

Tuskegee University began offering certificates in architecture under the Division of Mechanical Industries in 1893.

man Hospital, of Philadelphia, has been appointed superintendent of the Havre de Grace (Md.) Hospital, recently completed.

The Washington County Hospital, at Hagerstown, Md., has purchased the Kee-Mar College building, which will be remodeled for hospital uses. The daily cost of maintenance per patient was \$2.66.

A new hospital, to cost \$50,000, is under construction in connection with Tuskegee Institute, of which Booker T. Washington is president. The money to build the hospital was contributed by Boston people and it will be named the Gov. John A. Andrew Hospital, after Massachusetts's war-time governor.

Ellis Hospital, of Schenectady, N. Y., receives \$25,000 under the will of the late Mrs. J. W. Smitley.

Dr. Albert K. Somers succeeds the late Dr. Doran as superintendent of the Long Island

Coast Hospital. The beginning has already been made in some of the smaller wards, as an aid in dealing with diseases which are much affected by the heat.

The Maryland Homeopathic Hospital, at Baltimore, will remodel the old Atlantic Medical College, which adjoins the hospital. It will be used as a cancer hospital. Free wards will be established in the roomy basement. A modern operating room will be equipped.

The new St. Elizabeth's Hospital, under the care of the Sisters of the Humility of Mary, has been opened at Youngstown, Ohio.

Dr. Walter H. Potter has entered on his work as superintendent of East Side Hospital, Providence, R. I.

The property formerly known as the Bozeman Sanitarium has been formally transferred to the Methodist Deaconess Board of Montana and will be operated as a public hospital at Bozeman, Mont. Miss E. Augusta Ariss will be super-



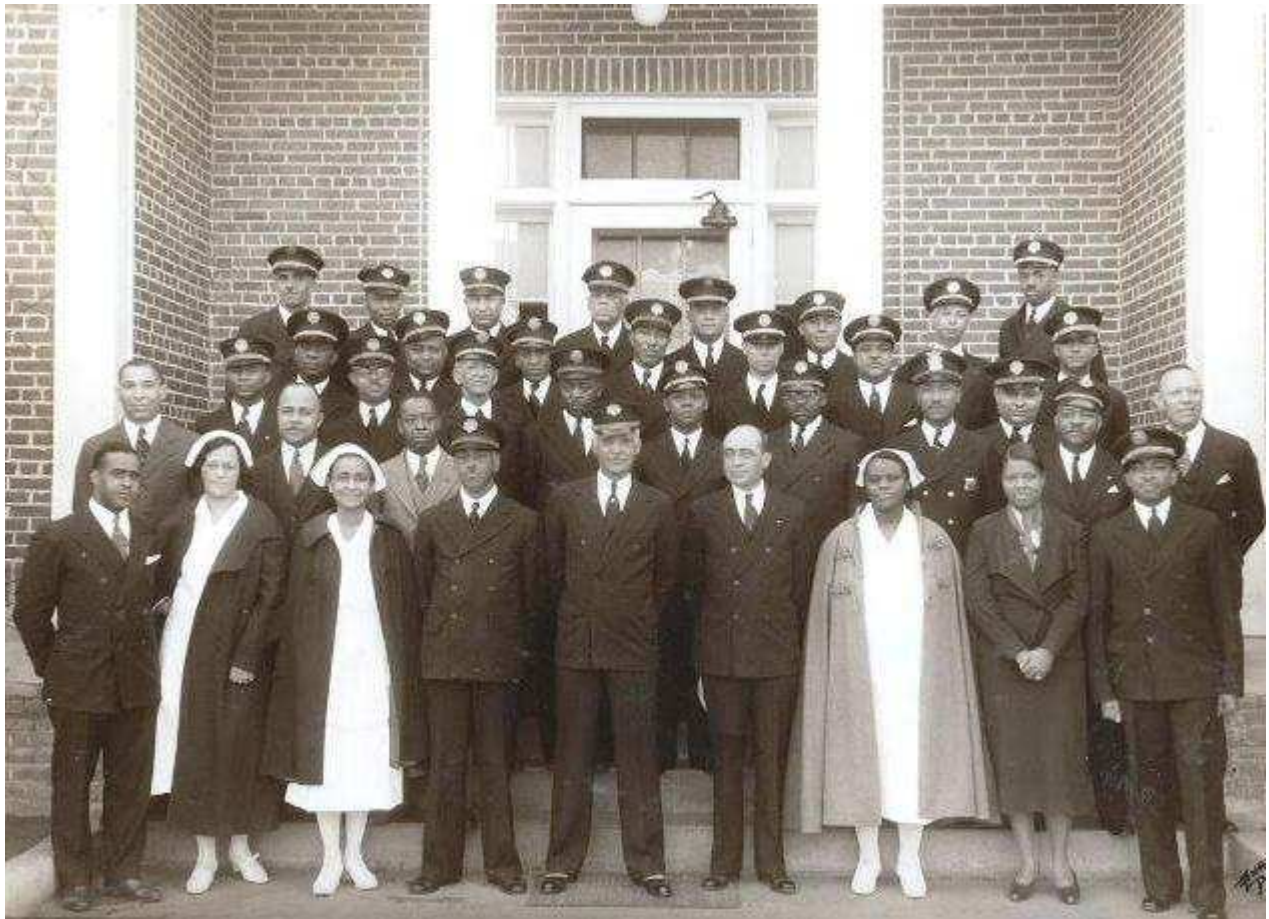


Tuskegee Institute's first hospital, a 25-bed unit, was built in 1900. An ever expanding program of patient care and nurse training led to the construction, in 1912, of the original John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital — a 65-bed unit.

In 1892, Tuskegee Institute opened the first hospital for African Americans in Alabama, the Tuskegee Institute Hospital and Nurse Training School, to provide care for the school's faculty and students and to train black nurses. The hospital expanded after physician Dr. John A. Kenney was appointed director in 1902 and began serving the surrounding African American community. It was renamed the John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital, following a donation in honor of Andrew, who was

governor of Massachusetts, and became a center for the postgraduate training of black physicians in the Deep South.

Tuskegee Institute's endowment had grown to over \$1.5 million by 1912 (or over \$33.3 million in 2010)



Robert R. Moton was president of Tuskegee from 1915 to 1935. Under his leadership, the Tuskegee Veteran's Administration Hospital was created on land donated by Tuskegee Institute. The Tuskegee V.A. Hospital , opened in 1923 and was the first VA facility that was staffed entirely by African Americans.

Following World War I, the federal government embarked on the construction of a number of hospitals for disabled veterans, including one for African American soldiers. Tuskegee Institute donated 300 acres of land for the 600-bed Veterans' Hospital, but as the 1923 opening date drew near, the Ku Klux Klan mounted protests in opposition to the hospital with more than 1,000 KKK members storming the streets in protest. In order to diffuse the situation, the

Veterans' Bureau stated that the hospital would open with a staff of all-white nurses and doctors.

The decision outraged Tuskegee Institute President Robert R. Moton, who had consented to the hospital with the understanding that it would be staffed—at least in part—by black physicians.

Moton wrote U.S. president Warren G. Harding asking him to allow black doctors at least to have an opportunity to qualify for staff positions at the hospital, and the NAACP campaigned to expose the hypocrisy of segregationists' demands that white doctors and nurses minister to black veterans. As a result of these protests, in November 1923 four black physicians began work at the Tuskegee Veterans' Hospital, despite continued threats by the Klan. Opposition eventually dissipated and, by the end of 1924, black physicians quietly gained control of the facility under the direction of Joseph Ward.

Tuskegee VA Hospital's history began following World War I, when the Treasury Department Hospitalization Committee found that it was almost impossible to secure proper treatment for Negro soldiers in mixed hospitals for war veterans in the South.

Congress authorized the U.S. Treasury to build a hospital solely for the care of more than 300,000 black veterans in the South. The hospital, which was constructed at a cost of \$2,500,000, featured 27 permanent buildings on a total of 464 acres of land adjoining the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute campus.

The dedication ceremony of the Tuskegee VA Hospital, which was then known as the Hospital for Sick and Injured Colored World War Veterans occurred on February 12, 1923. The institution was passed, in authority, from the U.S. Treasury to the U.S. Veterans Bureau (which later became the Veterans Administration on July 21, 1930). The hospital was transformed when, in 1954, VA hospitals were desegregated and many Tuskegee managers were transferred to work at other VA facilities across the country.

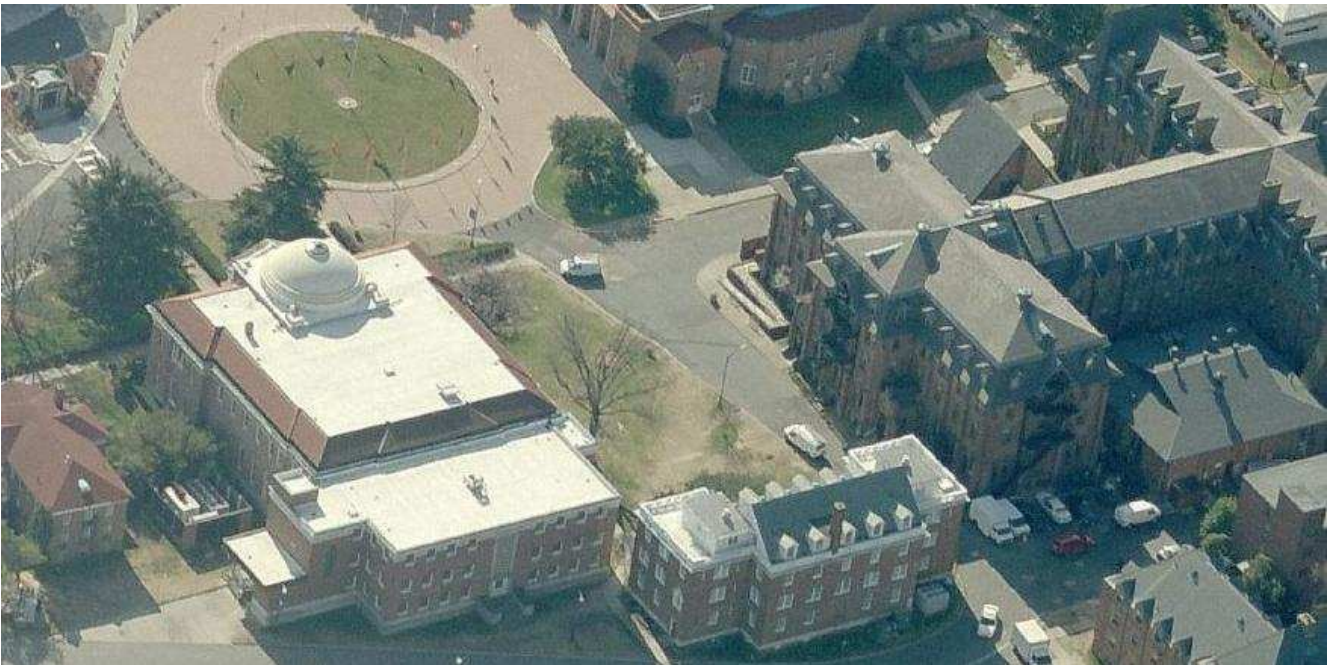
In spite of the presence of the John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital and the willingness of the black medical directors to admit white patients, and/or to permit white doctors to have their white patients admitted, only a few white doctors availed themselves of that opportunity during the period of separatism. Instead, most chose to take their patients many miles outside the Tuskegee area in order to sustain segregation or avoid “race mixing.”

Tuskegee Institute Carnegie Library

The Carnegie Library was built in 1901 with a gift of \$20, 000 from Andrew Carnegie. It was the official library at Tuskegee until 1932. From 1932-1969 it was the home of the Music Department.



Hampton Institute's Collis P. Huntington Memorial Library



In 1903 the Collis P. Huntington Memorial Library was built and dedicated and served as the main Hampton library until 1992. The Huntington building was renovated and is now the home of the Hampton University Museum and Archives.

Tuskegee 1920-1921

Principal's Annual Report

THE SCHOOL YEAR which has just closed has been a very successful one in many particulars. There has been an increase in the number of students and a great improvement in the quality of student material. There have been many additions to the facilities and a notable and very desirable advance in the standards of work and results obtained in the several departments of the Institute. Relations within the school, and with the public outside of the school, have been pleasant in every way. Students and teachers alike have frequently expressed themselves as being very happy in their work, and the expressions of friends concerning the continued growth and development of the school, as well as its influence in outside circles, especially as touching race relations, have been most encouraging.

The total enrollment for the year has been 443 larger than ever before. The total enrolled for the regular courses of the Institute was 2,240. Of this number, 1,166 were boys, 973 were girls, and 101 were disabled soldiers taking vocational work under the Federal Board for Vocational Education. Adding to this number the 243 pupils enrolled at the Children's House, the 622 teachers in attendance at our Summer School for Teachers and the persons enrolled at the Hospital for special courses in mid-wifery and post-graduate work for physicians in medicine and surgery, the Institute gave instruction in definite courses of study to a total of 2,877 persons resident on the school grounds.

On the opening day of school in September, 1920, there were 1,820 students enrolled, which is 551 in excess of the highest enrollment at the opening of any previous year. This enrollment admitted about two hundred more than we had planned for, due in large measure to the continuing return to the school of young men who had been taken out on account of war conditions. Deducting these two hundred students, leaves about what we can comfortably accommodate with our present facilities in dormitories, teaching staff and general equipment.

Tuskegee Institute began offering a program in management education in 1925.

Tuskegee Institute added a college curriculum in 1927, shifting from an institution offering essentially vocational education to one providing baccalaureate and graduate instruction.

Hollis Burke Frissell Library

1932 Hollis Burke Frissell Library was built replacing the Carnegie Library.



Robert R. Moton

FORMAL announcement of the retirement next year of Dr. Robert Russa Moton as principal of Tuskegee Institute serves to focus attention on the work he has accomplished as the successor to Booker T. Washington. Dr. Moton has followed well in the footsteps of Washington. He has aided the growth of the unique institution in his care by increasing the endowment by six millions of dollars. Much as did Washington, he has spread the story of Tuskegee to the ends of the earth.

It was but natural that a man directing the largest educational plant among Negroes should have thrust upon him, in addition to his school duties, tasks of race leadership. It would have been natural, also, for Dr. Moton to succumb to the temptation to lead the twelve millions of his fellow colored Americans. There is that hankering for leadership in all of us. Nine out of ten, given Dr. Moton's advantageous position, would also have accepted the mantle of leader.

If anything has become clearer as this American race problem runs endlessly on, it is that no one man or no one school of thought can claim to "lead" millions of people scattered over all the nation, united loosely by the badge of color. Dr. Moton, a man of sagacity in many matters and of sincerity in all his endeavors, came more and more to realize this. Some day, in intimate and frank memoirs, he may tell of his predicaments when conservative Americans, determined to handle the Negro problem "safely," sought him as the spearhead for their actions. Moton must have fretted in some of these moments, for the man spoke too plainly in "What the Negro Thinks." He has been the confidante of Presidents and was the especial friend of the Hoover administration, yet when the plump Californian telephoned from the White House to Tuskegee's campus in the spring of 1930 to get Moton to endorse John J. Parker for the supreme court, Moton turned a deaf ear.

In the public fancy—leaning ever to dramatic and, if possible, sensational conflict—and among historians of the race problem, the so-called DuBois school and the N.A.A.C.P. have been pictured in battle array always against the Washington-Tuskegee idea. Since the first flush days when the issues were being stated in his flaming prose, DuBois has chosen to allow the public to carry on the "fight." Under Dr. Moton, the two schools of thought have dropped battle axes and, while differing some on philosophy and often sharply on specific matters, have realized the necessity for co-operation on all matters where there can be co-operation. In 1932, Dr. Moton received the Spingarn medal and his speech of acceptance contained many passages which might have come from the writings of the late William Monroe Trotter. If his utterances on other occasions and his choice of language have seemed unhappy, it must be remembered that no man is equal to the task of interpreting the aspirations of *all* American Negroes.

It is upon his work at Tuskegee that Dr. Moton must look back with particular and justifiable satisfaction. As a leader in the type of education which Tuskegee has made world-famous he has had few equals and no superiors. He richly deserves the peace of retirement from active faculty duties to devote himself to writing and advisory work as a member of the board of trustees.

The Crisis Dec 1934

Tuskegee Airmen

The United States military selected Tuskegee Institute to train pilots because of its commitment to aeronautical training. Tuskegee had the facilities, and engineering and technical instructors, as well as a climate for year round flying. The first Civilian Pilot Training Program students completed their instruction in May 1940. The Tuskegee program was then expanded and became the center for African-American aviation during World War II. Tuskegee Institute built an airport.

1944 Tuskegee Institute began graduate instruction in Agriculture, Chemistry and Education.

1945 Tuskegee Institute began a school of veterinary medicine.

1947 the first graduate degree, Master of Science, was awarded May 19 in the following areas: Agriculture, Education and Home Economics.

