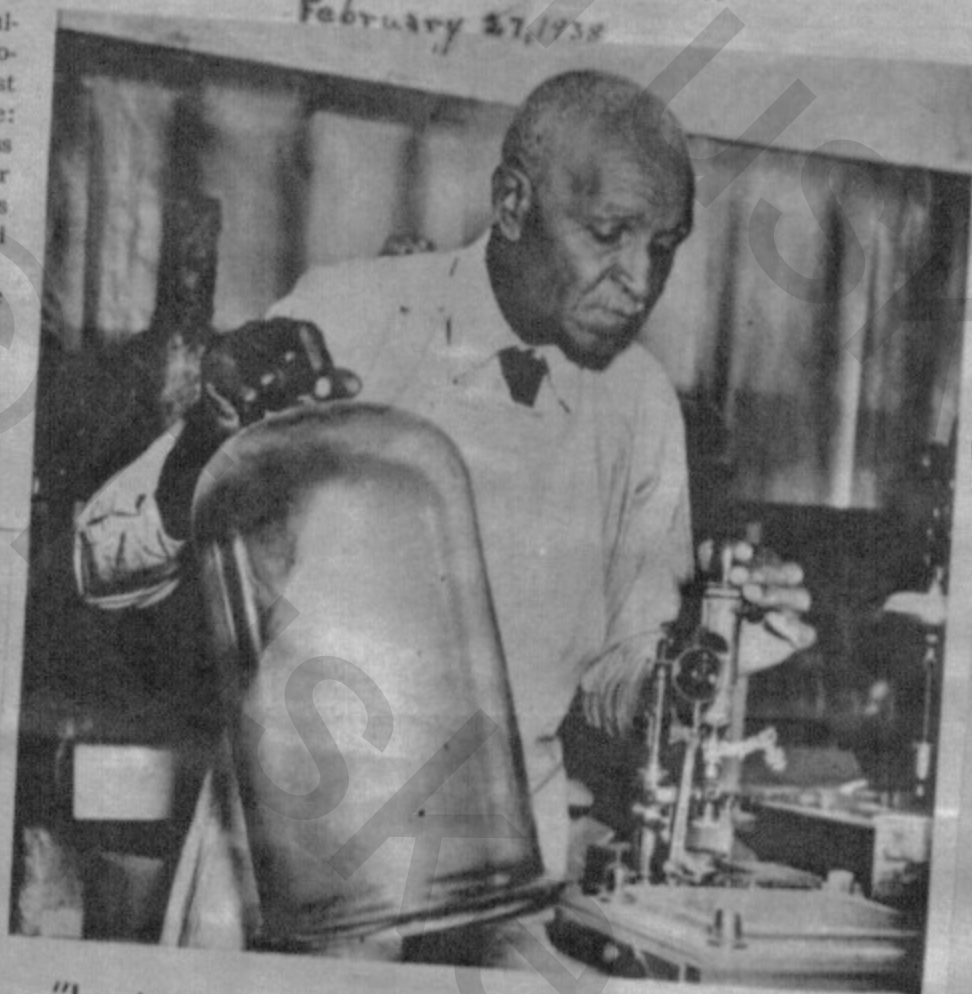
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THIS ROOM

The Scientist Who Asks God — and gets the answers

by BERWIN KAISER

February 27, 1938



DR. CARVER IN HIS WORKROOM

California Eagle - Mar. 2, 1937

The Scientist Who Asks God And Gets the Answers

By Berwin Kaiser
(Reprinted from the Los Angeles Times)

George Washington Carver of Tuskegee, Alabama, does not know his exact age, does not know his family name. But Dr. George W. Carver, great — perhaps greatest — scientist of the Negro race, agricultural chemist, poet, mystic, philosopher, painter, cook, needlework artist and pianist, knows one thing for sure: asked how he arrived at his countless scientific discoveries, he said, "I never grope for methods. The method is revealed at the moment I am inspired to create something new."

Among his revealed inspirations he can count 145 products of the peanut, 107 products of the sweet potato, no end of dyes from the clays and soils of the South, as well as paint, wood stains and insulating board from the root of the palmetto plant.

It must have been sometime around the close of the Civil War that a Negro baby—not yet named Carver—was abducted from a one-room shanty on a Missouri plantation. The earliest thing he remembers is that his captors sold his family down the river in Arkansas. But a German farmer, Moses Carver, liked the boy and traded a \$300 race horse for him. He named his "George Washington" because he was honest and industrious. Somebody else gave him a book—"Webster's Elementary Spelling Book." At ten he started walking eight miles to and from school. And the rest of his learning he got from the fields and the woods.

"I lived in the woods. I wanted to know everything, every strange stone, flower, insect, bird or beast." Now nearing 80, he still goes into the woods 365 days a year, at four o'clock in the morning, and still gets his learning there. "I gather specimens and listen to what God has to say to me. After I've had my morning's talk with God, I go to my laboratory and begin to carry out His wishes for the day."

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The Carver method may not make scientific sense—but the Carver results do. The South has a \$60,000,000 peanut industry largely because of him. It sees tests of "cotton" roads being made in several states, based on a Carver idea of using cotton to reinforce asphalt. It has a sweet potato starch plant in operation in Laurel, Mississippi, thanks to him.

His assistants at Tuskegee are proud, and sometimes bitter, that whenever he discovers something he immediately gives the idea away. "Mankind," he comments, "is being benefited, and that is the purpose for which my work is intended."

His interest in peanuts goes back to the closing years of the last century, when Booker T. Washington, who had heard of the well-trained and able agricultural chemist teaching at Iowa State University, asked him to come to Tuskegee. (Carver had put himself through Simpson College, at Indianola, Iowa, by opening a laundry.) At Tuskegee they gave him the prob-

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"I go into my laboratory alone with the Great Creator —"

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Carver taught them crop rotation to combat the boll weevil. He told them to plant peanuts because he knew that peanuts put vital stuff back into the soil.

One grower who followed his advice soon found himself with thousands of acres of peanuts. What on earth could you do with peanuts but roast them and eat them or feed them to the hogs? So he asked Carver what he was supposed to do next. "I went back to my laboratory," the Doctor recalls, "took the great Creator in with me and set to work to find out what to do with his peanuts after they were grown." Eventually he found scores of uses.

Like scientist Einstein, scientist Carver is two kinds of man. Einstein has his violin; Carver likes to play the piano and once, in his young days, toured as a concert pianist. He likes to paint—on paper he has made from his peanuts, in frames he has fashioned from material derived from corn husks. He cooks, too, and has a book of some 100 of his own recipes. He has taken prizes with his needlework.

