

METRO—MUNICIPALITY OF METROPOLITAN SEATTLE

AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYER

presents

A SALUTE TO
Some of 'History's Missing Pages'

Black Americans Past & Present

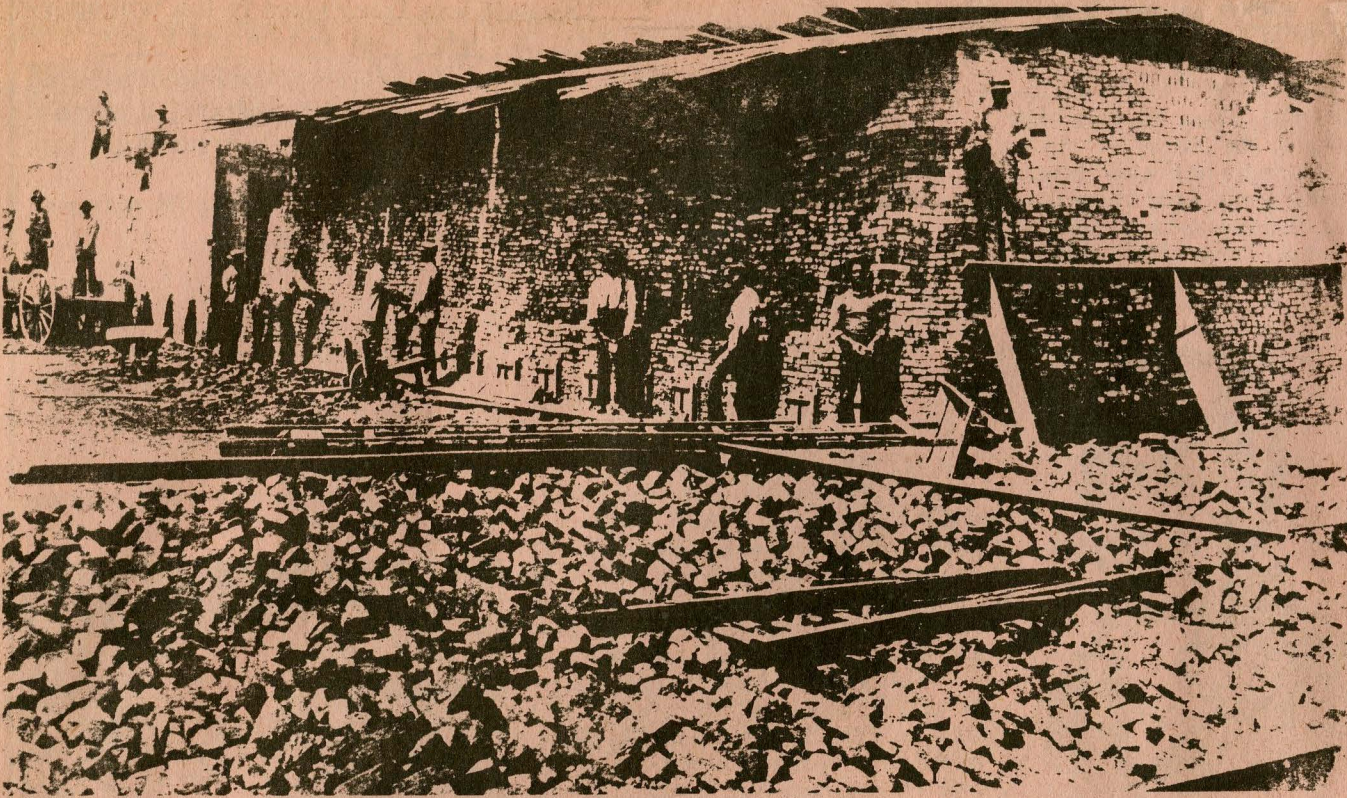
*Some Famous Alumni
Of Tuskegee Institute*