1948 Tuskegee Institute initiated an electrical engineering.

1950 The Graduate Faculty was established. This body promoted and maintained the academic and general welfare of the faculty and graduate students.

Tuskegee Receives \$70,000 Gift

Tuskegee Institute received two grants totaling \$70,000 from the James Foundation Inc. of New York. The School of Veterinary Medicine will receive \$50,000 of the money, and the remaining \$20,000 will be used to increase salaries, fellowships and scholarships. Meanwhile, Tuskegee formally dedicated its Carver Foundation Research Laboratories. The building, devoted entirely to research in the natural sciences and agriculture, is named for the late George Washington Carver.

JET Feb 14, 1952

Tuskegee Institute began a school of nursing in 1953.

Dr. Lillian Holland Harvey, Virginia was a graduate of Lincoln Hospital's Nursing School in Durham, NC (1939), and received a bachelor's degree from Columbia University in 1944, a master's degree in 1948, and a doctorate in 1966. Dr. Harvey arrived at Tuskegee in 1944 and would become the first dean of the School of Nursing at Tuskegee Institute. During her tenure as dean (1948-1973), Harvey successfully managed the transition from a diploma program to the first baccalaureate nursing program in the state of Alabama. Harvey was instrumental in advancing opportunities for African American nurses to enter the Army Nurse Corps during World War II by maintaining a program at Tuskegee that prepared Black nurses for military service. Tuskegee began offering the baccalaureate program in 1949.

The nursing program also holds the distinction of being one of the oldest baccalaureate programs at an HBCU in continuous operation in the nation today.

The Tuskegee Institute Training School of Nurses was registered with the State Board of Nursing in Alabama in September 1892 under the auspices of the John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital. The establishment of a diploma program for nurses at Tuskegee Institute in 1908.

Tuskegee Institute added a mechanical engineering curriculum 1955.



New Tuskegee president Luther H. Foster (c.) with former president F. D. Patterson and board chairman Basil O'Connor after trustees elected Foster to top college post.

EDUCATION

Dr. Luther Foster Named Tuskegee's 4th President

Dr. Luther H. Foster, former business manager of Tuskegee (Ala.) Institute, was elected fourth president of the institution by the board of trustees. The 40-year-old University of Chicago graduate succeeded Dr. Frederick D. Patterson who resigned June 1, to become educational director of the Phelps-Stokes Fund in New York. A Tuskegee administrator since 1942, Dr. Foster previously was budget officer at Howard University in Washington, D. C.

JET June 11, 1953

Tuskegee Launches \$1 Million Expansion Program

Tuskegee Institute launched a \$1,000,000 building expansion program and added new courses to its curriculum "to keep pace with a growing demand for highly trained Negroes," President L. H. Foster disclosed in Birmingham. A \$750,000 engineering building and a \$150,000 student dormitory are under construction, he said. New courses in engineering as well as in food processing, nutrition and dietetics will be added.

JET Sept 10, 1953

1957 the 4-year curriculum in architecture leading to the Bachelor of Science degree was initiated.

**1958 Paul Rudolph completed the Master Plan for Tuskegee Institute
Tuskegee, AL**

**1960 Paul Rudolph designed the Interdenominational Chapel for Tuskegee
Institute**



John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital

EUGENE H. DIBBLE, JR., M.D., *Medical Director*

LOUIS A. RABB, *Administrator*

RUTH B. BALLARD, *Chief Occupational Therapist*

*John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital
Tuskegee Institute, Alabama*

FOR over 75 years, health education, disease prevention, treatment, and research have been an integral part of the program of Tuskegee Institute. The importance of the relationship of healthful bodies and minds to the progress of the people has been stressed by each president of Tuskegee Institute since the School was founded by Booker T. Washington in 1881.

Throughout its existence, Tuskegee Institute's program has been designed to assist underprivileged people with problems affecting their educational development, economic progress, and general welfare. In an effort to give effective assistance to these problems, Tuskegee's total resources are used through a variety of activities to help meet the needs of the community in which we live. Outstanding among these activities is the work of the 175 bed John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital which is owned, controlled, and operated by the Institute. It is fully approved by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Hospitals, and is a member of the Alabama State Hospital Association. It is among the 17 per cent of all hospitals in the United States and Canada holding a certificate of recognition for membership in the American Hospital Association for 25 years or more. The hospital is affiliated with Blue Cross,

Blue Shield. Although the hospital's activities are directed and controlled by Tuskegee Institute, the facilities are not confined to treatment of students alone. More than 95 per cent of the patients served through the various programs conducted at John A. Andrew Hospital reside in the community, surrounding counties, and in many of the other southern states.

Through its medical and education programs, clinics, postgraduate conferences and cooperative relationships and affiliations with other health organizations, the John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital has made striking improvements in mortality and morbidity rates; has encouraged hundreds of people to enter the health field; has supported the development of a School of Nursing in 1891; Alabama's first to offer a four year Bachelor of Science program which is accredited by the Alabama State Board of Examiners and the National League of Nursing. It has participated in joint ventures in research with the Institute Departments of Veterinary Medicine, Biology, Physics and the Carver Foundation; has made valuable contributions in the residency training program for physicians and dentists and the dietetic internship program. It has provided for the people of this area of the South one of the best organized hos-



Tuskegee's second hospital erected in 1900, Tuskegee's first effort to provide facilities in one building to serve male and female patients.

pital facilities dedicating its services to the alleviation of pain and the eradication of disease.

In the early days, medical facilities were provided primarily for faculty and students. Booker T. Washington brought a young woman from Philadelphia to be in charge of the Health Department. She was well trained as a nurse and had

some experience in pharmacy. Her services supplemented those being provided by the white physician in Tuskegee and Dr. C. N. Dorsette, a colored physician in Montgomery, Alabama.*

Three years later Dr. Hallie Dillon was employed as full-time resident physician. Two wooden structures were used as housing quarters for treating the sick. One was for men, which was later converted to a residence and is now occupied by a retired faculty family; and the other was for women. They were located on different parts of the campus. In addition to these two buildings there was another one-room structure which served as dispensary for drugs for those who did not require hospitalization. It was with these limited facilities that the health services had its beginning.

Beginning in 1900, hospital facilities were extended to include the community. This was made possible by the erection of a 25 bed unit which represented Tuskegee Institute's first real hospital for both sexes. The building was a gift of Mrs. Thomas J. Bennett of New Haven, Connecticut. This two-story frame structure, now being used as a six family apartment building called "Pinehurst," served as a health center from which health activities could emanate for the people of the entire section, and to provide hospital facilities in which qualified Negro physicians had full privileges to treat their patients. This hospital, with all of its facilities concentrated in one build-



Dr. Paul R. Hawley, director, American College of Surgeons, and Dr. L. H. Foster, president, Tuskegee Institute.

* v. this *Journal*, v. 52, pp. 456-459, 1960.



Dedication of the John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital, Friday, February 21, 1913.

ing, was the pride of those who had struggled earlier with inadequate space and equipment in their efforts to provide treatment for students and faculty.

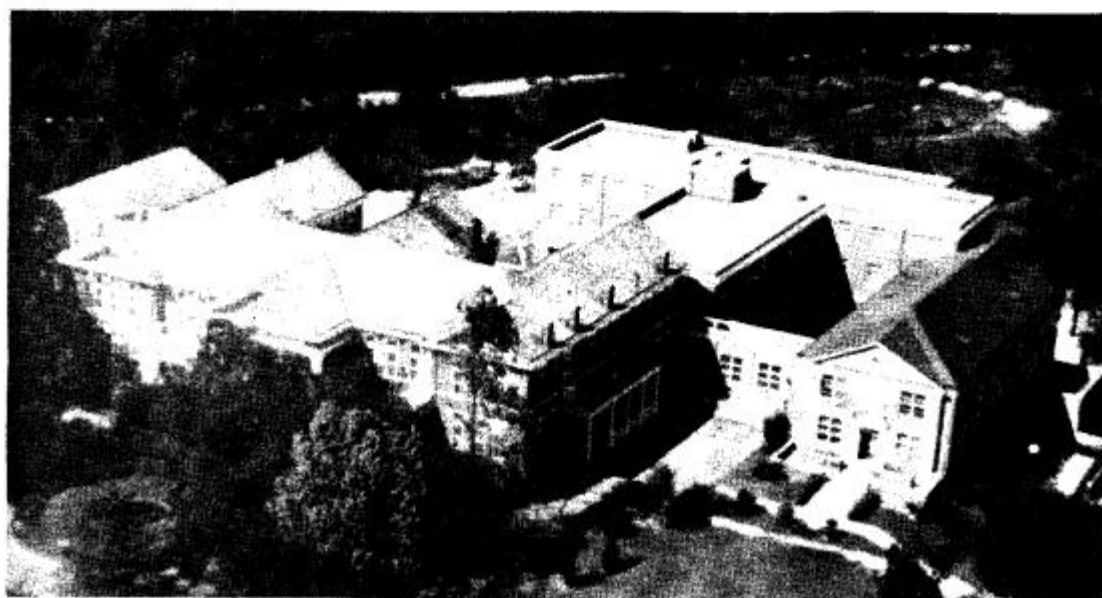
Dr. John A. Kenney, a promising young physician who had just completed his internship at Freedman's Hospital, Howard University, became resident physician and superintendent of the Tuskegee Hospital and Nurses Training School in August, 1902.

Dr. Kenney recalled that his first operations "were done in a ten by twelve plastered wood

room with a coal and wood heater." As the work continued to grow the building was enlarged. More rooms and equipment were added later to include a tiled operating room about three or four times the size of the previous one, anesthetizing, sterilizing, and recovery rooms.

Soon there was a staff composed of surgeon-in-charge, and interne, a head nurse and assistant, a registered pharmacist, matron, stenographer, and a group of 30 pupil nurses.

While Tuskegee Institute was growing and developing in many areas, Dr. Washington con-



Present structure—John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital showing original building (1912) and additions (1930, 1940, 1946).

In response to an increasing demand for a Center for the care of polio patients of the southeastern states, similar to that at Warm Springs, Georgia, the Infantile Paralysis Unit of the John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital was opened in January, 1941.

A grant of \$176,000 from the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis made the erection of the building possible, and annual grants from that Foundation have greatly facilitated the work that has been done since its opening.

The John A. Andrew Hospital, through the cooperation of the Tuskegee Veterans Administration Hospital, benefits from the services of many highly qualified physicians of various specialties. The number and qualifications of the medical staff surpass those normally found in hospitals of comparable size.

The specialties of the staff physicians include Allergy, Surgery, Urology, Dentistry, Pathology, Orthopedics, Psychiatry, Radiology, Pediatrics, Otolaryngology, Ophthalmology, Neuro-Surgery, Dermatology, Internal Medicine, Obstetrics and Gynecology and Physical Medicine.

Consultant service is provided by Meharry Medical College, Emory University School of Medicine, and the University of Alabama Medical College in the fields of Orthopedics, Physical Medicine, Pediatrics, Obstetrics and Gynecology, Surgery, Internal Medicine and Chest Surgery.

The hospital is comprised of medical, surgical, orthopedic, pediatric, and obstetrical departments with supporting adjunct services and facilities which include pharmacy, pathology, blood bank, clinical laboratory, diagnostic x-ray, physical therapy, occupational therapy, medical social services, and medical records.

In the Department of Surgery, the surgical procedures involving most of the specialties are performed by qualified attending physicians and consultants. Although not confined to these areas, the major portion of work is in general, orthopedic, and gynecologic surgery.

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Within close proximity of the John A. Andrew Hospital is located the Tuskegee Institute School of Nursing which is housed in a beautiful modern building. This facility provides offices, classrooms and living accommodations. This building was provided through a grant from the National Foundation. Basic nursing experiences are given at the John A. Andrew Hospital with supplementary experiences in psychiatry at the Veterans Hospital, Tuskegee. For other needed areas, students are sent to Kingston Avenue Hospital, Brooklyn, New York; and to the Metropolitan and Morrisania Hospitals, New York City.

1962 graduate work was organized into a comprehensive unit for administration and coordination under a Dean of Graduate Programs.

Tuskegee Institute began offering nuclear engineering 1963, became a full program in 1968

Basil O'Connor Hall

In 1965, the United States Bureau of Health Resources Development donated a grant of \$427,000 that enabled Tuskegee University to erect Basil O'Connor Hall

Tuskegee Institute began offering the professional 6-year masters degree program in 1965.

Black Doctor Gets High Veterans Administration Post

Black physician Dr. Howard W. Kenney is the new director of the Veterans Administration's Northeastern Medical Region. The first Negro named to the post, Dr. Kenney is the highest-ranking Negro physician in the history of the VA. Dr. Kenney, now medical director of John Andrew Memorial Hospital in Tuskegee Institute in Alabama, will supervise 33 VA hospitals and three independent out-patient clinics in the 11 northeastern states.

28 *JET* Aug 28, 1969

**Luther H. Foster Hall
College of Engineering**

1971 The engineering building, which was completed in 1971, to provide facilities for expansion of research.

Tuskegee Institute's endowment was \$18 million the second highest among the endowments of historically black colleges (equal to \$96,913,000 in 2010).

Kresge Center

1960 Paul Rudolph designed the Administration Building for Tuskegee Institute (Kresge Center) Tuskegee, AL completed in 1976

Master Plan Revision and design of new Campus Entrance-Plaza- Pantheon-Gardens

1978 Paul Rudolph completed the Master Plan Revision and design of new Campus Entrance-Plaza-
Pantheon-Gardens for Tuskegee Institute.