Once a fellow scientist named Thomas A. Edison wanted Carver to join with him at Menlo Park. Carver's reply was brief, courteous, positive: "... work among my own people, God said." But Dr. Carver treasured Edison's letter—and quietly went on working.

Such is Dr. George Washington Carver, once sold down the river into Arkansas, now member of the Royal Society of Arts in London, director of the Agricultural Research and Experiment Station at Tuskegee—the man who once asked: "God, what is a peanut?" and then became the means of expanding the peanut

DR. CARVER TO SPEAK FRIDAY AT GREENVILLE

Kansas City Call Mar. 4, 1938

GREENVILLE, Miss. — (ANP) — Twenty-five thousand visitors are expected in Greenville on March 3-4, when the much heralded celebration "75 Years of Negroes in Washington County" gets under way.

Ten times the number of visitors are expected to closely watch the outcome of the affair and use this as a yard-stick to measure race relationship in the south in the future.

The two-day program aside from

Calif. Eagle
carver's story
June 16, 1938
screens at
loew's state

Stranger than fiction—and one of the most enthralling stories in the history of the development of the colored race is the true story of Dr. George Washington Carver, the former Negro child slave who grew to be the greatest scientist of the south.

With all its dramatic qualities and intelligently treated, the gripping and amazingly vital story of Dr. Carver—who saved the south its cotton crops and created 350 by-products and a 60 million dollars a year peanut industry—may be seen on the screen this week at Loew's State Theatre. The sensational and important production, which should be seen by all persons who are proud of their colored heritage, will continue at Loew's State until Tuesday.

Produced by Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer, the fascinating story of one of the colored race's most outstanding personalities was filmed by Pete Smith under the title, "The Story of Dr. Carver" as one of his regular series of specialty productions.

The brilliant film starts its story with the year 1896, when the South faced starvation because of the condition of its soil. It follows the growth of Dr. Carver, as a six months old child to his youth and college days and finally it takes the observer into Dr. Carver's intricate laboratory where more than 350 by-products of the peanut crop have been developed.

Also on the program with the all-important Dr. Carver subject at Loew's State Theatre are Don Ameche, Simone Simon, and Robert Young in "Josette" and the gripping, exciting "Gangs of New York."

many hourly features includes addresses by some of the ablest leaders in this section of the country, including Dr. George W. Carver, of Tuskegee institute, of the nation's foremost scientists.

President W. H. Bell of Alcorn college, Prof. A. W. Bushy, head of animal husbandry at Alcorn college; Bishop S. L. Greene of the A. M. E. church; Mayor B. A. Greene of Mound Bayou; Prof. W. W. Blackburn of Jackson, editor of the Mississippi Educational Journal; Hon. Oscar Johnston, Scott, Miss.; Hon. G. B. Walker, Stoneville, Miss.; Hon. Leroy Allen, Leeland, Miss.; Hon. C. W. Percy, Mayor Milton Smith, Editor Ernest Smith and Editor Hodding Carter all of Greenville, and many others will speak.

The entire celebration is built around Dr. G. W. Carver of Tuskegee who will be the guest of honor. Dr. Carver will be met in Vicksburg on Thursday morning, by a delegation composed of Dr. L. DeLaine, Leva Chappie and R. T. Watson Jr., who will accompany the genius, together with his able assistant Prof. G. W. Curtis, from Vicksburg to Greenville. Dr. Carver will remain here throughout Thursday afternoon and will speak in the Paramount theatre on Friday morning.

The two-day affair will be climaxed by the Carver Creations' Ball in the No. 2 auditorium at which time Joe Robichaux and his orchestra of New Orleans, La., will furnish the music.

The affair is sponsored by the Citizens' Progress Committee of Washington county, of which Dr. L. DeLaine is chairman.

In speaking of Clinton Rosamond and relating his film history they had overlooked one of the most important ones in Negro history, "The Story of Dr. Carver." So "Yours Truly" was very glad to remind them that Clinton played the famous scientist in a recent short and that John Lester Johnson portrayed Booker T. Washington in the same two-reeler. They highly appreciated the information and also the fact that the race was glad to see the outstanding figures of their race in intelligent roles.

Famous Scientist to Speak at Greenville, Miss., Friday



Dr. George Washington Carver and his assistant, Arthur W. Curtis, who will be guests at the "75 Years of Progress in Washington County" in Greenville, Miss., Friday, March 4. They are shown here at work in their laboratory at Tuskegee institute. Dr. Carver will speak Friday night at the Paramount theater in Greenville. He will be introduced by Mayor Milton Smith. Many other prominent men will speak.

**AT DR. CARVER'S
TUSKEGEE WORK**

*Birmingham
Industrialist Peruses
Age-Herald
Progressive Farming
Mar. 11, 1938
Work For Negroes*

TUSKEGEE, Ala., March 10—(AP)—Two geniuses, one of industry and the other of science, met on a common ground here Thursday to visit and discuss a cause to which both now are devoted—improving the lot of Southern ruralists.

The men were Henry Ford, who became one of the nation's wealthiest men through development of the automobile, and Dr. George Washington Carver, born a Negro slave boy, who rose to position of eminence among world scientists.

Ford, through his Ways, Ga., experimental farm, is attempting to develop a diversified but balanced system of agriculture in the heart of the cotton belt. Carver, chief of research and experiment at Tuskegee Institute, long has devoted his talents to progressive farming and development of new uses for products of the soil.

Carver marveled a year ago as he visited Ford's Dearborn, Mich., plants, but it was the industrialist who marveled Thursday on "a personal return visit" at Carver's multiple discoveries and Tuskegee's 100-voice choir.

"It's marvelous, the greatest choir I ever heard," said Ford as he emerged from a half-hour recital of three hours, given especially for him, and to which only his party, college officials and newspaper men were admitted.

Carver's development of a wood-like plastic from peanuts held Ford's particular attention, since he uses a soybean plastic for several automobile parts, horn buttons, coil, box, gearshift knob.

Ford's visit was a hurried one. He spent less than three hours here, but paused a an exhibit in the Carver Memorial Museum showing development of a peanut oil massage for after-reamen of infantile paralysis. A. W. Curtis, Carver's assistant, explaining that in all of 70 experimental cases "favorable results" had been obtained.

Both scientists, however, were reluctant to discuss the experiment with newsmen.

Ford also viewed landscape paintings by Carver in "Curtis Browns," paints developed by his assistant from the Magnolia blossom cone, the osage orange, banana skins, and coffee grounds. Some of Carver's paintings hang in foreign galleries.