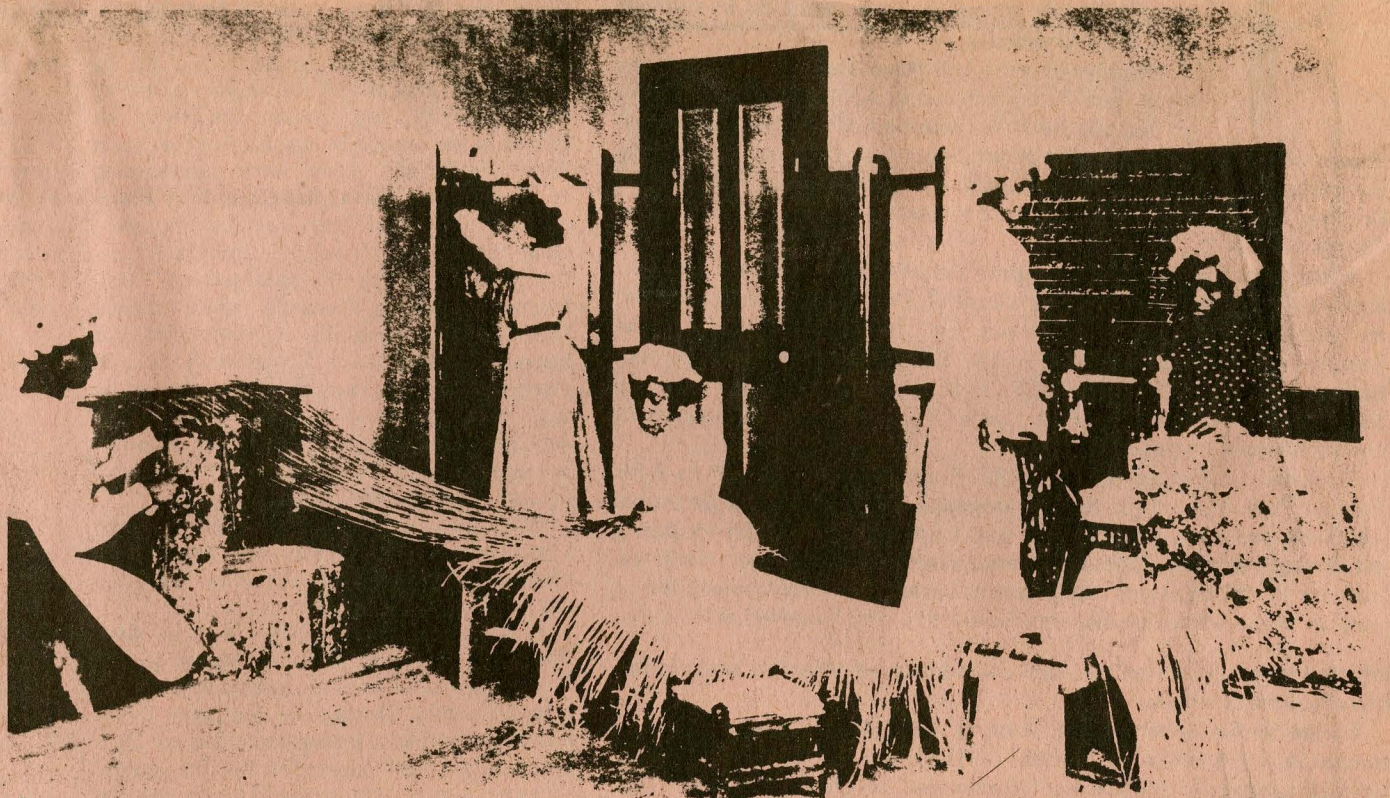
Bob Duckworth, Metro's affirmative action officer, was recently inducted into Tuskegee Institute's Athletic Hall of Fame. Duckworth, one of twenty individuals to be inducted this year, is thus far the youngest person to receive the honor.