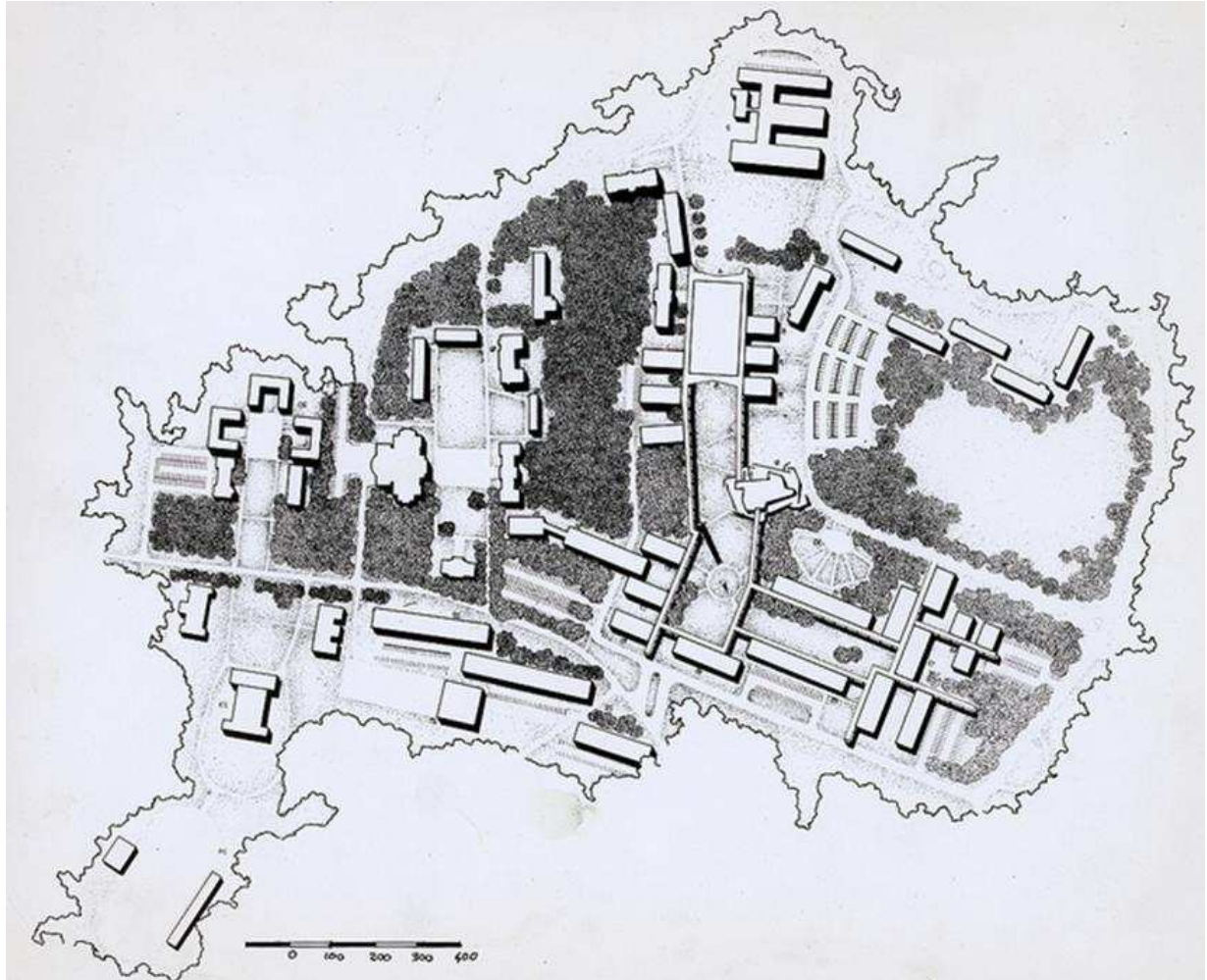




Image from the Archives of the Paul Rudolph Foundation

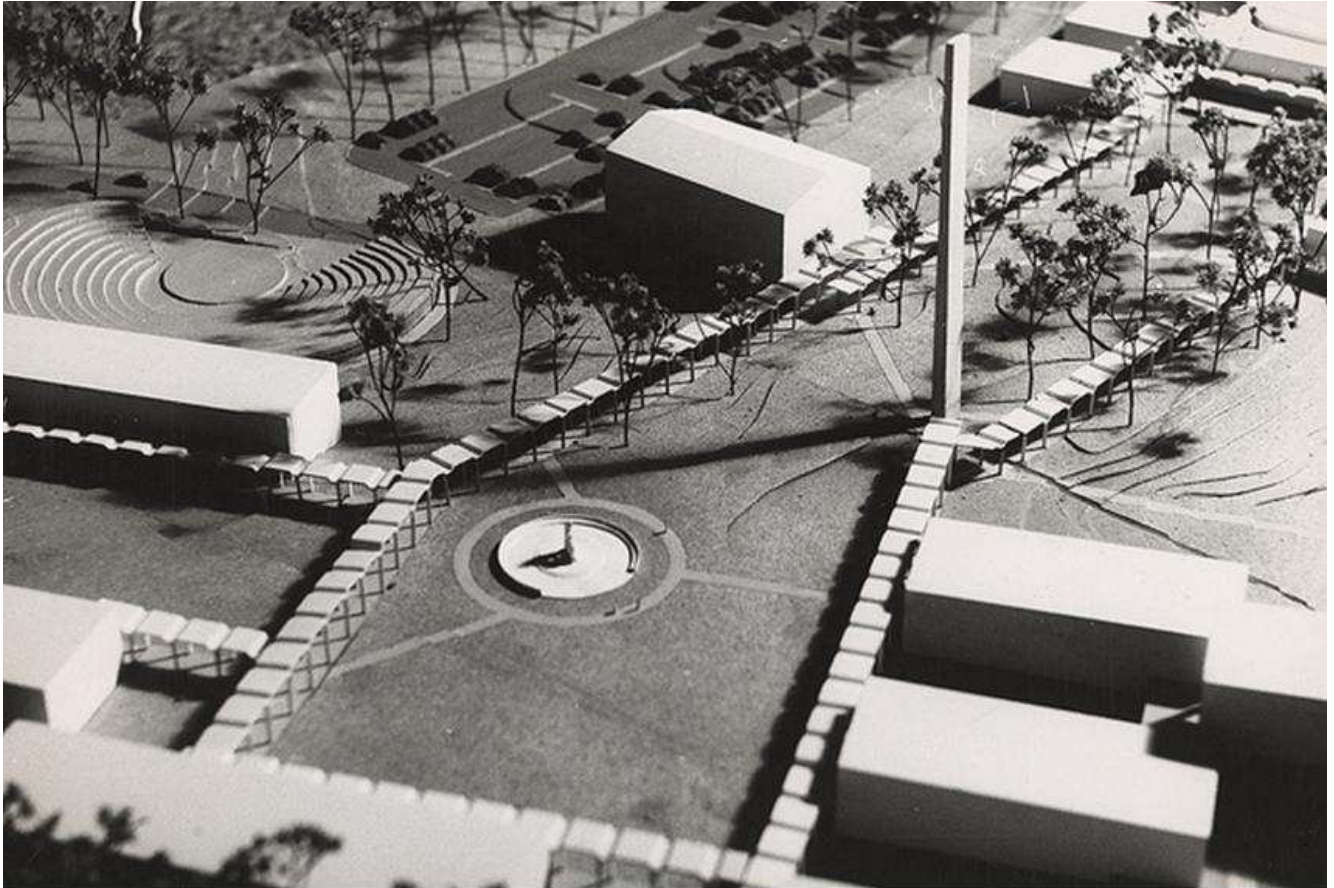


Image from the Archives of the Paul Rudolph Foundation

Dr. Andrew F. Brimmer joined the Tuskegee Institute Board of Trustees in 1965 as the first African American member of the board.

Hampton President Quits, Cites New Leadership



Former Ivy League football star Dr. **Jerome H. Holland**, who revolutionized **Hampton** (Va.) Institute to its highest ranking in 100 years, resigned as president of the institution over reported disenchantment with college student protests. In a letter to the board of trustees, Dr. **Holland** said he believed college leadership should change periodically. "In modern living, a college president doesn't stay forever," he said. Dr. **Holland** told **JET** that his decision was not affected by student demonstrations which disrupted the school last April. Under Dr. **Holland**, Hampton's endowment rose to \$30 million, construction of facilities expanded, the faculty increased, and enrollment there has doubled. Dr. **Holland** also contributed greatly to the school's academic life and upgraded the student body. "Brud" **Holland** was inducted into the National Football Hall of Fame in 1966 after being named two-time All-American end at Cornell University. Although his future plans are flexible, Dr. **Holland** doubts he'll accept another college presidency. He recently completed work on his first book, entitled *Black Opportunities*, and may be tapped for a slot in President Richard M. Nixon's Administration.

Race Hatred '1st Priority'; 'Black Rage' Author

Saying that it's folly to think the nation's "over-riding" issue is the Vietnam war, Dr. William **H. Grier**, co-author of *Black Rage*, said the federal government must intervene "in some fashion" and recognize "that racial hatred is first-priority business." Speaking to University of Louisville (Ky.) students, Dr. Grier, who appeared at the invitation of the Black Affairs Dept., said if racial problems continue to be "ignored," America is likely to become "an historical footnote—torn apart by racial strife." The University of California Medical Center (in San Francisco) psychiatrist continued, "We've only begun to see racial turmoil in this country. There are periods of rest. . . . The summer was quiet, but the issue has not been solved."

Hampton Institute Installs New President

Treat Black Colleges As Equals, He Urges

The former associate dean of Brown University's Graduate School assumed duties as the tenth president of predominantly-Black Hampton (Va.) Institute. Dr. Roy D. Hudson, a 39-year-old neuropharmacologist who is widely respected in his field, took the helm of the 102-year-old institute which was the first of its kind seeking to train Blacks primarily in mechanical, technical, and agricultural arts.

A Danforth Foundation Graduate Fellowship winner, Dr. Hudson served on the medical faculties of the University of Michigan and Brown University. He succeeds Dr. Jerome H. Holland, now U. S. ambassador to Sweden.

Dr. Hudson said, "During this

administration, emphasis will be placed upon flexibility rather than rigidity, diversity rather than conformity and practicality as well as intellectuality. By this, I do not mean that we will passively submit to external pressures or that we will aimlessly sway with the capriciousness of the times but that we will endeavor to exhibit a creative sensitivity and responsiveness to the changing conditions of society." Calling for "a total commitment to bring about social justice," Dr. Hudson noted that when the federal government spends only 3 percent of its total outlay for higher education at Black colleges such as Hampton, "It would appear that the federal government has not yet learned to appreciate the equalitarian philosophy it seeks to impose upon Black colleges."



Daughter, Hollye Lynne, and Mrs. Roy D. Hudson listen as Hampton Institute Board of Trustees Chairman Dr. Arthur Howe Jr. officially inaugurates Dr. Hudson (r) to new post.

TUSKEGEE

Meeting the challenges of a money tight economy with confidence and a great deal of hope

Although the public discussion surrounding the survival of black colleges has diminished, the forces that gave rise to the debate are present and growing steadily. Not content to be a part of America's past history, the public and private black colleges, that until recently produced almost 75 per cent of all black college graduates holding bachelor's degrees, have embarked upon aggressive programs to ensure their survival and growth.

Tuskegee Institute in Alabama, which claims Black Enterprise's publisher/editor, Earl G. Graves and Black Enterprise's Board of Advisors member, Dr. Andrew Brimmer as members of its Board of Directors, began a comprehensive study in the early 1970's to chart the direction of the Institute's progress for the decade.

"The study confirmed our traditional goals to provide training for new career opportunities, especially for the disadvantaged," says Dr. Luther Foster, president of the Institute. "We have a commitment to the future growth and strengthening of all our programs, including such professional areas as law, the sciences, business, nuclear engineering and veterinary medicine."

But the future growth of black colleges, in view of the present economic downturn, may well be in jeopardy, no matter what commitments have been made, as financially pressed institutions must somehow maintain the delicate balance between skyrocketing operating costs and realistic tuition levels. Perhaps the most significant increases the colleges face are faculty salaries, which must be kept competitive with the more affluent universities, and the high costs

of maintaining scientific and technical programs of study. Increases in these areas cannot be supported solely by tuition, especially at a school like Tuskegee where 85 per cent of the students are first-generation college enrollees from low-income families.

Financial woes notwithstanding, Dr. Foster expressed confidence in the future and described the past year as a "good one" for the Institute. An examination of Tuskegee's responses to today's challenges shows why its president can speak with assurance.

The challenge of providing an education for students from financially impoverished homes has been a long standing problem for the traditional black colleges, and their innovative responses to this problem have been key factors in their development. An example of this resourcefulness is re-

flected in the earliest days of Tuskegee's history.

Starting out as a training ground for elementary school teachers, the Institute was founded by Booker T. Washington with only a \$2,000 annual allocation from the state for teacher's salaries. Later, donations mainly from Northern whites added to the school's coffers. However, soon after the one-room school opened in July of 1881, the Institute faced its first crisis as enthusiastic students eager for a chance to learn, many from rural parts of the south, most of them without money for their upkeep, overflowed the one-room facility.

A practical man, Tuskegee's founder met this challenge head-on, using student labor for farming, brickmaking, and construction of buildings (some of which are still in use today) in exchange for room and board. Thus, one of the nation's first work-study programs was started.

Today, the innovative spirit of Booker T. Washington still prevails at Tuskegee. Reflecting an appearance of the "business" that it is, Tuskegee relies on a systematic management-by-objectives approach to operate the \$21 million-a-year business. Moreover, the

Institute has initiated a comprehensive planning and decision-making process, with a year-round planning cycle, and makes use of a wide spectrum of human resources which are aided by computer technology. The one-room school has grown into a spacious 1,500 acre complex consisting of 162 buildings, where more than 3,000 students from three-fourths of the nation's states and 15 foreign countries converge for the Tuskegee "experience."

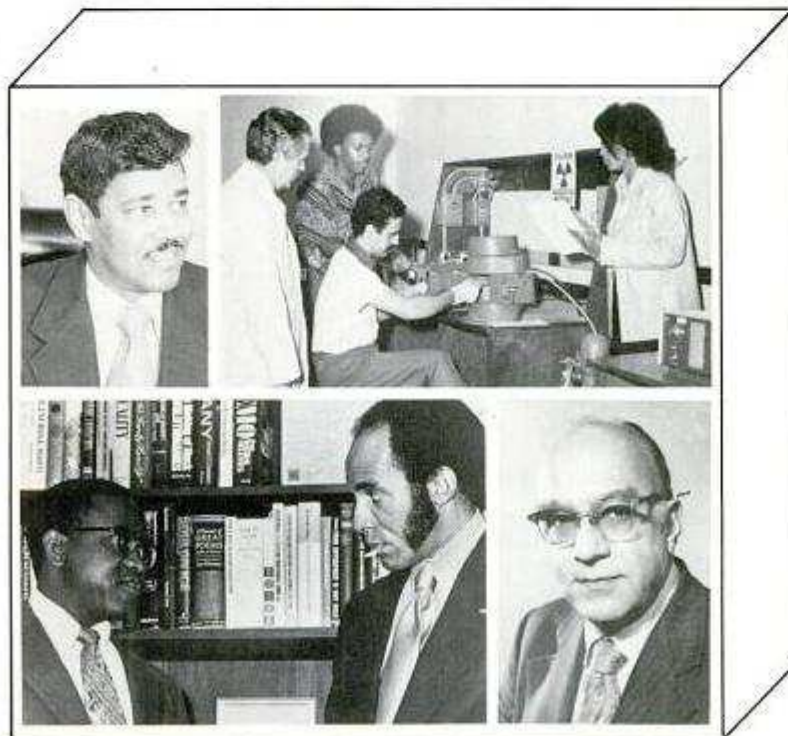
It is now a fully accredited institution offering degree-granting programs of study in a variety of undergraduate areas—the arts, sciences, **engineering** and nursing. The Institute also confers graduate degrees in such areas as architecture, environmental science and nuclear **engineering**.

The nuclear **engineering** program, which is the smallest degree-granting program at the Institute with three to four students enrolled each year, began in 1963 as one course. By 1968 the program offered three courses, and became a full-time program offering a master of science degree in 1971. The program is the only one of its kind in the state of Alabama at the master's degree level, and the only full-time program of its kind at a predominantly black college.

Part of the funds supporting the program come from the Atomic Energy Commission, which, for the past four years has provided traineeships, including funds for room, board and tuition for the students in the program. Highly technical equipment used in the program includes the AG Nuclear Reactor 201.

Tuskegee Institute is the only predominantly black college maintaining a strong, comprehensive program in agriculture, and the only private black college with a School of Veterinary medicine. Tuskegee officials point out with pride that over the past several years all of Tuskegee's veterinary graduates scored above average on the qualifying test administered by the U.S. Department of Agriculture to graduates of the nation's 17 accredited schools of veterinary medicine.

"We are expanding and renovating our present facilities for veterinary medicine," says Dr. Foster. "We have assistance from the Rockefeller Foundation and the federal government so that more students can enroll in the program. Last year we received more than 700 applications for the 45 places available in the first year veterinary medicine class." The program, which began



Far left top: Dr. Douglas Covington, Tuskegee Institute's vice-president for development. Left top: Students learning how to handle radio-active materials. Far left bottom: **BLACK ENTERPRISE** publisher/editor Earl G. Graves (right) with economist and **BLACK ENTERPRISE** board member Andrew Brimmer. Both men are on Tuskegee's board of directors. Left bottom: Dr. Luther Foster, president of the **Tuskegee Institute**.

in 1945, has a total student enrollment of 164. Eighty per cent of all black veterinarians in the country are graduates of the Tuskegee program, which was accredited by the Council on Education of the American Veterinary Medical Association in 1949.

In addition to its regular charge of educating students, the Institute, by tradition, provides services to the community. Students and faculty are engaged in an Adult Basic Education program, a self-help housing program, and programs of technical assistance to small businesses and agricultural cooperatives in the surrounding area. Additionally, the Institute's extension services have reached beyond the continental limits of the United States. In 1968, Tuskegee, in conjunction with the U.S. Agency for International Development and the government of Guyana, developed a unique course of study designed for beef cattle production and management in tropical countries.

Many of the extension programs undertaken are eligible for government grants or contracts and are coordinated by either Tuskegee's Human Resources Development Center (originally funded by the Kellogg Foundation) or the Carver Research Foundation of Tuskegee Institute.

The Carver Foundation, founded by the renowned scientist, Dr. George Washington Carver in 1940 with his personal savings of \$85,000, administers and coordinates the Institute's many research and service programs. In 1973-74, Tuskegee reported an income of \$8,711,296 from government grants and appropriations, sponsored research and public service programs. Contributing to the national prominence of the Institute, the Carver Foundation has become known as a center of significant research through the publication of its works and the leadership of its faculty in national, professional and scientific organizations.

Although the leadership of the traditional black colleges has instituted various curriculum and administrative changes to meet the needs of a changing society, decreasing enrollment and inadequate financial support still threaten their existence.

To meet the continuing need for financial assistance for its students, Tuskegee provides a variety of loan programs, scholarships, grants and cooperative work-study programs with in-

dustry. Last year 85 per cent of Tuskegee's students received over \$3.5 million in some form of financial aid. The funds came from contributions from various philanthropic sources, alumni, the United Negro College Fund (UNCF), government programs and industry.

Tuskegee's enrollment last year decreased 4.5 per cent to 3,171. Discouragingly, there were 2,719 students who were accepted but did not enroll. A study revealed that 65 per cent of those who did not attend indicated "insufficient financial assistance" as the reason. An analysis of the previous year's geographical origin of students revealed that over half of the students had come from the state of Alabama. Students from Alabama and the four neighboring states of Mississippi, Florida, Georgia and Tennessee made up 73 per cent of the enrollment. Only 11 per cent of Tuskegee's students came from the seven large northern states which have almost twice the black populations as the five southern states.

A similar survey of other black colleges affiliated with the UNCF showed that students from the seven heavily populated non-southern states (California, Illinois, Michigan, New Jersey, New York, Ohio and Pennsylvania) accounted for enrollments which ranged from six per cent at Benedict College to 35 per cent at Fisk University. These figures seem to suggest that the northern states may be a fertile recruiting ground to sustain enrollments. The north may also yield a number of second-generation college students whose families have greater financial capabilities.