Paints made of clay, veneer and paper developed from palmeto, and a display of cotton fibers also were viewed by Ford, but his visit was so rushed he spent little time at any particular exhibit or building.

Turn to Page 2, Column 4

Ford attempted to keep his coming secret, college officials met his every request, attempting to censor photographers, until Ford interposed. "Oh that's all right and then posed with Carver. Ford's party left in standard light cars of his own manufacture, without announcing a destination. Although reliable sources said he apparently would return to his Georgia home. The industrialist declined an interview, explaining he was fatigued "by a hard day," and referred reporters to Dr. Carver.

A jubilant Tuskegee alumnus, overhearing Ford's praise of the choir, said as he drove away: "This is the greatest thing since Andrew Carnegie came."

Study In Black And White

Genius is an element that bestows its own aristocracy in strange places. Genius is like some rare flower that takes root in sandy soil and rich dirt, a plant that grows on hills and in valleys, a radiant orchid of humankind that grows uncared in barren fields and between the cracked concrete of civilization—a magnificent bloom that by chance grows in hothouses, too, but is never cultivated.

Genius has no class-consciousness, no thought of race, color or creed. Genius finds itself in the proud and the humble and in the rich and the poor. It recognizes no laws, no customs, no taboos but its own. It plays no favorites with races of men, nor trades nor professions nor arts. Genius doesn't ask the name of one's grandfather, nor one's beliefs and loyalties. It asks only that it may blossom where it finds itself.

The earnest white man and the earnest black man who faced each other in Tuskegee, Ala., this week must have felt something of a sense of awe. For both stood in the presence of genius.

The white man was Henry Ford, a simple mechanic who became one of the world's foremost industrialist, the man who showed the world how to turn out machines by the millions where dozens had sufficed before. He is king of an industrial empire that commands thousands of men and serves millions of others. He was a pioneer who led the way to a new manner of living that has not yet reached its peak.

Henry Ford is that rare combination of genius that can make mechanical dreams come true, that can direct the lives of others, that can gather wealth and power—and yet find time to try to better the lot of men.

The black man was Dr. George Washington Carver, who was born a slave, and who became one of the foremost scientists of the world, who could dream dreams of turning the simple materials about him into strange and wonderful things—and who could make those dreams come true. Dr. Carver, who came from a lowly, disenfranchised people, humble man that he is, is entitled to sit among the kings of the earth.

The contrasts between the two men are great, as great as the contrast of black and white, as great as the chasm between the rulers and the ruled. They are of different worlds. They dream different dreams. They work with different tools. But their ultimate aims are the same.

To what use can Henry Ford put his empirical ideas, his great power and wealth—except to be used by other men?

To what use can Dr. Carver put his scientific findings, Aladdin's lamp of knowledge—except to be used by other men?

**FORD, CARVER
FRIENDSHIP
AN ASSET**

March 15, 1938
**Two Eminent Figures
Cementing Goodwill
By Their Amity
LOT IN COMMON**

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—Two distinguished world figures strode side by side across the Tuskegee Institute campus Friday, March 11. They were Henry Ford, the Detroit automobile manufacturer and Dr. George W. Carver, famous scientist of Tuskegee Institute.

Mr. Ford, repaying a visit which Dr. Carver made to him last May, came to the Institute from Ga., where he has a diversified farm project in operation. On arrival, Mr. Ford went directly to Dorothy Hall, where he was received by Dr. Carver and other school officials. Formalities over, the two went to the Carver Laboratory in the Milbark Agricultural Building and then to the Carver Memorial Museum in the Hollis Burke Frissell Library where over three hundred by-products of the peanut and other Carver creative contributions are on exhibition. This museum was established last year upon Dr. Carver's completion of forty years of service to Tuskegee, the South and the nation, at which time a bronze bust of Dr. Carver on a pink marble base, done by Steffen Thomas of Atlanta, was unveiled on the Institute campus.

Mr. Ford appeared pleased with the peanut plastics, because he uses a soybean plastic for horn buttons, coil boxes and gear-shift knobs, and also with ten different grades of peanut oils which Dr. Carver has developed for after-treatment of infantile paralysis.

On leaving the Library, Mr. Ford was motored through the campus and then to the Institute Chapel where he spent more than a half hour listening to a personal concert which was given by the Tuskegee Choir of one hundred voices under the direction of William T. Dawson. "It's marvelous, the greatest choir I ever heard," Mr. Ford said.

The distinguished visitor posed with Dr. Carver for a picture just outside the chapel, shook hands with as many as possible who wanted a closeup with the Detroit industrial leader, and stepped into his car and was away, waving to the group who counted the experience a great privilege.

Atlanta Daily
Carver And Ford

EMERSON said in effect "If you build the best mousetrap the world will make a beaten path to your door."
Dr. Carver, of Tuskegee, did not make the best mousetrap, but he made a great many things from the lowly peanut and added greatly to the scientific work of the world.

Therefore the world has beaten a path to his door although he is black and his door is down in Alabama.

The latest person of note to tread that path is Henry Ford, great in his own right.

All of which should inspire Negroes everywhere to do well whatever is at hand to do. We may not do anything with peanuts but eat them, but we can in our small corner so live and work that our race and color will be discounted by white people who count.

Birmingham
GENIUS PRAISED
Weekly Review



DR. GEO. W. CARVER

Dr. Konfeld forum speaker of the U. S. office of education paid high tribute to the work of Dr. George Washington Carver as an example of how far a Negro may go in a democracy. He said under a democracy one not only is given freedom of speech, though, but is given the freedom to work as he pleases and that because of this Dr. Carver has found a way to make countless things out of peanuts, cotton, weeds and other things that make it possible for thousands of white people in the South to make a living without the work of Dr. Carver would probably be jobless right now.

Apr. 15, 1938

**Prof. Carver
Ball March 4 In
Mississippi**

GREENVILLE, Miss.—(S N S)—
for honors in a movement
destined to become national
are the Negroes of Wash-
County, Mississippi, who
t present in the midst of
for a celebration of "75
of Progress of Negroes In
ington County" to be held in
ville, Miss., March 3-4, 1938.
e Carver Creation Ball," the
rogram, will be held in
ville in the beautiful No. 2
auditorium March 4, and
t time every year thereafter.
s from the ball will go to
rver Foundation which has
t at the Tuskegee Institute
e benefit of perpetuating the
ons of Dr. Carver, the most
nt Negro scientist of all

er. went out this week to
leaders throughout the
y to sponsor similar balls
me in the near future and
it an annual event. The ball
atterned after the Presi-
Ball, which was inaugurated
e contribution of funds to
arm Springs Foundation, in
a.