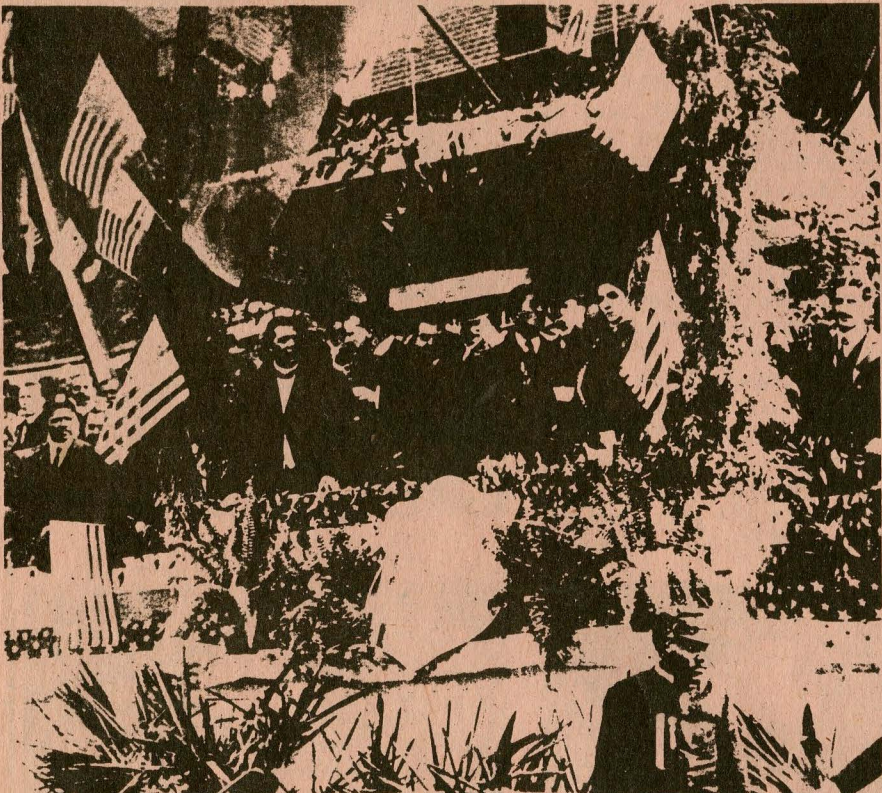
Four-star General Daniel James, Jr., a graduate of Tuskegee Institute.



Brickmaking was the second industry taught at Tuskegee Institute, and in Booker T. Washington's words his "most trying experience." Three times he and his students failed in making a successful kiln. On the fourth try, they succeeded and brickmaking became not only a successful income industry but a useful skill that benefitted students and provided material for campus buildings.



Basketry and upholstery were some of the numerous trades taught at Tuskegee Institute in its early days. In 1892 a Department of Women's Industries was organized by Margaret Murray Washington, wife of Tuskegee's principal.



A parade of seventy-four floats greeted President Theodore Roosevelt when he visited Tuskegee Institute in 1905. Each float depicted some phase of study or activity at the 24-year-old school. Top hat in hand, President Roosevelt converses with principal Booker T. Washington, at left. Roosevelt later became a member of the Board of Trustees, serving from 1910 to 1918.



George Washington Carver, teacher-scientist, who changed the economy of the South, was a man of great versatility. He was a horticulturist, painter and musician and enjoyed such hobbies as crocheting.



In 1941, America's First Lady, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, gave her vote of confidence to pilot training at Tuskegee Institute when she went aloft with Chief Flying Instructor Charles Alfred Anderson, the first black man in the nation to receive a private pilot's license. This was in 1929 in Philadelphia.

During World War II, cadets who were to make up the first all-black fighter units received their primary and acrobatic flight training at Moton Field built by Tuskegee Institute. Advanced and combat training was given at nearby Tuskegee Army Air Field, staffed by the Army Air Corps. The illustrious 99th Pursuit Squadron was activated at this field.