While Tuskegee, like other predominantly black colleges, actively recruits and accepts white students, who may also be in a better financial position, only 1.5 per cent (almost equally divided between male and female) are enrolled. This low enrollment persists despite a study conducted by the Southern Regional Educational Board which concluded that many of the white students who entered with doubts soon found that their fears disappeared.

Increasing the financial capabilities of the 110 traditional black colleges presents a multi-faceted challenge to their leadership. One-third of these schools are public institutions and thus have the advantage of receiving governmental appropriations for part of their

support. All are making efforts to increase the revenues through alumni projects, research contracts, and special governmental programs.

Endowment income for the black colleges represents a small percentage of their operating budgets, and is miniscule when compared with the resources of white, private institutions of higher education. Of the black schools, Hampton Institute is reportedly the most affluent, followed by Atlanta University which has an endowment of \$12.8 million, and then Tuskegee, with \$10 million. By contrast, Princeton University has a \$388 million endowment, and Harvard University over \$1 billion in endowments.

While there is an increasing attraction for blacks to attend the state supported junior colleges and trade schools of Alabama, black students who do so are "missing something," says Felicia Robinson, a Tuskegee education major from Mobile, Ala. Robinson started her college training at the predominantly white University of Southern Alabama with the intention of becoming a nurse. Unhappy with the atmosphere there and her choice of nursing as an occupation, she decided to transfer. Robinson says she selected Tuskegee because of its unique reputation based on the contributions of Booker T. Washington and George Washington Carver. Now she finds her regular course requirements are augmented by a black cultural enrichment program—the missing ingredient at the University of Southern Alabama.

Dr. Douglas Covington, the Institute's vice president for development, says the Institute is embarking upon a broad-informational program to inform black America of the Tuskegee experience.

"Tuskegee's distinguished history of service and progress and the many unique features of its educational programs have earned it a reputation as one of the nation's leading institutions of higher education," says Dr. Covington.

"However," asserts the man responsible for the Institute's growth, "because Tuskegee has fewer resources than some of the larger universities, the range of offerings and size of student body must be limited accordingly. Yet, Tuskegee's staff is competent and dedicated, and the Institute's educational programs in the areas of research and community services remain second to none." □

EDUCATION

Hampton Institute Prexy, Dr. Roy D. Hudson, Resigns



Dr. Roy Hudson The new year brings mixed emotions to Hampton (Va.) Institute's academic community: hope for the future and regret at the recent announcement of the resignation of Dr. Roy D. Hudson, Hampton's 10th president.

The 45-year-old administrator asked in a letter to Hampton Board Chairman James J. Henderson that he be relieved of duties, effective June 30, 1976.

Hudson's letter explained that there were strains on his family and a danger of his "losing contact" as a scholar in his academic field, neuro-pharmacology.

"In considering the total sum and substance of my soon-to-be-six years of tenure at Hampton, I feel that I have reached the 'happy medium' of the wise advice of a former college president: 'Don't leave too soon, but don't stay too long,'" Hudson explained.

Since assuming leadership of Hampton Institute in 1970, Hudson has made several contributions to the college, including: promoting the institute's designation as a national historic landmark, the development of a five-year plan which effected complete reorganization of the faculty and campus community, and increas-

ing financial support by the school's Alumni Assn.

Rites Held For SMU's Weber C. Porter Jr.

Services were recently held in New Orleans for Weber C. Porter Jr., associate director of admissions at Southern Methodist University in Dallas.

Porter, 37, was accidentally shot to death in New Orleans while visiting his uncle. His uncle, Spellman Porter, 70, reportedly dropped from his wheelchair a gun which discharged, killing Porter.

Porter is the son of Weber Porter Sr., a news agent for the Johnson Publishing Co.

Books To Segregated Schools Held Illegal

The state Dept. of Education and local school boards in Louisiana have been ordered to take back books and educational materials which they supplied to private schools that have discriminated on the basis of race.

A special three-judge federal court, ruling on a suit filed by a group of Blacks whose children attend public schools in Louisiana, stated the laws which allowed the state to supply books, educational materials and school bus transportation to students attending private, racially segregated schools are unconstitutional. The court held that the state superintendent, the Dept. of Education and the defendant parish school boards "assisted" the separatist schools by furnishing their materials. The court said the segregated schools "serve as a haven to those leaving integrated public schools."

Tuskegee Institute established a major in Chemical Engineering in 1977.

William H. Harvey Named New President Of Hampton

Tuskegee Institute administrator, Dr. William R. Harvey, was named Hampton Institute's next president after a special meeting of the Board of Trustees, according to J. J. Henderson, chairman. Dr. Harvey, a 37-year-old vice president for administrative services at Tuskegee, will succeed President Carl M. Hill on July 1, 1978 as the 12th president of the 110-year-old college.

Board Chairman Henderson said, "We feel that Dr. Harvey, who possesses an outstanding set

of credentials, is an excellent choice to continue moving the college toward achieving its established goals." Dr. Harvey responded:

"I pray that I have the courage, wisdom and enlighten choices necessary to keep the fine programs at Hampton Institute moving forward."

JET April 6, 1978

Project Description	Company Name	Year
The American Express	IBM	1984
The Chicago Tribune	The International Language	1985
IBM	Microsoft, S.A., Inc., and	1986
IBM	IBM Corporation	1987
IBM	IBM	1988

Tuskegee Institute students numbered 3616 in 1977-78, representing a slight increase over the previous year, as we move steadily toward an optimum enrollment of 3800

Dr. S. Jeelani, recipient of the 1977-78 Faculty Achievement Award.

Dedicated in 1980

Foster assumed the presidency of **Tuskegee Institute** on 1 June 1953. His leadership came at a crucial period in the history of **Tuskegee Institute**. The era of philanthropy was being transformed, as reflected by the declining number of individual and organizational donors who had, since the Washington era, provided substantial support for Tuskegee's continued development. With his expertise in fiscal affairs and organizational skills, Foster was able to lead the school over many hurdles toward continuing growth and prominence. Under his leadership, many new funding strategies were devised. Academic instruction was concentrated in six areas: the college of arts and sciences and the schools of applied sciences, education, engineering, nursing, and veterinary medicine. All were fully accredited under Foster's administration. Community outreach was strengthened through the development and expansion of a human resource center, extension programs, and a residential Job Corps center. The Foster era also witnessed an increase in student **enrollment**, from 2,482 in 1967 to 3,736 in 1981. The teaching faculty was increased to 320 members, with a support staff of 989. Several new buildings were constructed in the latter years of his tenure. Foster retired on 1 August 1981.

Tuskegee Institute's endowment was \$14.9 million in 1981(or \$35,742,000 in 2010)

EDUCATION

Tuskegee Gets New Chief During Centennial Year



Benjamin Payton The announcement has come while the school is in the middle of its 100th birthday.

Payton will replace Luther Foster, who is stepping down after holding the institution's top spot for 28 years. Payton, 48, received his bachelor's degree from South Carolina State College and his doctorate from Yale University. He served as president of Benedict College in Columbia, S. C., before assuming the Ford position.

Centennial activities at the school founded by Booker T. Washington will continue through July. Dr. Payton, who takes office Aug. 1, will become the school's fifth president.

JET April 2, 1981

Dr. Benjamin F. Payton, a program officer for the Ford Foundation, has been named the new president of Tuskegee Institute.

California Court Ruling Halts Los Angeles Busing

Members of the Los Angeles school board have voted to bring a swift end to busing for desegregation purposes. The board got the go ahead following a ruling by the California Supreme Court that upheld an anti-busing amendment that was voted on in 1979.

The amendment, called Proposition 1, was drafted to make California law come into line with the U. S. Supreme Court ruling that busing should be used only when it could be shown that a school district purposely maintained segregated schools.

\$18,000 Payment For Expelled White Girl

An out-of-court settlement has been reached in the case of a White girl who was expelled from a religious school in Virginia for socializing with a Black male student. The girl's family had requested \$70,000 in damages from the school's principal, Aleck Bledsoe, but settled for \$18,000.

The principal had maintained that because the school was private it had a right "to expel students engaged in interracial dating." The case gained national attention because Bledsoe said his action was done for religious reasons (JET, Sept. 6, 1979). However, the 4th U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals in Richmond said that Bledsoe's decision was based on his personal beliefs, not religious prin-

✱ **C. J. McLin**, state representative (D., Dayton, Ohio), has been **appointed** temporary **chairman** of the state Democratic Party Convention.

✱ **Kurt E. Jones**, 16, an eleventh grader at Jamaica High School in Irving, Texas and vice-chief of St. Albans Order of the Arrow Chapter of Boy Scouts of America, is the recipient of a \$1,000 post-high school scholarship in the Boy Scouts of America's Youth Leadership in America contest.

✱ **Dr. Andrew F. Brimmer**, president of **Brimmer and Co.** in Washington, D.C., has been elected **chairman** of the board of trustees at **Tuskegee Institute** in **Tuskegee, Ala.**

✱ **Dr. Marjorie Stewart Joyner**, founder of the United Beauty School Owners and Teachers Assn., was honored recently at Bethune-Cookman College in Daytona Beach, Fla. with the dedication of the new women's dormitory in her name.

JET Nov 15, 1982

Hampton University

Hampton University, founded in 1868, initiated **its first** program in engineering in 1982, offering a degree in electrical engineering. The chemical engineering program followed in 1985. Hampton's department of engineering received accreditation of **its** electrical and chemical engineering programs in August 1992. Enrollment has risen in recent years to approximately 80 chemical engineering students and 150 electrical engineering students.



In Tuskegee, Ala., a memorial to the Confederacy still stands (above) in the town square of a city now predominantly Black and under the leadership of a Black mayor, Johnny Ford, shown (right) with his wife Frances and two of their three children, Christopher and Tiffany. They also have a son, John-John. The Fords were married in 1970, two years before Ford's election as mayor of historic Tuskegee. Their interracial marriage caused "some critical stares" at first, Mrs. Ford says.

TUSKEGEE:

After wresting political power, Black leadership now faces tough task of economic development

BY CHRIS BENSON

NO doubt about it. This is the year for "Tuskegee," predicts Johnny Ford, expressing the kind of hope and pride so common in historic Tuskegee, Ala.—the city where Ford is going into his tenth year as the first-ever Black mayor. Listening to him helps an outsider understand just what it is that makes Tuskegeens so proud. Everything. The culture, the warmth, the "Good Morning" personality of the place. The azaleas, dogwoods, magnolias in full spring bloom. The dripping sweet sugar cane sold on the town square later in the year. The native-son singing Commodores who still live in Tuskegee. People are right proud of them, too.

There is the history, the international contributions of Tuskegee Institute, the legacy of Booker T. Washington and George Washington Carver and the sort of "up from slavery" rise of Black Tuskegeens to political power. The progress brought on by ten years of that political power is another great source of pride.

There have been challenges to local Black politicians—relative newcomers to the arena who still are learning the game. And whether this really is the year for the 94 percent Black city will depend in large part on the kind of progress made toward meeting a most serious challenge—economic development. There are differing views on just how to go about meeting that one and on how successful the effort will prove to be.

Right now Tuskegeens want to show off a bit. That's at least part of the reason, as the mayor says, this could be a good year for the city of 12,716. There are big plans under way to attract some of the profitable Alabama tourism trade. Already, Tuskegee Institute has been designated as a



City of History and Hope

National Historic Site. Renovation has been completed on Booker T. Washington's home, the Carver Museum and Grey Columns, the antebellum mansion built by slave labor in 1857 which served as the model for the mythical Tara in the movie *Gone With The Wind*. Other historic sites soon will be dusted off as well.

The tourism campaign is the result of a comprehensive plan. In **Tuskegee**, there seems to be a comprehensive plan for just about everything. Ten years ago, there was another federally funded, neighborhood-by-neighborhood plan to develop the entire city. Things have been going according to plan ever since. It's not the gleaming glass and steel type of development you might expect to see in larger cities. "A lot of the things we've gotten have gone in the ground, so people don't see them," explains Mayor Ford, a man with such a passion for developing his city that he keeps a handful of shovels in a corner of his office—always ready to break new ground. Millions of dollars have been pumped into sewage treatment, water filtration and electric power. Streets have been paved and sidewalks, lighting and drainage have been provided for deprived areas—the kinds of improvements that seem unimpressive only to people who have never had to do without them. There also have been social improvements. There has been a dramatic increase in public housing units—from 100 in 1972 to 600 today. There has been an increase in senior citizens housing, including the impressive Sojourner Truth Apartments, providing seniors with a healthy and affordable way of life. **Tuskegee** also has plugged into innovative federal programs. It is the only Alabama city participating in the Turn-Key-Three Housing program, which provides poor families the opportunity to buy newly constructed housing for only \$200 down. The city also helped to get \$300,000 in funding for a new county public health facility—formerly housed in a condemned building. In all, some \$50 million in federal money has come into town over the past ten years, in many cases matched by local funds. Another source of pride is the city's current "Triple A" bond rating—up several notches from the former revenue-draining "B".



Tuskegee Institute has always been closely identified with the City of **Tuskegee**. It is a major employer and educational-cultural center in the area. Above, a memorial to the Institute's founder, Booker T. Washington, stands on the campus. At left, the George Washington Carver Museum (named for one of the Institute's most distinguished professors and scientists) is one of several National Historic Sites in the city.



Among top leaders working for progress in **Tuskegee** and Macon County are (from left) Dr. Benjamin F. Payton, president of **Tuskegee** Institute (with some 3,500 students and 325 teachers); Dr. Reginald Green, Macon County superintendent of public schools (about 5,000 students), and Macon County District Judge Aubrey Ford Jr., who says he tries to "bring some sensitivity to the bench" while balancing "prisoners' rights and the rights of this community."

TUSKEGEE Continued

Much of the progress locally has been due to the fact that Blacks, after generations of denial and exclusion, have strengthened their grip on political power in **Tuskegee** and surrounding Macon County, which is 84 percent Black. Blacks, after generations of denial and exclusion, have strengthened their grip on political power in **Tuskegee** and surrounding Macon County, which is 84 percent Black. Blacks now hold four of the five City Council seats, and all of the five county commissioners are Black. The state representative is Black. The school board members, the district judge, court clerk and county sheriff are Black. These officials have influenced appointments and hiring practices. There also is an aggressive affirmative action plan requiring 25 percent minority contracting. As a result, the city has helped build and strengthen a number of local Black businesses, and has taken the lead in assuring Black participation in the few national firms which have moved into town. The Holiday Inn is Black-owned. The new Burger King and Kentucky Fried Chicken franchises have Black managers.

If these are sources of pride in the community, it is because, in a way, they reflect the **Tuskegee** tradition of making it against all odds; they are signs of achievement for a Black majority population which has had to suffer years of racist oppression and systematic exclusion. There was a time, some folks recall, when, on payday, the state troopers would set up roadblocks and stop every Black driver. Charges often were fabricated. Minor violations brought major penalties. Many people lost money. Some even lost their land. "This was a horrible place to live. A Black man had no rights in Macon County in those days," recalls County Commissioner Otis Pinkard, 60, whose continued

protest became such a source of agitation to local authorities that he is willing to "bet I've had more .38s, .45s and .357 Magnums pointed at my head than any man in America."

thorities that he is willing to "bet I've had more .38s, .45s and .357 Magnums pointed at my head than any man in America."

As bad as the harrassment Blacks suffered was their total exclusion from just about everything in town. Barbed wire stretched around the city park as a sort of "Whites Only" sign. Alligators were even used once to keep Black swimmers out of Lake **Tuskegee**. The alligators didn't last very long. It's said that some teen-agers killed them with axes. Other barriers were more formidable, thus making the local civil rights movement even more determined. On the front lines for years was the **Tuskegee** Civic Assn. and Dr. C. G. Gomillion, head of sociology at the Institute. When Dr. Gomillion and other **Tuskegee** Institute faculty members persisted in trying to register to vote and encouraging other Blacks in town to do so, the White establishment responded with characteristic style. Lawmakers gerrymandered the Institute and just about every Black **Tuskegee**an right off the city map, turning a perfectly square city into what civil rights attorney Fred Gray called in his U.S. Supreme Court arguments a "28-sided sea dragon." *Gomillion v. Lightfoote* (Phil M. Lightfoote was the White mayor at the time) was settled in the Supreme Court in 1960. "The city limits, the boundaries were reestablished and we then had the beginning of Blacks elected to the City Council," notes Atty. Gray, a native of nearby Montgomery, where he handled much of the early legal work for Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. *Gomillion v. Lightfoote* had pro-



Meeting in the law offices of Atty. Fred Gray (2nd from r.), Macon County Commissioners discuss the selection of a new chairman. At table are (l. to r.) Commissioner Lee Ivory, Commissioner Robert Knight, Commissioner Otis Pinkard, Atty. Gray, commission counsel, and Commissioner L. M. Randolph.

Continued on Page 56



Chief Luther Curry, who heads the Tuskegee Fire Department, stands beside the city's new \$75,000 fire truck which is a source of pride for the 23-man department.