Carver will speak in Green-
Miss., March 3-4, as the
d guest of "The Citizen's
ss Committee," sponsors of
ebration "75 Years of Prog-
Negroes In Washington
." The committee was
to show to the outside
a the existing cordial rela-
p between the two races in
ngton County.

to this week 587 letters had
eceived by the committee
nthusiastic persons asking if
a certainty that Dr. Carver
pear here. More than half
mber has asked the com-
to make reservations for
g quarters for them.

ouncement was made this
y Dr. L. Delaine, chairman
committee that Mrs. Maude
had been appointed chair-
of the housing committee,
whose shoulders will fall
responsibility of finding
s for more than 10,000 per-
ected here for the celebra-
Joe Robichaux will play
two-day celebration.

**Invited To
Carnival**
Apr 20, 1938

**Memphis Cotton Event
Expected To Be The
Greatest Known**

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—(S N S)—
The greatest Jubilee celebration
in the three-year history of colored
participation in the annual
Memphis Cotton Carnival is sched-
uled for the week of May 10
through the 14, if present plans
and activities may be taken as a
criterion of what to expect.
The selection of a Jubilee king
and queen occupies the main spot-
light right now, however.

Five women and three men are
vieing for the distinction in the
adult section. And three boys and
three girls are similarly engaged in
the children's section.

The adults include Miss Nanilee
Horne, Miss Majorie Lucile Lewis,
Miss Ann Helen Martin, Mrs. Shel-
by Frazier, and Miss Arnett Jack-
son, among the ladies. The men
candidates for king are: Mr. Hud-
son Barbee of the Barbee Casket
Company, Mr. Henry Moss, popu-
lar hotel waiter, and Mr. Robert
Davidson, assistant manager of the
local branch of the Atlanta Life
Insurance Company.

The child candidates are: Mas-
ters Larry Brown, Jr., son of the
well known ball player, Roy Mays,
Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Roy Mays,
Herschel Latham, Jr., son of the
Washington High School vocation-
al teacher; Little Misses Sarah
Branscomb, Dorsey B. Fields, and
Paul Etta Cook.

The contest will come to a close
on the second of May, when a
mammoth Princess Fashion Revue
will be staged at Church Park Au-
ditorium. The winning couple,
both adult and juvenile, will be
named at that time.

Dr. George Carver Ill At Tuskegee
Atlanta Daily World June 4, 1938

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—(S N S)—Dr. George W. Carver, world-famed
scientist, is ill at Tuskegee Institute Hospital here, it was revealed
Friday.

The illness was said to have resulted from overwork in his re-
nowned laboratory at the Institute. Having been sick for about
three weeks, Dr. Carver is now showing improvement.

Dr. Carver, whose work has met no color bar, is a pioneer in
chemurgics. In this scientific work he has developed hundreds of
uses for sweet potatoes and peanuts, including articles of food, oils,
plastics, paints and many other items.

Henry Ford, the great manufacturer, who has visited Dr. Carver
on several occasions during his stay in the South, recently described
the scientist as one of the greatest benefactors of mankind. The
chemist has made an increasingly large number of speeches to white
southern groups during the past years, when the fame of his work
was spread.

side of the activities of one of
the most elaborate shows ever
staged by colored Memphians. The
General Committee of the Mem-
phis Cotton-Makers Jubilee
has visualized and announced
plans far surpassing those of even
last year's nationally publicized
show.

The theme for the 1938 Jubilee
has been announced as "Down By
The River-Side." More than twenty
lavishly decorated floats will de-
pict the life of colored people along
such rivers as the Mississippi, the
Congo, the Nile, Euphrates, the
Swanee, and even the imaginary
life along the River Jordan. These
floats will appear in the main
Jubilee Parade, planned for Fri-
day night, May 13.

The history of the colored man's
life, not only in the land of Cot-
ton, but also on other lands will
be told in the 1938 theme.

An invitation has been sent by
the main Cotton Carnival Associa-
tion to Prof. George Carver, famed
Tuskegee scientist, to come to
Memphis as guest of both the Cot-
ton Carnival Association and of the
Cotton-Makers Jubilee. If he ac-
cepts, he will be the guest of hon-
or, particularly for the Jubilee
celebration.

Other features of the 1938 cele-
bration include the adult king and
queen coronation ceremonies at
Handy's Park, to open the celebra-
tion; a Children's Parade and
Play Festival at Church Park; a
Jubilee Invitational Field Day and
Track Meet at Washington High
School Stadium; a Grand Jubilee
Ball, Grand Jubilee Parade, Cotton
Products Exhibit, an oratorical
contest among the grammar
schools of the city and county; and
a Jubilee Lawn Tea.

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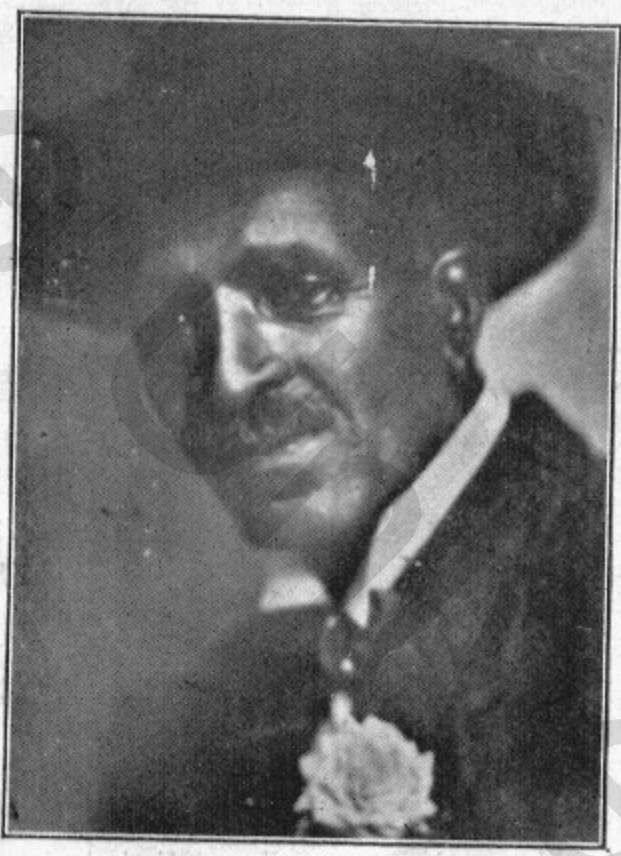
FACTS OF INTEREST

About

DR. GEORGE W. CARVER

Director of Research and Experiment Station

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE



TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE
Tuskegee Institute, Alabama

F. D. PATTERSON
President

LLOYD ISAACS
Treasurer

CONFERENCE

FROM THIS ROOM

March 4 In
Mississippi

Invited To
Carnival
Apr 20, 1938

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BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH

Born—Diamond Grove, Missouri, of slave parents,
1864.

