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3 AMENDMENT TO HB350
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8 on page 1, after line 17, insert the following new
9 Section 1 and renumber the remaining sections accordingly:

10 Section 1. The Legislature finds all of the
11 following:

12 (1) George Washington Carver was an agricultural
13 scientist and inventor who developed hundreds of products
14 using peanuts, sweet potatoes, and soybeans. Born into slavery
15 a year before it was outlawed, Carver left home at a young age
16 to pursue an education and would eventually earn a Master's
17 Degree in Agricultural Science from Iowa State University. He
18 would go on to teach and conduct research at Tuskegee
19 University for decades.

20 (2) Born on a farm near Diamond, Missouri, the exact
21 date of Carver's birth is unknown, but it is thought he was
22 born in January or June of 1864.

23 (3) At a young age, Carver took a keen interest in
24 plants and experimented with natural pesticides, fungicides,
25 and soil conditioners. He became known as the "the plant
26 doctor" to local farmers due to his ability to discern how to
27 improve the health of their gardens, fields, and orchards.

1 (4) In 1894, Carver became the first African
2 American to earn a Bachelor of Science degree. Impressed by
3 Carver's research on the fungal infections of soybean plants,
4 his professors encouraged him to pursue graduate studies. In
5 1896, Carver earned his Master of Agriculture degree and
6 immediately received several teaching offers, the most
7 attractive of which came from Booker T. Washington of Tuskegee
8 Institute in Alabama.

9 (5) Washington convinced the university's trustees
10 to establish an agricultural school and Carver accepted the
11 offer to run the program and would work at Tuskegee Institute
12 for the remainder of his life. Carver taught there for 47
13 years, developing the department into a strong research center
14 and working with two additional college presidents during his
15 tenure. He taught methods of crop rotation, introduced several
16 alternative cash crops for farmers that would also improve the
17 soil of areas heavily cultivated in cotton, and initiated
18 research into crop products.

19 (6) Farmers enjoyed the higher yields of cotton they
20 were achieving as a result of Carver's crop rotation
21 technique. However, the technique resulted in a surplus of
22 peanuts and other non-cotton products. Carver then worked on
23 finding alternative uses for these products, with his biggest
24 success coming from peanuts. In all, he developed more than
25 300 food, industrial, and commercial products from peanuts,
26 including milk, flour, Worcestershire sauce, punches, cooking

1 oils, salad oil, paper, dyes, paints, writing ink, cosmetics,
2 soaps, and wood stains.

3 (7) In 1937, Carver was asked for a list of the
4 peanut products that he had developed. He wrote in reply,
5 "There are more than 300 of them. I do not attempt to keep a
6 list, as a list today would not be the same tomorrow."

7 However, Carver did write down advice and recipes, which he
8 shared in agricultural bulletins such as "How to Grow the
9 Peanut and 105 Ways of Preparing it For Human Consumption"
10 (1916). Thus, while we cannot see all of Carver's formulas,
11 Carver's instructions for peanut soup, peanut bread, peanut
12 cake, and more are still available.

13 (8) Carver died January 5, 1943, at the age of 79.
14 He was buried next to Booker T. Washington at Tuskegee
15 University. On his grave was written, "He could have added
16 fortune to fame, but caring for neither, he found happiness
17 and honor in being helpful to the world."