Law enforcement in Tuskegee and Macon County is under Sheriff Lucius Amerson, whose election 16 years ago marked the first real challenge to White dominance of the area, and Tuskegee Police Chief Joseph B. Walker, below, checking a report with Sgt. Gwethalyn Segova.



TUSKEGEE *Continued*

found national impact on the civil rights struggle, laying the groundwork for the one-man one-vote concept that led to the signing of the 1965 Voting Rights Act.

THROUGHOUT the long, difficult forward move of Blacks in **Tuskegee**, the Institute has provided much of the intellectual and physical resources for the struggle, including the bulk of the community's Black middle class establishment. Founded in 1881 by Booker T. Washington to train "colored teachers," **Tuskegee** Institute has made substantial contributions to Blacks throughout the country. For example, following World War I, Dr. Robert Moton, president of the Institute at that time, appealed to the federal government and donated Institute land for the establishment of a Veteran's Administration **Hospital** to care for Black veterans who could not find treatment anywhere in the segregated South. Today, with an annual budget of \$35 million and nearly 900 beds, the fully integrated facility ranks among the largest VA hospitals in the nation. With its nearly 1,500-person payroll, it is the largest employer in the area.

The Institute also provided Moton Field as training grounds for Black pilots in World War II. The late Air Force Gen. Daniel (Chappie) James, a **Tuskegee** Institute graduate and the only Black to reach four-star rank, made his practice landings there. The John A. Andrews Community **Hospital** also is part of the **Tuskegee** Institute tradition of public service. It began as the only **hospital** for miles around where Blacks could find medical care. Today it serves the entire community. The first farm extension programs came out of **Tuskegee** Institute when Dr. George Washington Carver put aside his laboratory research on vegetable crops and took a wagon into the fields to teach farmers about crop rotation and fertilizer and a host of cost-cutting and crop-producing techniques. The Carver legacy continues today through the Carver Research Foundation, which coordinates all research on campus, ranging from biochemical research in genetics to environmental stress on crops.

The sprawling Institute campus, with 3,500 students, also boasts the oldest Black nursing school in the country, an impressive school of veterinary medicine, which has trained 90 percent of all current Black veterinarians and a school of engineering which turns out 25 percent of the nation's Black engineers. The newly installed president, Dr. Benjamin F. Payton, wants to develop even more programs, including a school of agribusiness and public affairs, and, for new technology, the Gen. Daniel (Chappie) James Center for Aerospace Science. The Institute also will continue to be a force in helping to meet local challenges under the leadership of Dr. Payton, a former program officer at the Ford Foundation. "We are in this ball game together," he says. "We simply cannot develop as a whole-some people in this society unless we can find new ways for all our institutions to work together."

There are serious local challenges to be addressed. So far as per capita income is concerned, the latest available data show Macon County ranked 2,933 of the 3,100 counties surveyed in 1977. Not a lot has changed since then. The county started off this year with a 12 percent unemployment rate, topping the national rate of 8.5 percent at that time. It wasn't so bad, however, when compared with the rest of Alabama which averaged nearly 15 percent for the month of January. Among the employed, there are equal numbers of professionals and service workers in the



Blacks now control virtually all political power in **Tuskegee**, a city dominated by Whites for many years. At a meeting (left) of the City Council are (l. to r.) Councilmen Louis Maxwell, William Peterson, R. L. Ivey Jr. and Frank Bentley. The Council's only White member, L. M. Gregg, was absent.



Noted Tuskegee professionals include (left to right) Dr. David A. Tull, director of the Veteran's Administration Hospital in the city; Richard Harvey, managing officer of **Tuskegee** Federal Savings and Loan, founded in 1894 by professors at **Tuskegee** Institute, and J. J. Johnson, first Black publisher of the 100-year-old **Tuskegee** News.



Economic progress in **Tuskegee** can be seen in part by success of persons such as Linda Marable (above), owner of the city's Holiday Inn. At right is Major Holland, an architect who has handled most of the city's new building design projects.



TUSKEGEE *Continued*

county, with about 19 percent of the labor force falling in either category.

There just aren't enough jobs provided by the 182 **Tuskegee** businesses which in 1981 did a total of around \$25 million worth of business, according to the Alabama Dept. of Revenue. Estimates show Blacks owning roughly 70 percent of local businesses, but the major retailers and the only two banks in town are White-owned. The **Tuskegee** Federal Savings and Loan, founded by professors from the Institute in 1894, is Black-owned.

Not surprisingly, and not unlike many areas in the state, there is an intense and continuing drive to attract labor-intensive industry to **Tuskegee**. **Tuskegee** boosters readily point to the local assets which include a ready labor force, the stable institutions, research facilities of the Institute, the location (right off I-85, within 45 minutes of Montgomery and a two-hour drive to Atlanta), the rail access and vast timber resources. There also is a new industrial park ready to be occupied. "And besides, we want industry so bad we're willing to offer so much," notes Robert L. Davis, 27, vice president of the Alabama Exchange Bank and president of the local Chamber of Commerce. For the most part, **Tuskegee**'s eagerness has been met with disappointment. The most recent has been the failure of Wallace and Wallace Oil Co. to proceed with a \$500 million refinery which was expected to generate thousands of jobs and a boon in spin-off businesses for **Tuskegee**. Complex legal problems have all but halted progress for several years. While Mayor Ford is still optimistic, there is a growing feeling in **Tuskegee** that, except for a proposed poultry plant which may

Newsman Mal Goode Is Lauded By Coppin State



Mal Goode

respondent Mal Goode.

Percy Sutton, chairman of the New York's Inner City Broadcasting, was keynote speaker at the recent tribute benefit dinner honoring Goode and launching the scholarship fund campaign. The college has already established a two-week "Mal Goode Media Workshop" summer program for minority high school students interested in journalism.

Ex-Con Is Starting Over In Law School

Roderick Owens, of Apoka, Fla., has not followed the traditional path to law school. Owens, 27, spent nearly four years in prison for armed robbery charges, but this fall he will begin law school at one of the top universities in the country, New York University.

While maintaining that his conviction was a case of mistaken identity, Owens began his legal career by working on his appeal in prison. Although his appeal failed, he won the respect of prison officials for his dedication and study.

When he was paroled in 1981,

Owens had earned his associate of arts degree from Brevard Community College. Earlier this summer, he graduated from the State Univ. of New York at Stony Brook.

Hampton Establishes A New University Status

The Hampton Institute Board of Trustees recently established Hampton University as the umbrella structure for the 116-year-old institution. The new University structure will now include Hampton Institute as the undergraduate College, a Hampton Graduate College and a College of Continuing Education.

Auburn Univ. Starts To Entice Black Students

Auburn University in Alabama is making an effort to attract more Black students by offering scholarships and recruiting Black high school students.

Officials state that Blacks only make up three percent of the 18,500 students, which is the main reason Auburn and other state supported schools are in the middle of a desegregation suit.

This year, Auburn is offering 19 Presidential Opportunity Scholarships to academically talented Black students. The school also sent out mailings to over 2,000 Blacks who did well on the American College Test (ACT).

As a result of their efforts, more than 200 Blacks have been accepted this year, almost doubling the Black undergraduate population, which currently numbers 372.

Auburn University

(Fall Enrollment 2010)

African American 1,978

Total Enrollment 25,078

(Fall Enrollment 2000)

African American 1,493

Total Enrollment 21,860

(Fall Enrollment 1990)

African American 847

Total Enrollment 21,537

(Fall Enrollment 1980)

African American 484

Total Enrollment 18,603

(Fall Enrollment 1976)

African American 390

Total Enrollment 17,523

University of Alabama

(Fall Enrollment 2010)

African American 3,761

Total Enrollment 30,232

(Fall Enrollment 2000)

African American 2,222 (undergraduate)

Total Enrollment 19,318

Tuskegee's Official Name Changed To University



Benjamin Payton



George Bush

It wasn't until he accompanied Vice President George Bush on a tour of seven African countries three years ago that Tuskegee Institute President Benjamin F. Payton discovered the school was suffering from an identity crisis.

During the trip, Payton said, "I found people really don't know what type of institution Tuskegee is. Foreigners frequently asked Bush why he chose an official of what they thought was a community college as one of his key advisors." Payton added, "Vice President Bush was constantly having to explain. He soon got tired of that and began introducing me as the president of Tuskegee University."

The institution, founded 104 years ago by Booker T. Washington to educate Blacks, has 3,700 students and operates on a budget of \$45 million. It faced the possibility of losing students because "people are often confused as to whether Tuskegee is a two-year college, an undergraduate institution or a trade school," he said. Payton concluded, "We're more than any of those and the board (of trustees) decided to make our

JET July 29, 1985

name consistent with our program."

Univ. Of Miss. To Hold Richard Wright Seminar

The National Endowment for the Humanities has awarded up to \$14,500 to help fund an international symposium at the University of



Richard Wright

Mississippi on Richard Wright; the Mississippi born author of *Native Son* and *Black Boy*.

The purpose of the symposium which will be held in November, is to focus attention on Wright's literary contributions and define his relationship to American, Afro-American and world literature, according to Dr. Maryemma Graham, coordinator of the affair.

Keynote speaker will be Margaret Walker Alexander, author of *Jubilee*.

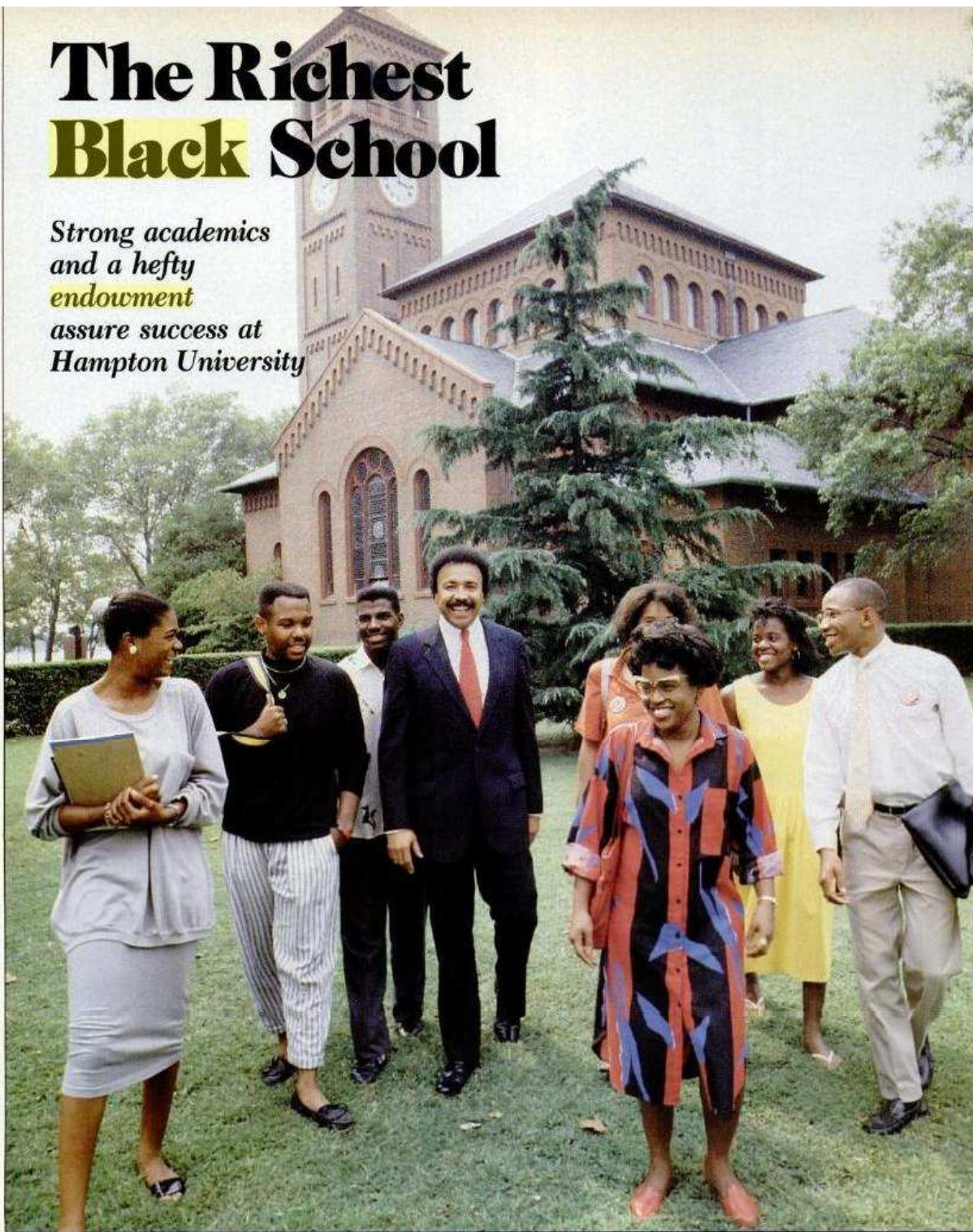
Supreme Court Rules Out Aid To Parochial Schools

Ending more than a decade of efforts by some church groups to obtain public funds for non-public education, the U.S. Supreme Court recently ruled that public aid to parochial schools is a violation of the First Amendment of the Constitution.

The 5-4 decision also represented a defeat for the Reagan administration which had backed such funding on the basis that religious schools ease the burden of educating youngsters in public schools.

The Richest Black School

*Strong academics
and a hefty
endowment
assure success at
Hampton University*



By Douglas C. Lyons

THE call came an hour and a half before quitting time. Hampton University President William Harvey's appointment at the Pentagon had been set for the following day, and he

needed to have a proposal for a Department of Defense grant from the nursing school on his desk the first thing that morning.

The request seemed almost routine to Elnora Daniel, the dean of the nursing school. By 5:30 that afternoon, she had gathered several members of her

faculty, and the group proceeded to work through the night to complete the \$2 million grant application. "He wanted it at 9 a.m.," Ms. Daniel recalls. "We finished it at 8:47. At 9:15, I went home."

In recent years, Hampton has given new meaning to the game of grants-

ENDOWMENTS OF THE TOP TEN WHITE INSTITUTIONS

Institutions	Endowment Funds
1) Harvard University Cambridge, Mass.	\$3,345,010,000
2) University of Texas System	\$2,530,730,000
3) Princeton University Princeton, N.J.	\$1,934,010,000
4) Yale University New Haven, Conn.	\$1,739,460,000
5) Stanford University Palo Alto, Calif.	\$1,371,870,000
6) Columbia University New York, N.Y.	\$1,266,640,000
7) Texas A&M University System	\$1,110,440,000
8) Massachusetts Institute of Technology Cambridge, Mass.	\$971,346,000
9) Washington University St. Louis, Mo.	\$958,461,000
10) University of Chicago Chicago, Ill.	\$802,500,000

NOTE: The figures, based upon the National Association of College and University Business Officers survey reflect the endowments for the 1985-86 school year. The endowments of all schools have increased since that time.

ENDOWMENTS OF THE TOP TEN PREDOMINANTLY BLACK INSTITUTIONS

Institutions	Endowment Funds
1) Hampton University Hampton, Va.	\$76,572,000
2) Spelman College Atlanta, Ga.	\$42,605,000
3) Howard University Washington, D.C.	\$41,000,000
4) Tuskegee University Tuskegee, Ala.	\$29,775,169
5) Dillard University New Orleans, La.	\$14,949,226
6) Morehouse College Atlanta, Ga.	\$13,620,408
7) Jarvis Christian College Hawkins, Texas	\$13,314,000
8) Benedict College Columbia, S.C.	\$13,260,000
9) Atlanta University Atlanta, Ga.	\$12,632,094
10) St. Augustine's College Raleigh, N.C.	\$11,457,028

NOTE: The figures, provided by the United Negro College Fund, NACUBO, and individual schools reflect the endowment funds for the 1985-86 school year. All endowments have grown since that time, with Hampton's endowment expanding to \$84 million.

RICHEST SCHOOL *Continued*

manship. Long known for its academic excellence and its sizeable endowment, Hampton now has developed a team of managers and a fund-raising program that almost assures the university's distinction of being the nation's richest Black institution of higher learning.

According to a 1986 survey of college endowments by the National Association of College and University Business Officers, Hampton University ranks 93rd among the nation's top colleges and universities with an endowment of \$76.5 million. The endowment for 1987 was a whopping \$84 million. The survey found that Hampton's endowment is more than 1½ times the amount of such schools as Auburn University in Auburn, Ala., and the University of Maryland in College Park, Md., and is almost twice the size of the endowments of Indiana University in Bloomington, Ind., and Temple University in Philadelphia. Harvard University in Cambridge, Mass. has the largest endowment of \$3.3 billion, the survey showed.

"It's typical that Black institutions are perceived differently [from White institutions]," says Laron J. Clark Jr., Hampton's vice president for development. "But, I think we're at a point

where Hampton is perceived as an institution of quality."