Received High School Training—Minneapolis,
Kansas.

Attended Simpson College—Indianola, Iowa.

Received Degree of B. S. in Agriculture, Iowa State
College in 1894.

M. S. Agriculture, from Iowa State College in 1896.
Appointed Member of the Faculty of Iowa State
College

Accepted Position at Tuskegee, 1896.

First Director of Agriculture at Tuskegee Institute.

Appointed Director of Research and Experiment
Station Which Was Established by an Act of
the State Legislature in 1896.

Elected Fellow, Royal Society of Arts, London, Eng-
land, 1916.

Appeared before Congressional Ways and Means
Committee, 1921.

Awarded Spingarn Medal, 1923.

D. Sc. Degree Was Conferred by Simpson College,
Indianola, Iowa, 1928.

Appointed Collaborator, Mycology and Plant Dis-
ease Survey, Bureau of Plant Industry, United
States Department of Agriculture, 1935.

A few of the leading universities and colleges where
Dr. Carver has spoken: Duke University, New
York University, Yale University, Furman Uni-
versity, University of North Carolina, Greens-
boro College for Women, Howard University,
Washington College, Mississippi State College
for Women, Millsaps College, Mississippi.

Dr. Carver has developed from peanuts, clays, wild
plums, sweet potatoes, cotton, cowpeas, and from
indigenous plants many useful products.

Dr. Carver has advocated ways of developing south-
ern resources, and published numerous bulletins.

TRIBUTES

George Washington Carver, noted Negro scientist,
and probably Iowa State's most distinguished
Negro graduate.

—Tribune, Ames, Iowa

Late Dr. L. H. Pammel, of Iowa State University,
called Dr. George Carver one of his most brilliant
students and the sharpest observer he had ever
known.

—Tribune, Ames, Iowa

His case probably would represent the perfect ex-
ample of what our forefathers had in mind when
they wrote the Declaration of Independence—That
all men are created equal; that they are endowed
by their Creator with certain inalienable rights;
that among these are life, liberty and the pur-
suit of happiness.

—Terre Haute, Indiana Star

"A great soul, uniting races to each other."

J. T. Hardwick, Student Secretary
Y. M. C. A., Atlanta, Georgia

When I was in the African Congo I was astonished
at the use they have made of the peanut; they
gave peanut milk to the babies in the hospital, the
formula for making it being from Dr. Carver.

Rev. G. W. Ridout, Corresponding Editor
—The Pentecostal Herald

Stranger than fiction, more romantic than a novel
the life story of this famous Negro chemist is
gripping and appealing in its beautiful realism.
It reveals the trials and tribulations, the hard-
ships and sufferings of a slave child, the priva-
tions of the student, and finally, the growing
achievements of the master chemist.

The Chemist, October, 1936
(Publication of the Institute of American
Chemists)

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Memphis Cotton Event

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EXCERPTS FROM THE ADDRESS BY
DR. H. E. BARNARD, DIRECTOR OF RESEARCH
FARM CHEMURGIC COUNCIL
DEARBORN, MICHIGAN
On the Occasion of the Unveiling of the Bronze
Bust of Dr. G. W. Carver
June 2, 1937

"George Washington Carver, the man we honor
today, came to Tuskegee forty years ago, convinced
that the well being of the South and of his people
depended upon the training of the students who
were coming to that young institution to fit their
lives into the life of the South, a life then and
now largely existing on the profitable utilization
of the soil. He early saw that educational systems
and methods had to be designed to fit the individual
for a useful and happy life for education is train-
ing for life, just that.

"As we review the progress of that work we
realize that forty years ago, he was actively de-
veloping the science of chemurgy, that new word
which so aptly describes the role science is playing
in guiding research to work for the farmer. From
the time he first entered the chemical laboratories
at Iowa State College and until this very day,
Dr. Carver's interest has been centered in finding
new uses in our annual crops, sweet potatoes, peas,
corn, soy beans, wood, cotton, which with the aid
of the scientist might be converted into uses just as
important as the food and textile which through
generations have served the need of man.

"Through these long years Dr. Carver has car-
ried a message from Tuskegee Institute to all the
world a message of its service to his race and to
all people, a message to scientists in their labora-
tories, to farmers on their land, to laborers at their
work. He has become a symbol of devotion and
self-sacrifice to the millions of boys and girls of his
race who in their schools are in training for a suc-
cessful and happy productive life, who will build
for themselves and for their country a finer and
more devoted citizenship."

EXCERPTS FROM THE ADDRESS BY
DR. THOMAS W. TURNER, DIRECTOR OF
BIOLOGY, HAMPTON INSTITUTE

On the Occasion of the Unveiling of the Bronze
Bust of Dr. G. W. Carver
June 2, 1937

"If we view the task which Tuskegee faced in
the last quarter of the nineteenth century, to which
Dr. Carver came to contribute his part, we can
envision obstacles ahead sufficiently rugged to baf-
fle any one who had but received the most rigid
training.

"The first dozen years of his work were a splen-
did test of the vigorous way he attacked the out-
standing problems in agriculture. His published
bulletins on the improvement of the soil, brought
down to the understanding of the man of little
education, have influenced thousands of farmers,
white and colored.

"In addition to these, his visits among the farm-
ers all over the South, lecturing upon and demon-
strating the practical results from sound measures
intelligently carried out showing them
how to increase the value of their land as well as
how to increase the quantity and variety of products
raised, has given him a place in their confidence
and in their hearts far more lasting than his bust
which we unveil here today.

"It is a matter of serious concern, therefore,
that so little effort has been made to bring these
established facilities for larger agricultural edu-
cation to the attention of our youth.

"I have in mind particularly the experiment sta-
tions as the country's greatest vocational educa-
tional system. The federal government makes large
appropriations with millions more.

"Our Negro state institutions have had little or
no part in any of these, and thus our young have
been kept from the most productive sources out
of which they might secure their fullest and best
preparation to serve the people."