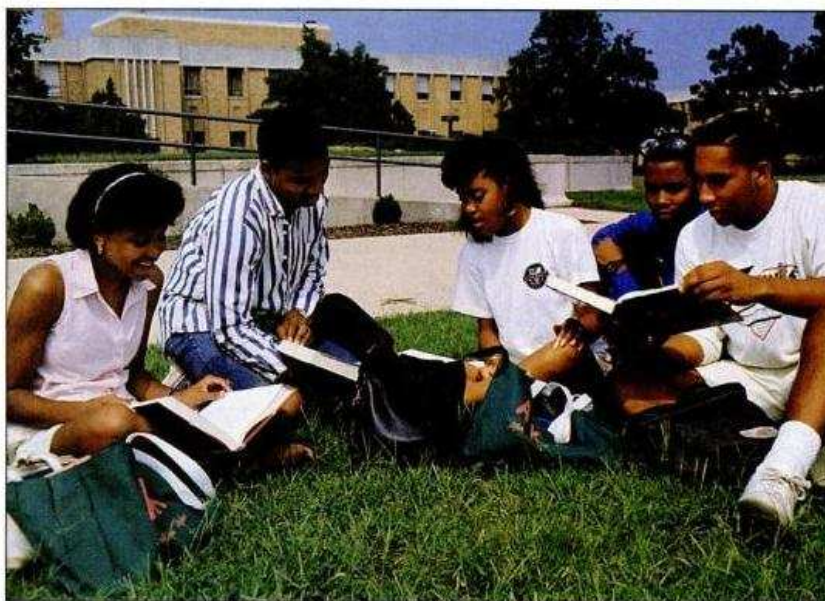
Signs of academic prosperity abound on the university's campus, which is nestled on 204 acres of land dotted with azaleas, magnolia and oak trees along the Hampton River in Hampton, Va. Once known as Hamp-

ton Institute, the four-year private college became a university in 1984 when the board of directors approved the change because of the school's growing number of postgraduate programs.

Innovative programs are sprinkled among the school's curriculum, and the university offers bachelor's degrees in 47 areas of studies and master's degrees in 16 others. Hampton, for example, is one of only five schools nationwide to offer a degree in airway sciences, an interdisciplinary study of aviation, business management and computer science courses. Hampton's Fire Science Program, under the College of Continuing Education, is one of seven such programs in the United States. The university's Marine and Environmental Science program is unique among Black institutions and includes a research vessel capable of conducting classes and marine experiments on Chesapeake Bay.

Hampton holds high academic standards for its faculty. The school encourages its 210 professors to conduct research projects in their fields and to publish their works. Almost half of the faculty now hold doctorates. "If you're going to be a university, you've got to do the things that universities do and do well," says Gerald Foster, dean of Hampton's School of Arts and Letters. "There's a difference between being a small undergraduate teaching college and a modest-sized university."

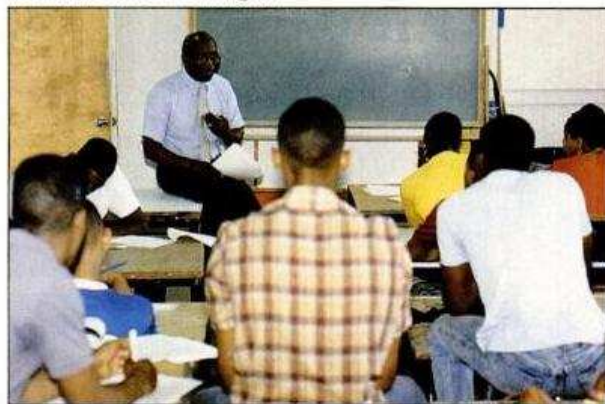
The student enrollment has also grown in recent years. In 1978, the school had 2,700 students. Admission officials put the current student enroll-



A scenic campus offers beautiful setting for students. The competition to enter Hampton has become fierce as 6,000 applicants vied for 800 slots in this year's freshman class.



Students in the Marine Science Program (left) conduct aquatic experiments. Below, John Spencer welcomes students to his architecture class. During a quiet moment, students meet at the statue of the school's most famous alumnus, Booker T. Washington.



RICHEST SCHOOL *Continued*

mal and Agricultural Institute to educate former slaves. Armstrong scoured the country to raise money, and most of the school's early endowment was literally "sung up" through Negro Spirituals as Armstrong took his Hampton student singers on national tours. By 1874, the student choirs had raised \$374,000, school officials say.

Raising money for Hampton today is

an orchestrated effort involving Harvey, the school's board of directors, the development office, the deans and faculty, and a network of Hampton alumni. Meticulous preparation goes into each visit to a business, foundation or government agency by Harvey, who says he spends 60 percent of his time travelling and seeking support for Hampton University. By the time he makes his pitch, Harvey knows virtually every possible connection between the potential donor and Hampton, its staff and its programs.

Harvey receives help from the school's board of directors, a roster of social and business notables including Benjamin Hooks, the executive director of the NAACP; Samuel R. Pierce Jr., secretary of the department of housing and urban development; John T. Dorrance Jr., chairman of the Campbell Soup Co.; actress Elizabeth Taylor; and Randall Robinson, executive director of TransAfrica, a lobbying group against apartheid.

Hampton is also bolstered by 110 national alumni organizations whose contributions exceed the national \$87 per-capita average by \$20 says Clark of the school's development office. Alumni contributions helped the school exceed its planned 1982 drive to raise \$30 million in five years by actually raising \$46 million in three years, school officials say. "A place like Hampton means too much," Harvey says when asked about the heavy emphasis on fund-raising. "It means too much not only for education, but for Black folk. To have a model of success means more than any complaints."

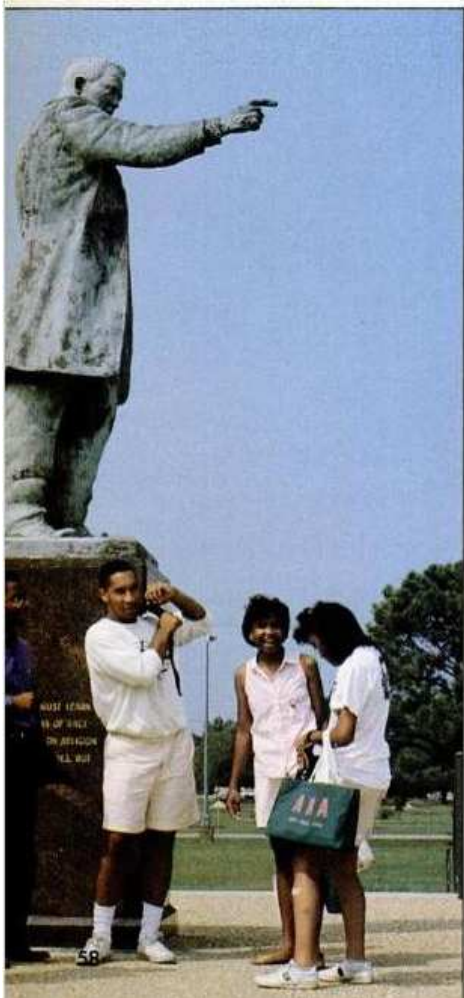
paid off. The university's School of Nursing, for example, raises over \$1.5 million of its \$3 million annual budget from corporate, foundation and gov-

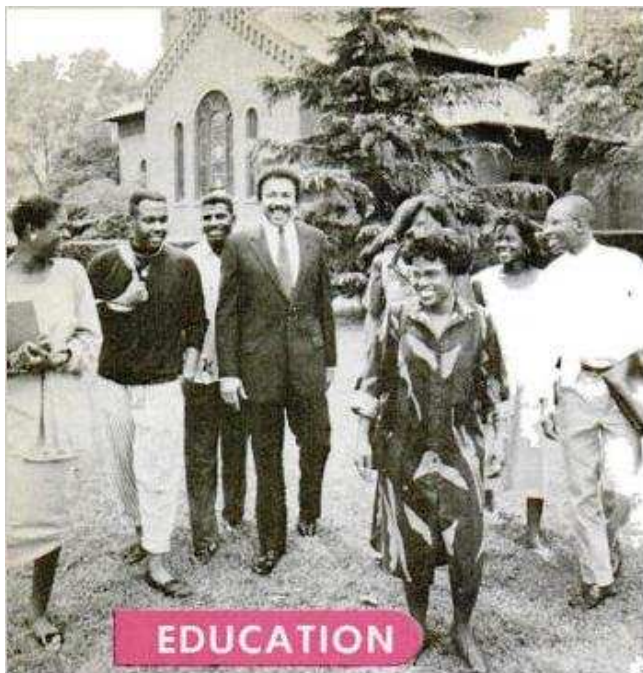
ernment grants.

Other signs of grantsmanship include the FAA's \$2.5 million grant for the Airway Science program, the \$3.2 million grant from the Olin Foundation, which is paying for the construction of the university's new Engineering Center and a \$41,000 seed grant from the Rockefeller Foundation to develop Hampton's Black Family Institute for social research.

The quest for funds has taken President Harvey into deep political waters, and he maintains good relations with politicians from both the Democrat and Republican parties. "Hampton is like Harvard [University] in this regard," Harvey says. "Like Harvard's president, I was in and out of the [former President Jimmy] Carter White House. I'm in and out of the Reagan White House and I'll be in and out of the next White House."

Although signs of growth are everywhere, Harvey says Hampton will remain a modest-sized university with a student enrollment not exceeding 5,000. "We could have gone to 25,000," says Harvey in a matter-of-fact tone. "That's a fact, if we had the space, which we don't or the desire, which we don't." Within the next five years, Harvey hopes to raise more money to improve academic programs and cope with its growing student population. A second major drive to raise between \$50 million to possibly \$100 million is being considered, administration officials say, to renovate and expand existing dormitories, build a new library and improve academic courses. "I want money to support Hampton, its program and its people because Hampton is good," Harvey says in summarizing his fund-raising philosophy. "Hampton has a lot to offer."





William Harvey chats with students on Hampton's campus.

Hampton's \$84 Million Endowment Makes It The Richest Black School

The nation's richest Black college is Hampton University with a 1987 endowment of \$84 million, reports the December EBONY.

A strong push in the ability to secure grants, loyal financial support from alumni and faculty, plus special strategy from President William Harvey, cause him to state, "It's not magic that we jumped from \$29 million to \$84 million. We have a quality product and we worked hard at it. People believed in us, and as a result they invested in us."

Others in the top five of Black Colleges are Spelman College, Howard University, Tuskegee University and Dillard University.

Harvard University leads the list of richest White colleges with 1986 endowment funds of over \$3.3 billion.

N.Y. Times Gives \$100,000 For Minority Scholarships

The minority scholarship program at the University of Florida's College of Journalism and Communications in Gainesville was recently awarded \$100,000 for scholarships and academic enhancement from the New York Times Company Foundation.

As of spring 1987, only nine Blacks were enrolled in journalism at the school, according to Dean Ralph Lowenstein, who explained more students prefer to major in broadcasting and public relations. College officials are optimistic the funds will boost the number of students enrolled in the program.

Dr. John Henderson Named New Wilberforce U. Prexy

Dr. John L. Henderson, the vice president for institutional development at Cincinnati Technical College, has been named the 17th president of Wilberforce (Ohio) University.



John L. Henderson
17th president of Wilberforce (Ohio) University.

He will succeed Dr. Yvonne Walker-Taylor who is retiring from the presidency January 3, 1988. The president elect has been a senior administrator at Cincinnati Technical College since 1983. Henderson is a graduate of Hampton Institute (University) in Virginia and holds both master's and doctorate degrees from the University of Cincinnati.

Gen. James Space Center Targeted For Tuskegee With \$9 Million U.S. Boost



Chappie James

Center for
**Aerospace Science and Health
Education**" on the **Tuskegee** In-
stitute campus in Alabama.

In the Senate, S.C. Sen. Ernest F. Hollings, a Democrat, won approval of the body's appropriation committee for a \$9 million amendment to begin construction of the center named for the nation's first and only Black four-star Air Force general.

Sen. Hollings said Tuskegee's location and facilities provide uniquely favorable conditions for an **aerospace** program since the school has its own airfield and is located near Maxwell Air Force Base. Also situated in a low income area, the center will emphasize disease prevention and **health** maintenance, and will train professionals.

A last minute drive on Capitol Hill has insured the establishment of a "General Daniel 'Chappie' James

ARMED FORCES

In the House, Reps. William Natcher (D., Ky.) and Louis Stokes (D., Ohio) prodded passage of a similar amendment for the center, which also will serve as a repository for papers and memorabilia relating to the late Gen. James who died in 1978.

Tuskegee Institute officials already are engaged in a campaign to raise an additional \$3 million from private contributions.

JET Oct 25, 1982

Thrasher Hall

Completely remodeled for expansion in 1983, from three to four floors, the building was converted to an office building to house the Department of Curriculum and Instruction, which is now housed in the Bioethics building.

EDUCATION

Tuskegee Gets \$9 Million For James Aerospace Center

The U.S. Dept. of Education recently awarded a \$9 million grant to Tuskegee Institute in Tuskegee, Ala., for the construction of the General Daniel "Chappie" James Center for Aerospace Science and Health Education.

Tuskegee President Benjamin Payton accepted the grant from President Reagan at a White House ceremony attended by many dignitaries including James' widow, Mrs. Dorothy James.

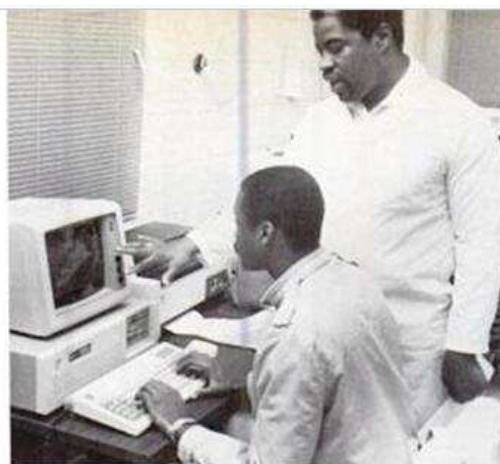
General James was a graduate of Tuskegee and the first Black four-star general.

JET Feb 27, 1984

Milbank Hall

Renovate and upgrade Milbank Hall for research

Upgrade the Vocation Building as an Extension Activity Center



At the construction site for Tuskegee's **aerospace** center (above, left), President Benjamin F. Payton accepts a pledge fulfillment from General Dynamics President Oliver C. Boileau. Above right, engineering Prof. John Foster supervises engineering graduate student Donald Lee at the video terminal. At left, James H. Dozier Jr., is a senior chemical engineering major and pilot.

ENGINEERING SCHOOLS *Continued*
of our engineering students has increased. We look at the SAT and grade-point average in high school." In 1974 there were 340 undergraduates and 10 graduate students; today there are 1,000 undergraduates and 140 graduate students. North Carolina A&T is one of five universities participating in the Microelectronics Center of North Carolina.

Tuskegee University

Long a forerunner in the technological education of Blacks, **Tuskegee** Univer-

sity in Alabama continues in this role with an **aerospace** engineering degree program and a proposed \$16 million center to go along with it. The Gen. Daniel (Chappie) James **Aerospace Science and Health Education Center** will have classrooms and offices, as well as a convertible gymnasium/auditorium that will seat 6,000—nearly twice Tuskegee's enrollment. The targeted time for opening is 1987, the year the first **aerospace** engineering class will graduate. Meanwhile, traditional programs remain strong. Of the 890 students enrolled in engineering,

354 are in the electrical program, 159 are in the mechanical program, 75 are in the chemical program and 59 are undeclared. Ninety percent of the faculty have terminal degrees. An architecture/construction program, part of the School of Engineering and Architecture, offers a four-year non-professional degree and a six-year professional degree. For architecture, an SAT score of 800 (or equivalent ACT score) qualifies an applicant for unconditional admission; conditional admission is granted when the score is between 650 and 800.

Prairie View A&M University of Texas

Prairie View A&M University for years has held the distinction of producing more Black engineers than any other U.S. college. More than 900 students are enrolled in the College of Engineering degree programs of architecture, chemical engineering, civil engineering, electrical engineering and mechanical engineering. The latter three are accredited by ABET. The College also offers a master of **science** in engineering degree. The Engineering Center has 28 laboratories and seven design studios. To qualify for admission, students must have one of the following: rank in the upper 25 percent of their high school class, a high school grade point average of at least 3.0, and an SAT score of at least 800 or an ACT score of at least 18. A university-wide Benjamin Banneker Honors College enrolls outstanding students in mechanical and electrical engineering who want to enter graduate study immediately after graduation. The College's research is sponsored by NASA Johnson Space Center, the Dept. of Defense, the Dept. of Transportation, the Dept. of Energy and General Electric.

At **Prairie View A&M** (below), Dr. Wayne Perry (far r.), dean of Engineering, talks with students (l. to r.) Michael Warren, Sabrina Smith, Jerry Turknett, Deneen Scott, Mark Martin, Michele Mayberry, Stacey L. Tucker and Ed Maddox.



In 1987 the era of black hospitals in Alabama ended with the closure of Tuskegee University's century-old John A. Andrew Hospital, the last black hospital in the state.

The South's all-black hospitals were a casualty of the new integrated hospital facilities that developed in the decades following the Hill-Burton Act. As almost none of the older all-black hospitals qualified for federal funding, their days were numbered. Along with the Civil Rights Act of 1964, a major incentive for southern hospitals to integrate was the passage of Medicare legislation in 1965. In order to qualify for Medicare funding, hospitals were required to abide by the Civil Rights Act, which prohibited the federal government from funding any institution that discriminated on the basis of race, creed, or national origin. Tuskegee's hospital was fully integrated. The difficulty was said to be the cost to run the hospital due to the high rate of unreimbursed indigent care. Dr. Andrew F. Brimmer supported the historic decision to close John A. Andrews Hospital.

Campbell Hall

Farm Mechanization Building from 1955-1991. A 1988 renovation made the center section of the building 3 stories high. The building serves today as home for the College of Agricultural, Environmental and Natural Sciences (CAENS).

Tuskegee University

Tuskegee University is an anomaly because although it is considered an independent, private university, it is also a line item in the state budget because of its origins as a land grant institution. But according to Dr. Shaik Jeelani, the school's associate dean, they receive far less than their fair share from the state. "Tuskegee receives less than 10 percent of its operating budget from the state. The dean would like to see 25 percent of the operating budget come from the state since the Governor appoints 25 percent of the board," says Jeelani. State appropriations notwithstanding, Jeelani paints a bright future for Tuskegee.

Even though he expresses an overall rosy outlook, Jeelani says the biggest financial concern for the school of engineering is the need for space. With an enrollment that has increased from 250 students in 1974 to more than 1,000, Dr. Jeelani says, "If someone gave me \$200,000 to start a lab I could do it tomorrow. But where would I put it?" Despite increases in the amount of research, equipment, and scholarship dollars over the last eight years, there has been a substantially larger growth proportionately in student enrollment. Jeelani says, "Our space has not increased in proportion with our growth. We need larger donations in order to build buildings."

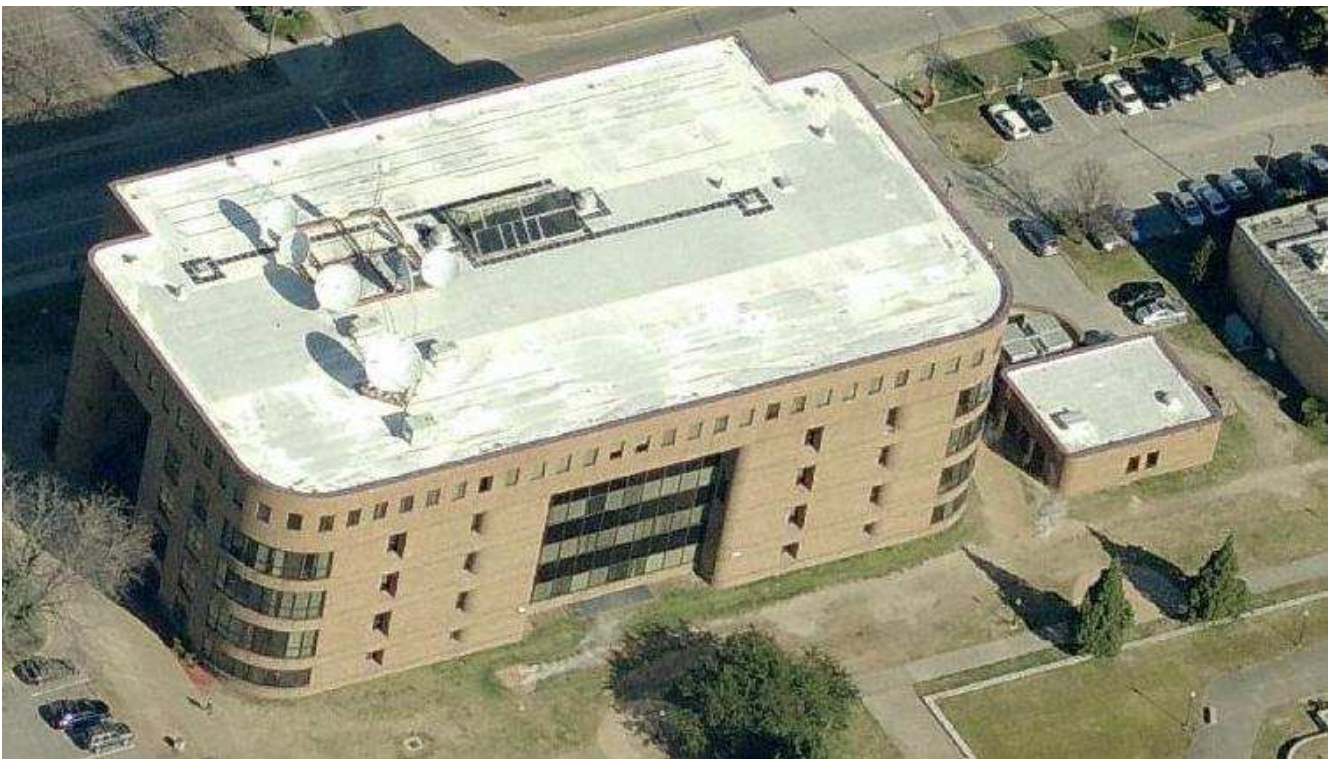
When compared to other academic units on campus and other historically Black colleges and universities in the council, Tuskegee has few complaints. Starting salaries for new faculty members have improved and are competitive within the region. With substantial assistance from the 3M Corporation and the state of Alabama, an endowed chair in materials research has been added. A new computer-aided design studio has been built. Modernization and renovation projects litter the campus. And engineering enrollment continues to increase, despite corporate reluctance to provide unrestricted funds to recruit bright high school students. Like Southern, Tuskegee finds itself losing the bidding war for talented Black high schoolers to majority institutions. Jeelani says, "They can offer full rides. If we had more money, we could enroll better students. With more resources, the sky is the limit. That's the difference between M.I.T. and Tuskegee." ■

US Black Engineer & Information Technology Winter 1990

Tuskegee University's endowment was \$37.3 million in 1991(or \$59,716 in 2010)

Tuskegee's endowment was \$14.9 million in 1981(or \$22,325,400 in 1991 or \$35,742,000 in 2010)

Hampton University's William R. and Norma B. Harvey Library



The \$10 million, 125,000 Sq. Ft. William R. and Norma B. Harvey Library was dedicated on January 26, 1992. By the 1980s it was clear Collis P. Huntington Memorial Library was inadequate for providing state-of-the-art library and information services. The architects responsible for the design of the William R. and Norma B. Harvey Library, Hubert Taylor (now deceased) and William Milligan, both graduated from Hampton University.

Tuskegee University

One of the nation's oldest and most prestigious Black institutions, Tuskegee University initiated its electrical engineering program in 1948. The mechanical engineering program was later introduced in 1955. Tuskegee University's School of Engineering and Architecture offers a bachelor of science degree in aerospace science engineering, chemical engineering, electrical engineering, mechanical engineering, and construction science and management. The school of engineering enrolls roughly one third of the total university student population of 3,598. The school also provides a bachelor of arts degree in architecture and a master degree in electrical engineering and mechanical engineering.

1994 US Black Engineer & IT

Hampton University School of Engineering

Since taking over the department at Hampton University, Adeyiga has painstakingly created a strong campus-based engineering program that takes into account the under-representation of African-American students and professionals in the engineering profession. "One factor that has contributed to this under-representation is that few predominantly black universities presently offer accredited engineering programs. Therefore, there is insufficient opportunity for these students to be motivated to pursue an engineering degree in an environment where highly visible black faculty serve as role models and counselors," says Adeyiga.

Early on, Adeyiga recognized the need for accreditation. Students were limited in their search for employment by government agencies and industries that would not recruit at Hampton because of its non-accredited status. In August of 1992, the chemical and electrical engineering programs were accredited by the Accreditation Board for Engineering and Technology. The accreditation now qualifies the electrical and chemical engineering programs for opportunities to receive more funding for research and to increase students' chances of getting into reputable graduate schools.

In 1993 Hampton University prepared a Strategic Plan that carries the institution into the year 2000. As a result, the Department of Engineering became the School of Engineering and Technology, giving more access to students pursuing engineering degrees. Adeyiga realizes the impor-

environment where highly visible Black faculty serve as role models and counselors."

has secured an abundance of faculty research activities developing programs for the Engineering and Technology in several projects as pri-

investigator, Adeyiga received \$2.5 million from the Department of Energy and \$1.1 million from the Science Foundation for the Engineering Education. He secured a total of \$1.2 million from NASA Langley Research Center, Johnson Space Center, NASA Headquarters, and also attained \$880,000 and equipment from corporate grants and the Society for Engineering Education Coalition.

Dr. Adeyinka Adeyiga views his work with it a chance to make a positive impression on the life of students. "Hampton University presents me with an opportunity to be involved in the training of such black engineers and face challenges which actualize my own professional development. For this I am grateful and proud to be a part of the Hampton family," he says. He feeds on the intensity of his work. And this intensity is what makes him such a success. "Anything worth doing at all is worth doing well. Just being interested in it is not enough. When you have creative, inquisitive students who are eager to learn, it makes everything all the more worthwhile."

Dionne C. Williams is associate editor of US Black Engineer magazine.

Kellogg Hotel and Conference Center

In 1994, Tuskegee University received funding from the Kellogg Foundation to build the Kellogg Hotel and Conference Center, one of only 14 such centers throughout the US and the UK and the only one located on a historically African American college campus. **Kellogg sponsored \$12 million of the \$17 million needed to build the facility.**

EDUCATION

Kellogg Foundation Starts Center At Tuskegee Univ.

Tuskegee University in Alabama will join a prestigious list of some of the nation's major universities when the Michigan-based W.K. Kellogg Foundation announces the designation and further funding of Tuskegee as a Kellogg Center for Continuing Education and Extension.

In addition to designating Tuskegee University a Kellogg Center, Foundation officials also announced they were increasing their grant to Tuskegee University to \$10.5 million from a \$5.5 million similar grant they awarded two years ago.

The Kellogg Center at Tuskegee University will be the only such center at a historically Black university.

JET Feb 25, 1991

Largest endowments 1995

Howard University	\$144,300,000
Spelman College	\$133,551,000
Hampton University	\$97,441,000
Morehouse College	\$67,056,000
Tuskegee University	\$42,534,000
Meharry Medical College	\$33,680,000
Dillard University	\$32,885,000
Xavier University	\$20,720,000

August 27, 1996

First Union Capital Markets Corp. Underwrites Bond Issue For Tuskegee University

PRNewswire

TUSKEGEE, Ala.-- Tuskegee University, one of the nation's oldest predominately black universities, will build a new student housing complex and make other facility improvements with a \$30 million bond issue underwritten by First Union Capital Markets Corp.

The tax-exempt bonds, issued through the Private Colleges and Universities Facilities Authority in Alabama, **will fund a 504-bed housing complex and pay for the renovation of several buildings, including the university's library and power plant.** First Union Capital Markets Corp. is the investment banking subsidiary of Charlotte, N.C.-based First Union Corp. (NYSE: FTU), the nation's sixth-largest bank holding company.

First Union Capital Markets Corp. also underwrote \$10 million in taxable bonds that will reimburse Tuskegee for money it spent on the Kellogg Conference Center, an on-campus academic/business center and hotel that opened in 1994.

"Tuskegee University is pleased to work with First Union to build a student residential facility and make other infrastructure improvements that will support the education of generations of promising young men and women," said Dr. Benjamin F. Payton, president of Tuskegee University.

"These improvements will enhance the academic and residential environment at Tuskegee and complete an integral part of the university's strategic plan," said Billy R. Owens, chief financial officer and vice president of Tuskegee University.

Tuskegee University, founded in 1881 by educator Booker T. Washington, has an enrollment of approximately 3,200 students. It is the only privately controlled, yet state-supported school in Alabama.

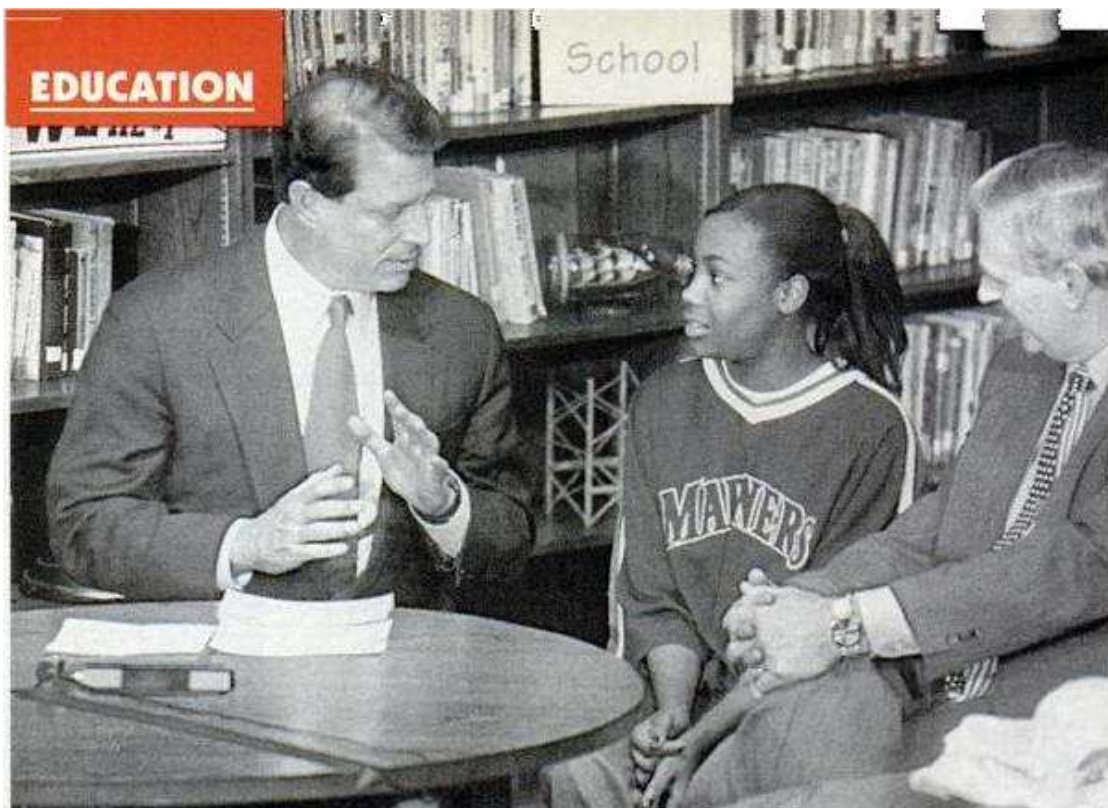
"The proceeds of this bond issue will allow Tuskegee University to make much needed infrastructure improvements which, in turn, will allow Tuskegee to continue to compete for the country's best and brightest students," said Kevin R. Hanna, a vice president in First Union Public Finance Group's Atlanta office. "This is another example of how First Union's commitment to the public finance business can help clients such as Tuskegee University meet their financial needs and improve the communities in which they are located."

First Union Public Finance Group, a division of First Union Capital Markets Corp., has grown its business significantly over the past two years.

So far this year, First Union has served as senior manager or co-manager on \$2.7 billion of negotiated bond issues, up from \$1.6 billion in 1995.

First Union Capital Markets Corp. offers a broad range of products and services to corporate customers including public finance, loan syndications, private placements, merger and acquisition advisory, as well as investment grade and high-yield debt origination, trading and distribution.

First Union Corp. provides financial products and services to 12 million retail and corporate customers nationwide. First Union, with assets of approximately \$140 billion as of June 30, 1996, operates financial centers in 12 Eastern states, as well as in Washington, D.C.



▲ **AFTER-SCHOOL PROGRAMS:** Vice President Al Gore speaks with Diamond Hatley (c), a participant in after-school programs, during a roundtable discussion with parents, teachers and students on the importance of after-school programs at Woodrow Wilson Middle School in Middletown, CT. At right is Middletown Superintendent of Schools Dave Larson.

Ford Fund Donates \$1.5 Mil. To Tuskegee University For Computer Center

Officials from the Ford Motor Company's Ford Fund recently donated \$1.5 million to Tuskegee University for an enhanced computer learning resource center.

The Ford Learning Resource Center will connect 15 Tuskegee dormitories with the school's library, which will enable students to access information and explore the Internet, according to the Michigan Chronicle.

The tie between Ford and Tuskegee dates back to 80 years ago when Dr. George Washington Carver and Henry Ford became good

friends. The two men worked together to find uses for agricultural products and frequently wrote each other, according to Ford's great-grandson, Edsel Ford II. The elder Ford also visited the campus several times during the 23-year friendship.

Edsel, who complimented Tuskegee on its excellent programs and curriculum that prepares students for the "real" world of work, unveiled a portrait of Carver and his great-grandfather during a lecture series before students at the university.