"GREAT PIONEER AND TRAIL BLAZER"

On June 2, 1937, a bronze bust of Dr. G. W. Carver
was unveiled on the campus of Tuskegee Insti-
tute. This bust is a tribute to forty years of crea-
tive research and achievement. For over forty years

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Invited To Carnival

Memphis Cotton Front

now he has been a great pioneer and trail blazer in this now adopted trend of putting science to work for the farmer. He has discovered many new products from agricultural products, developed new methods of utilization and advocated and demonstrated the utilization of waste material.

RESULTS OF CREATIVE RESEARCH

When Dr. Carver came to Tuskegee in 1896 he worked with the beautiful clays of Alabama—developing face powders—pigments, paints, stains and demonstrated their value in ceramic work.

Peanuts: over 300 products—milk, cream, butter, milk, cheese, condiments, coffee, plastics, paper, stains, insulating boards, etc.

Sweet potatoes: over 118 products—starch, tapioca, mock cocoanut, syrup, breakfast food, stains.

Cotton: paving blocks, insulating boards, cordage, paper, and rugs.

Numerous products from waste materials.

RECOGNITION AS ARTIST

Dr. Carver's paintings as well as his creative research work has received world-wide attention. One of his paintings—a painting of three peaches, done with his fingers and using the pigments he has developed from the clays of Alabama—is wanted in the Luxemburg Gallery. All to whom he has shown this painting say it is one of the most realistic works of art they have seen.

PROPOSED CARVER CREATIVE RESEARCH LABORATORIES

A plan has been proposed for establishing here at Tuskegee Institute the Carver Creative Research Laboratories for the purpose of expanding and perpetuating his great work. The sound, practical and basic principles so firmly established and proven to be the stepping stones of future progress and expansion and solution to present day problems will be strictly adhered to in the operation of the Carver Creative Research Laboratories.

The purposes of the Carver Creative Research Laboratories will be:

- 1. To broaden, perpetuate, and expand the scientific research work accomplished by Dr. Carver

in the application of science to farming during the past forty years.

- 2. To develop further the utilization of waste material.
- 3. To discover new products of industrial value from farm crops, and develop improvements on present methods of utilization.
- 4. To develop new varieties of plants that will meet the standards that will be required for farm crops grown for specific industrial uses.
- 5. So that scientific contributions will continue to be made at Tuskegee Institute to improve the economic and educational welfare of the South and the nation.
- 6. So that men and women of ability along creative research lines who do not have the opportunity at the present time will through the establishment of the Carver Creative Research Laboratories be given an opportunity.
- 7. So that the Negro farm agents can receive adequate information, instructions, and demonstrations in the application of science to farming.

The work of Dr. Carver and the trails he has blazed are far too valuable for them to become just "something to be looked at" or "just something to be written about." Those who are most thoroughly acquainted with his work have long realized that the true value and importance of his contributions to science will be lost to posterity without the immediate establishment of the Carver Creative Research Laboratories. It is important that the Carver Creative Research Laboratories be constructed now so that the laboratories may have their beginning and development under the guiding hand of Dr. Carver whose vision and sacrifice has been so largely responsible for awakening to the realization of the value of science to the farmer.

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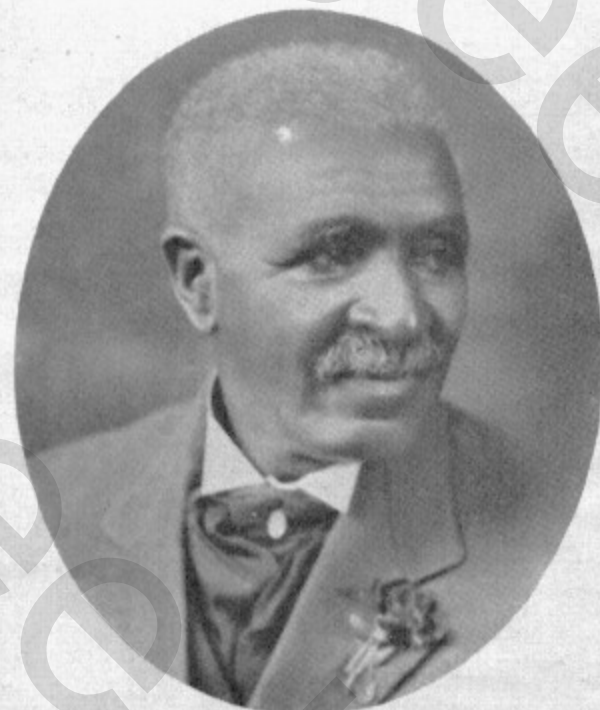
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ARBOR PUBLISHING COMPANY



GEORGE WASHINGTON CARVER

* *

THE TRAIL BLAZER

(Intimate Life and Works of George Washington Carver)

By

WADE MOSS

CONTENTS

i—Introduction; ii—Author's Tribute to Doctor Carver. Chapters: I—The Slave Child; II—Carver, The Man; III—A Significant Event; IV—Black Magic; V—The Plaque; VI—The True Faith; VII—Creative Chemistry; VIII—Moving Mountains; IX—Evidences; X—Prognostications; XI—Spreading the Gospel; XII—Who Deserves Shall Bear the Palm.—Postlude. Illustrations (full page): George Washington Carver (Frontispiece); Statue of Booker T. Washington Lifting the Veil of Ignorance from the Negro; Carver in his Laboratory; Plaque of George W. Carver; Etching of Carver (from Life, by Isabelle Schultz.); Carver's Official Letter-Head; Carver's Handwriting. Seven insert illustrations.

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achievement of a race that has made a noble name for
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As a tribute to the great service that Dr. Carver has rendered
to his race and to the people of every race, a portion of
the proceeds from the FOUNDATION EDITION is designated to
be used for educational purposes in the TRAIL BLAZER.

Dear Reader:

Your copy of the TRAIL BLAZER is ready!

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Simple, understandable—in every way readable, this book tells a success story beyond approximation. The Author, a white scientist of demonstrated creative ability, an intimate friend and associate of GEORGE WASHINGTON CARVER has compiled the great achievements of this famous chemist. Many suggestions for future developments are packed into the three hundred fifty pages of delightful reading.

DOCTOR ROBERT R. MOTON, the Principal of Tuskegee Institute, says of the TRAIL BLAZER:

"The Story of Dr. George W. Carver is a remarkable one from many points of view. The romance of his childhood and youth is matched by the remarkable career of his maturity. It is a story, too, of America, for it reflects the play of social forces in this country at their best and at their worst, revealing in strange ways the unexpected possibilities of this land of opportunity."