Morrison Mayberry Hall

Upgrade gutters and repair Morrison Mayberry Hall for extension activity.

► TUSKEGEE OPENS BIOETHICS CENTER:

Tuskegee University President Dr. Benjamin Payton greets Fred Simmons, a survivor of the "U.S. Public Health Service Tuskegee Syphilis Study" at the recent launching of the Tuskegee University National Center for Bioethics in Research and Health Care. In 1997, President Clinton publicly apologized for the U.S. Public Health Service's infamous "Tuskegee Study" that from 1932-1972 tracked the progression of syphilis in Black males in Macon County, AL, without telling them they had syphilis or informing them of treatment options—even after penicillin had been proven to be a cure. During Clinton's speech, he announced a \$200,000 grant to Tuskegee to start the Bioethics Center. Since that time, more than \$20 million in grants and pledges were made to it. The center is the first devoted to exploration of moral issues which underlie research and medical treatment of Blacks and other underserved people. Below, Beatrice Moss, and her husband, survivor Frederick Moss, talk with fellow survivor Charlie Pollard at the ceremonies.



Photos by David Alan Plancet

JET June 7, 1999

2001

Ford Motor Company Library/Learning Resource Center

The Ford Motor Company Library/Learning Resource Center was the result of the completion of a \$4.5 million renovation to the Hollis Burke Frissell Library facility. The renovated library was dedicated in March 2001.

The Pepsico Tennis Courts were completed in 2001

Abbott Stadium

Construction of weight and training facility at Abbott Stadium, 2001

New playing surface and sprinkler system installed at Abbott Stadium, 2002

New aluminum seating, 600 crimson and gold stadium style seats, and Pepsi Cola scoreboard added to Abbott Stadium, 1991.

Old Margaret Murray Washington Hall

In 2002 KHAFRA was to perform interior and exterior renovations to the Margaret Murray-Washington Hall. Interior renovations encompassed classrooms, faculty offices and other support-type spaces, while exterior renovations included roof replacement, window replacement, brick veneer restoration, porch restoration, lighting and a parking lot.

Hampton University Student Center

The student center, built in 2002, is a state of the art 125,000 square foot building that houses: Student Activities, Dean of Men, Dean of Women, Student Government Offices, Student Class Officers Offices, Freshmen Studies Office, The Script (University Newspaper), Yearbook Office, Student Fitness Center, Billiard Game Room, Television Room, Student Center Theater, Grand Ballroom, Bowling Alley, Aerobics Room, Cyber Lounge, Student Lounge, Meeting Room, Pirate Grill and Eateries, Pirate Cove and Pirate Place Shop.



In a public statement, Ford stressed the interests the two men had shared:

Dr. Carver had the brain of a scientist and the heart of a saint. It was always a privilege to visit him at Tuskegee or to have him visit us in Dearborn. Both of us were interested in the same thing; we believed that weeds and grasses have great possibilities as food and industrial materials, and the last time he was here we did some work together along that line. He was physically frail then, but his mind was as keenly alert as ever. His personality will be a great loss, but his work will remain and lead to greater things through the young men he inspired.

The relationship between Ford and Tuskegee did not end there, however. On October 17, 1997, Edsel Ford II, the president of Ford Motor Credit Company, visited the campus of Tuskegee University and presented to Tuskegee's president, Dr. Benjamin Payton, a gift of \$1.5 million. The gift was used to enhance the library complex to be named the Ford Resource and Learning Center. Included in the gift were moneys to provide computer facilities in student residence halls. Other Ford-sponsored programs with Tuskegee University include a minority scholarship program, college recruiting efforts, and an intern/research program. A \$2.5 million grant was awarded by Ford Motor Company in 1999.

Tuskegee University National Center for Bioethics in Research and Health Care

In 2003 the federal government awarded a \$14 million grant to Tuskegee University to complete its National Center for Bioethics in Research and Health Care.

The center had already received federal grants and private funding totaling \$16 million, including multi-million dollar donations from the Ford Motor Co., the United Negro College Fund and the Lilly Foundation. Since 1998, Tuskegee had received \$10 million in federal funds earmarked to cover operating expenses of the center.

2003 Tuskegee University graduated its first class of Ph.D.s in Materials Science and Engineering.

White Hall

White Hall restoration contractor Centex Rooney Construction Co.

Williams-Bowie Hall

Williams-Bowie Hall was dedicated in 2002. Formally called the Food Animal Production, Research and Service Center

Willcox Hall “C”

By Jim Ladesich
Peter Li Education Group

http://www.peterli.com/cpm/resources/articles/archive.php?article_id=385

Willcox Hall “C”, a campus landmark at Tuskegee University, gained renewed life and a new mission following a \$2-million reconstruction project. The building is part of a five-building complex where students of a bygone era learned construction trades and other vocational skills. The legacy seems appropriate for a building that now serves as the School of Architecture. Those training for the profession can see firsthand how the 70-year-old building was stripped to its brick shell and steel trusses before conversion to modern standards by **the design/build team of A.G. Dre-Co, Inc., Tuskegee, and Stansell & Associates, in Montgomery, Ala.**

The 14,300-sq.-ft. building is one of two structures that were originally scheduled for extensive rehab projects until a budget shortfall deferred improvements to the second building. The scope of work underwent even further change when administrators scrapped plans to add a second floor within Willcox C because the structure's 17-ft. clearance between existing concrete slab and steel roof trusses would not accept the modification. Instead, the structure was completely gutted before receiving new interiors; new mechanical, electrical, plumbing and life-safety systems; a window replacement; exterior masonry restoration; and a Colonial Red standing seam metal roof system with a 7:12-in. pitch.

The 16-in., solid brick walls were repaired where necessary and fully repointed during the building's exterior facelift. This coincided with replacing the existing windows with aluminum, 1/2-in. insulating units. Formidable, eight-ft.-deep steel trusses, ductwork and decking were left exposed in the three architectural studios created within the short legs of the H-shaped footprint.

In recent years, Tuskegee administrators have adopted Colonial Red as an architectural standard for the increasing use of standing seam metal roof systems (SSMRs) on campus facilities. Specifications for the Willcox C roof also required a UL Class 90 Wind Uplift rating and 70-percent Kynar base for factory-applied color coating.

RCI Contractors & Engineers, Inc., based in Tuscaloosa, Ala., was awarded the subcontract for the reroofing portion of the project. Butler Manufacturing supplied both the slope build up/roof support system and the 24-gauge VSR architectural standing seam metal roof system. The building was altered to a hip-roof profile that cantilevers four ft. over the building's brick. A two-ft.-high soffit, clad with the same red metal panels, and a color-coated custom gutter were also fabricated from Butler material. The complete assembly imposed a roof load of only four lbs. psf on the structure, well within the range of what the building would accept. Because VSR was developed to serve both as an architectural and structural standing seam metal roof system, it was applied over five-ft. purlin spacings without an underlying solid substrate.

The reconstructed building subdivides into 12 offices, conference area, a model shop, storage area and offices for student chapters of the American Institute of Architects and a general contracting association.

Donald Stansell

Case No. 2003-001559

The Florida Board of Architecture and Interior Design announces that on October 30, 2003, a final order was entered suspending Donald Stansell, Montgomery, Alabama, from the practice of architecture in the State of Florida.

Mr. Stansell, a Florida licensed architect, signed seven Architect's Certificate of Payments without visiting the construction site for a project with the Faith Missionary Baptist Church of Gainesville, Florida Inc. Due to Mr. Stansell's failure to inspect the construction site, numerous construction errors occurred that could have been corrected.

After reviewing the evidence, the Board suspended Mr. Stansell from the practice of architecture in the State of Florida for 2 years, and imposed a fine of \$2,000.00. The Board is charged with enforcing the laws and rules regarding the practice of architecture and interior design, and to protect the health, safety and welfare of Florida's citizens.

2004

Legacy Walkway

Legacy Walkway was dedication on March 28, 2004.

Centex Rooney Construction Co. was the contractor for Legacy Walkway.

Homecoming 2003 proved to be a fine time for the Nov. 8 Legacy Walkway unveiling.

More than 1,500 brick purchases exceeds the amount needed to earn the Bush Foundation's dollar-for-dollar \$500,000 match.

Tuskegee University has won a \$14-million grant from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services to complete its National Center for Bioethics in Research and Health Care. The grant will be used to complete the transformation of a former hospital on campus into a modern research and teaching facility. Tuskegee's is the only bioethics center in the country dedicated to addressing issues that involve Blacks and other minorities. The funding represents about half of the cost of the center that, once completed, will be the largest academic facility on campus, with space for classrooms, lecture rooms, laboratories, research facilities, and other state-of-the-art resource centers.

The historical precedent for this grant is a now-notorious U.S. Public Health Service study of untreated syphilis in Black men in Macon County, Ala., begun 71 years ago. The men were studied, but did not receive treatment, until 1972. In announcing this grant to Tuskegee, DHHS Secretary Tommy G. Thompson said, "The Center will stand as a testament to those who suffered so unjustly in the name of science."

— Bruce E. Phillips

US Black Engineer & Information Technology

Jan-Feb 2004

Brailsford & Dunlavey

Tuskegee University Student Housing Feasibility Analysis Tuskegee, Alabama

<http://www.facilityplanners.com/ht/d/ContentDetails/i/10858/pid/357>

In August 2004, Tuskegee University engaged Brailsford & Dunlavey to evaluate the demand for on-campus housing and to provide recommendations for developing facilities to meet this demand. B&D's scope of work included a detailed market analysis involving campus tours, stakeholder interviews, a survey of the local off-campus housing market, an analysis of housing facilities and costs at comparable institutions, a series of focus group interviews with students, a student Internet survey, projection of demand for on-campus housing, and a detailed financial analysis of the proposed development.

B&D recommended the development of a 300- to 450-bed project that would open in the fall of 2008, including a mix of suite single bedrooms and suite double bedrooms. This recommendation took into consideration The University's desire to avoid occupancy risk by recommending new housing construction of less than 100% of student demand. In the long term, B&D's recommendation considered the University's recruitment goals, presenting a housing option that would be marketable to upcoming sophomores by providing an incentive to live in traditional-style accommodations during freshman year.

In order to promote a student-focused environment that would enhance campus community and promote the University's academic aspirations, the recommended project incorporated 2,600 square feet of community space (i.e. TV lounge / game rooms, study lounges, and floor kitchens). B&D also recommended the construction of a living-learning center (i.e. classrooms, computer labs, group study rooms, and faculty advisor / academic support offices) in a second phase or concurrent development.

As a result of B&D's efforts, the University decided to move forward with the \$17.8 million housing project.

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention funds \$10 million National Center for Bioethics in Research and Health Care

In 2004 Centers for Disease Control and Prevention funded \$10 million cooperative agreement to continue work at Tuskegee University National Center for Bioethics in Research and Health Care.

2005 Tuskegee University launched a second Ph.D. program in Integrative Biosciences.

Capital improvement project

The capital improvement project, at a cost in excess of \$45 million, includes renovations on Collis P. Huntington Hall, Ellen C. James Hall, Warren G. Logan Hall, Margaret Murray Washington Hall and Wilcox A. There have also been internal improvements made in Lewis Adams and Olivia Davidson residential halls - notably the replacement of heating and cooling systems.

Andrew F. Brimmer College of Business and Information Science

The new Andrew F. Brimmer College of Business and Information Sciences was dedicated on the campus of Tuskegee University on October 19, 2007.

Architect for the project was Hogan-Campis.

Turner Universal, which has offices in Huntsville, Ala., and Nashville, Tenn., was the contractor for the \$15 million project and donated \$14,000 to the University's general fund. Turner also awarded a \$6,380 scholarship to Tuskegee University senior Keisha Richardson, an architecture and construction science major from Baltimore.

**General Contractor Rabren General Contractors, Inc. (Auburn alumnus)
C&C Masonry and Masonry Arts, Inc.**

Archon Brimmer contributed \$1.7 million of his own money toward the project, which cost an estimated \$14.5 million.

In 2004 SouthTrust Corporation gave a \$500,000 contribution to be used in constructing the center for business and information science. At that time about \$4 million had been raised for the project.

In 2005 Tuskegee University just received a gift of \$1 million from 3M Corporation. This gift moved the project forward with only a little more than \$3 million short of of project goal. The University was awarded \$500,000 per year in 2006 and 2007.

In 2006 Tuskegee University received a \$1 million gift from the Praxair Foundation for the construction of the College of Business and Information Science.

In 2006 Tuskegee University received the first installment of a \$100,000 donation from First Tuskegee Bank to go toward construction of the Andrew F. Brimmer College of Business and Information Science building. The second installment of \$50,000 was given to the University in 2007.

Tuskegee University received \$1 Million from the Ford Motor Fund and \$2 million from Procter & Gamble.

Other contributors included Alabama Power, ALFA Insurance, Arthur Vining Davis, Stephen Canter, Oliver Carr, Emrett Groomes, Liberty Corp, Richard D. Morrison, Herman J. Russell, Vaughan Nelson Investment Management, and Felker W. Ward. Also, the legislature and the Governor of the State of Alabama approved a \$4 million award towards the building.

Largest HBCU endowments 2007

Howard University \$523,690,000
Spelman College \$340,261,000
Hampton University \$257,000,000
Morehouse College \$150,000,000
Tuskegee University \$102,000,000
Meharry Medical College \$78,421,000
The Morehouse School of Medicine \$56,400,000
Bethune-Cookman University \$42,900,000

Largest HBCU endowments 2008

Howard University \$497,680,000
Spelman College \$351,706,000
Hampton University \$235,872,000
Florida A&M University \$115,101,000
Morehouse College \$110,000,000
Meharry Medical College \$77,955,000
The Morehouse School of Medicine \$60,352,000

Morehouse College, saw its endowment take a \$40 million hit in 2009.

Largest HBCU endowments 2010

Howard University \$399,678,000
Spelman College \$295,220,000
Hampton University \$212,712,000
Florida A&M University \$96,154,000
Meharry Medical College \$90,659,000
Tuskegee University \$86,117,000

New Margaret Murray Washington Hall dedicated in 2010

The new 25,000-square-foot facility will provide state-of-the-art accommodations for the Office of Admissions and Enrollment Management, new university gift shop and university bookstore and additional dining services.

Architect/ Electrical Engineer - Rosser International, Inc. of Atlanta, GA

Program Manager - Hoar Program Management of Birmingham, AL

General Contractor - Van Winkle Geneal Contractors

Auburn Electrical Construction co., Inc. Contract Amount - \$435,095

Benjamin F. Payton Hall

Architect of record, Williams Blackstock Architects of Birmingham

Thirteen architectural firms responded to requests for qualifications. Six were selected for presentation of proposals, followed by interviews.

In addition to Williams Blackstock, Tuskegee University is partnering with five African-American architectural firms, mostly Tuskegee University alumni, to complete the massive project.

The Tuskegee University Board of Trustees approved the \$20-million complex, which will replace the former Collis P. Huntington building that was destroyed by fire in August 1991. The state-of-the-art living and learning center will feature 500 suite-style units, classrooms, labs, and study and gathering areas that will integrate the residential and academic components of the University for freshman and sophomore students. Construction is slated to be complete by spring 2011.

Dr. Andrew F. Brimmer on Oct. 15, 2010 announced his retirement as Chairman of the Tuskegee University Board of Trustees.

Wednesday, December 15, 2010

Hoar Program Management awarded Tuskegee contract

Tuskegee University has awarded Hoar Program Management (HPM) a capital projects contract to manage new construction and renovations to university facilities. HPM previously worked with Tuskegee on projects at Margaret Murray Washington Hall and Logan Hall.

Lauren B. Cooper
Birmingham Business Journal

Hoar Program Management, a division of general contractor Hoar Construction, said it landed a capital projects contract on the campus of Tuskegee University.

The company was awarded the contract to oversee numerous design and construction projects for projects in program and design development stages and projects currently under construction, said a news release.

Projects will span over the next two years and include new construction, renovations, structural and roof repairs, building facade and water intrusion issues, system upgrades and code compliance for the Americans with Disabilities Act. "We have launched a new era and are striving for a pathway to pre-eminence for Tuskegee University," said Gilbert L. Rochon, president of Tuskegee University.

Tuskegee University offers
Master of Science degrees in:
Agricultural and Resource Economics
Animal and Poultry Sciences
Biology
Chemistry
Electrical Engineering
Environmental Sciences
Food and Nutritional Sciences
Mechanical Engineering
Plant and Soil Sciences
Tropical and Animal Health
Veterinary Science

Doctor of Philosophy degrees in:
Integrative Biosciences
Materials Science and Engineering

Hampton University offers 14 master's degree programs, and the doctoral or professional degree in nursing (Ph.D.), physics (Ph.D.), atmospheric and planetary sciences (Ph.D.), physical therapy (DPT), and pharmacy (Pharm.D.). Hampton is the first historically black college or university to offer the Ph.D. in nursing.