"The author has taken pains to learn at first hand the elements of Dr. Carver's story; what he records is more from observation than narration. Fluent though he is about the work which he is doing, Dr. Carver is always reluctant to talk about himself. The story of his life has been obtained by piecing together casual references dropped almost unconsciously or given to illuminate some other point he was trying to make."

"More attractive than any book that can be written about him is the personality of the man himself. His greatness is not of the conventional type; it consists of character quite as much as of scientific achievement. In personal appearance he reminds one of Mahatma Gandhi and he is possessed of much the same simplicity of character. Like Gandhi, too, he has consecrated himself entirely to his life's work, the work of discovering and interpreting God in Nature. He is as simple, too, in his dress as western custom permits him to be. He is methodical in his habits and the least of his concerns is his personal welfare."

"In Tuskegee Institute, to which he was invited by Dr. Washington, the Founder, in '96, he has been an inspiration both in the actual matter of his teaching and in his exemplification in his own person of the possibilities of his race. Throughout the south as well as in other parts of the country he is known as well for his services in promoting understanding, appreciation and good-will between the races, as for his contributions to agricultural science. It will be many years before the full value of Dr. Carver's contribution to the South becomes manifest. Thousands will be debtor to him who, perhaps, will never know his name or what his service has been."

(Signed) R. R. MOTON.

Read the enclosed circular with its excerpted opinions of great critics—then, order your TRAIL BLAZER.

Again—Dear Reader, you can do your part in the establishment of the CARVER FOUNDATION.

A portion of the proceeds from this monumental work will be contributed to the founding of a fund to promote greater acceptance of the works of this master creator. Competent judges will decide how this money shall be exploited to the betterment of educational and industrial conditions.

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NEWSPAPERS MAKE FAVORABLE
COMMENTS ON DR. CARVER'S
VISIT TO MIDWEST CITIES

Dr. George W. Carver, director of the Department of Agricultural Research, recently made a two-weeks' lecture trip in Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas. He spoke in Lawrence, Topeka and Wichita, Kansas; Ok'ahoma City and Luther, Oklahoma; Dallas, Austin, San Marcos, Houston, and Prairie View, Texas.

During his stay in Austin he was asked to address the Texas Legislature.

In addition to the cities visited Dr. Carver was invited to include in the trip; Terrell, Texas; Pine Bluff, Arkansas; St. Louis, Jefferson City and Kansas City, Missouri; Des Moines, Iowa; Arkansas City, Kansas; and Chicago. Subsequent trips are being planned to cover these points and to make addresses in other sections where his services have been sought for some time. It is quite probable that a Western swing including Denver, Salt Lake City and the Pacific Coast will be made early in the Fall and that a later trip will be made to Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York City and other Eastern centers.

H. O. Abbott of the Institute Printing Division, who handled the engagements in the Middlewest, is arranging tentative schedules that will permit Dr. Carver to visit many of the places that have repeatedly sought his services.

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"AUNT JIGGS CORNER"

Dr. Carver

ad and Bobby were taking a walk through the fields and as they walked were talking together in the way they did when they were by themselves. Bobby loved to walk in the fields any time; often he and Mother and Bo-Bo and Ann and Daddy would spend a happy time all together; there were times like today when the two of them were walking and Bobby loved these times most of all. Bobby knew so many things that no one else seemed to know, things about trees and birds and plants, and he told these things in such a happy way that Bobby always remembered them.

Today as they walked along Daddy took from his pocket a handful of peanuts and they ate them as they talked about how they grew.

"Is it much trouble to grow peanuts, Daddy?" Bobby wanted to know.

"In everything that grows, Son," Daddy answered, "God does ninety per cent of the work and leaves just five per cent to do; but five per cent of trouble in growing peanuts is very small. They are easy to grow." "Are they good for anything except to eat?" Bobby asked, as he held out his hand for some more.

Daddy laughed as he told him, "If everybody liked them as much as you like them there would be no need for them except to eat! But as a matter of fact there seems to be no limit to what can be done with them if we let God use them."

Bobby looked up with a question in his eyes, and Daddy said: "Do you remember the story I told you the other day about the little boy who was kidnapped and then taken to a farm to die because he had a popping cough?"

"The one the man traded a race horse for? Oh yes, I remember him," Bobby said, "He's the one who worked hard getting through school and college. Is there some more about him?"

"That was only the beginning," Daddy answered, "The wonderful part still being lived."

"Oh, I didn't know he was still living," Bobby cried, "Where is he?"

"I'll tell you that later on," Daddy said, "Let's come back to our peanut; he and the peanut go together in a lot of minds. Do you remember his name?"

"George Washington Carver." Bobby answered promptly.

"Right!" said Daddy. "Well, Dr. Carver has made hundreds of things out of peanuts. Guess what some of them are."

"Peanut butter," Bobby said and then stopped. Then he added, "And salted peanuts and roasted peanuts and maybe a peanut cake. But I guess that is all except that Mother puts them in salads sometimes."

"What would you think if you had some milk which you couldn't tell from cow's milk, both sweet milk and butter milk, and some butter that tasted as if it had been churned? What would you say if you saw some paint and some dye and some rubber and some pickles and something that tasted like coffee and some sugar, and some wall paper all different colors and a great number of other things; what would you say if someone told you they were made out of peanuts?"

"Daddy you are teasing me," Bobby said.

"No, son," the twinkle left Daddy's eyes, "I'm telling you one of God's miracles. (This man whom God saved when he was just a tiny baby gave himself to God to use and God has shown him how to find out more secrets to help make foods and other things out of peanuts and potatoes and other common things than anyone else ever dreamed existed.)"

"How did God show him?" Bobby asked.

"He was willing to work," Daddy answered; "And as he worked, he loved God, he loved his fellowmen; he trusted God and talked to him and so God could show him His secrets because He knew that Dr. Carver would not use them selfishly."

"I'll bet he's rich as everything!" Bobby cried, "I guess those things would sell for lots of money."

"He is one of the richest men I know, Bob," said Daddy, "but he does not have much money. He could have had if he had been selfish; he

could have been a millionaire several times over; he could have had all kinds of high positions; but instead he has stayed poor as men count poor and he has kept his old place of teaching in the school for members of his race. But he is rich in the things that count, and God is using him; because he is unselfish, God has shown him wonderful things."

"What race is he Father?" Bobby asked.

"Mother says that red and black and white and brown and yellow skins are all alike to God, that it is loving Him that counts." Bobby said thoughtfully.

"Mother is right, too, isn't she, Buddy?" Daddy put his arm across Bobby's shoulders as he said it. Bobby looked up at him and then asked:

"Daddy, do you suppose if I were willing to work and loved God that He would tell me things like He told Dr. Carver?"

"What would you want to do with the things he told you, Son?" Daddy asked instead of answering him.

"Help folks," Bobby answered promptly.

"If you are willing to work, if you love God and other people so much that you want to help them and not use them for your own pleasure and glory, then God will show you His plan for your life, Bob," Daddy answered so seriously that Bobby felt a thrill of joy like he sometimes felt in church. "It probably wouldn't be just like the things He told Dr. Carver, for God has a different plan for every life. But it would be something big and fine and wonderful for you even though it might mean staying poor as men count poor and doing work that men would not count big."

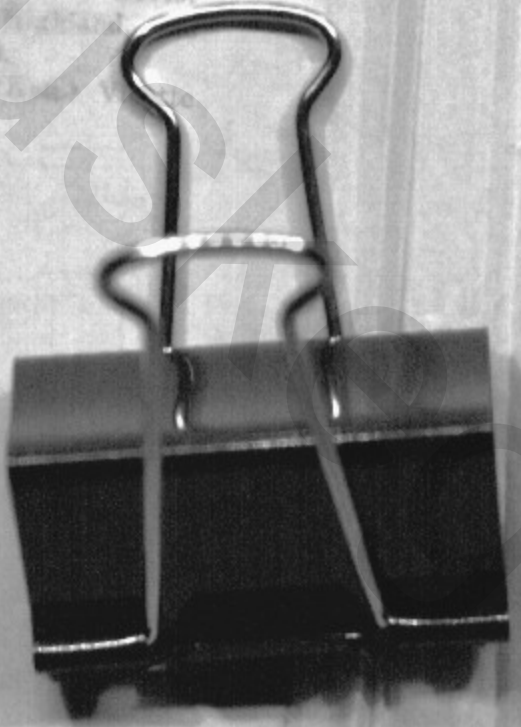
"I wouldn't care if God thought it big," Bobby said.

"That is all that counts," Daddy answered. "And I think a man who was introducing Dr. Carver once summed up the whole thing when he said, 'If God can do this with a peanut, what can He do with a man?'"

"He can try with me," said Bobby.

(Miss Myrtle Williamson in *The Skyline Post*, West Jefferson, North Carolina, May 13, 1931.)

Gray-haired and bent he has an abiding faith in the Lord whom he has followed since he was a boy. He was one of the first to join the Southern Christian Leadership Conference. He has been in the ministry for over thirty years. He has been a member of the Southern Baptist Convention for many years. He has been a member of the Southern Baptist Convention for many years. He has been a member of the Southern Baptist Convention for many years.



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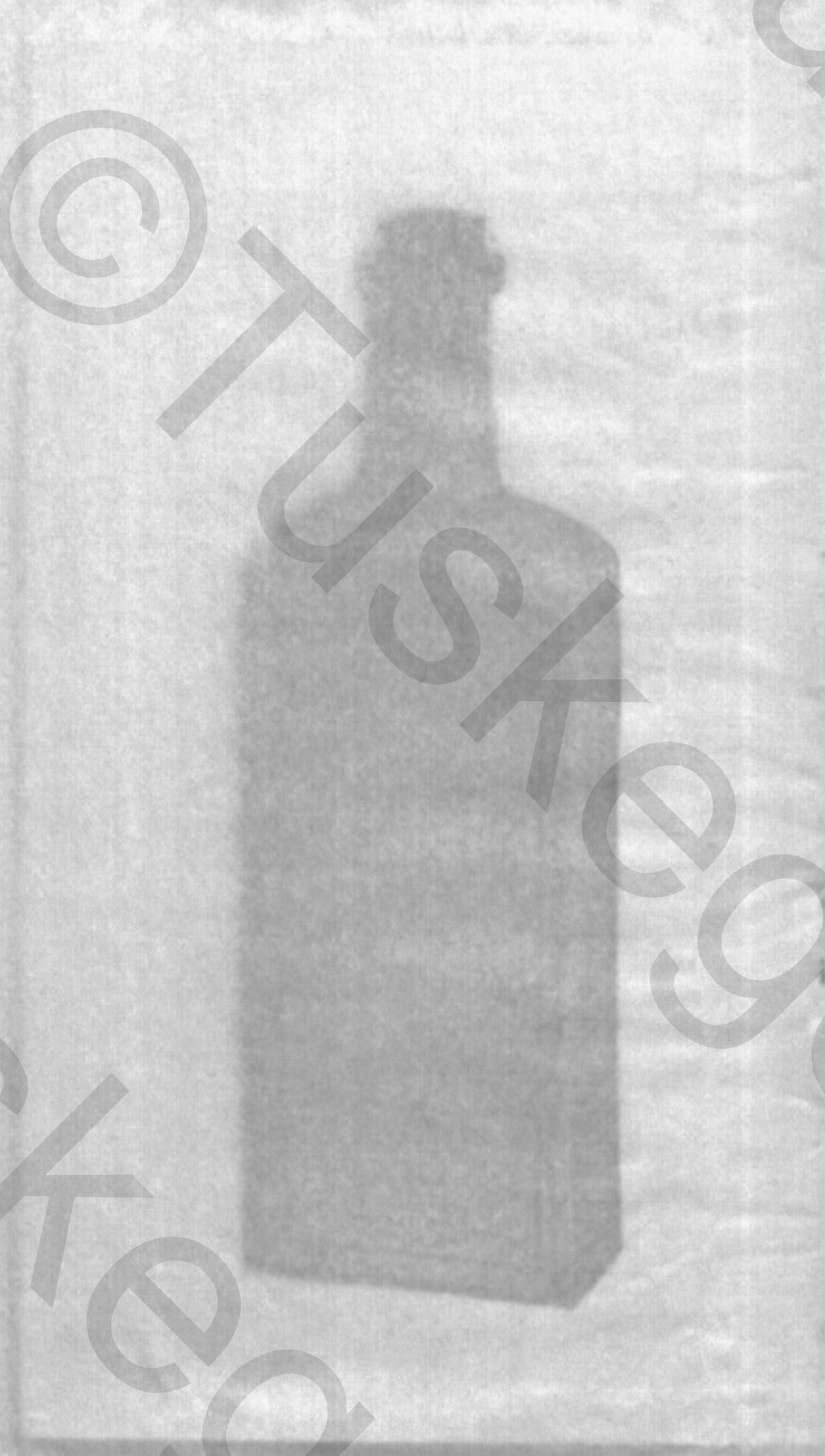
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*Bas-relief of George Washington
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