Profiles in Leadership



George W. Carver

George Washington Carver

Born: 1864 Died: 1943



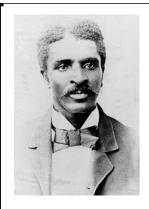
George W. Carver

George was born on Moses Carver's farm in Diamond Grove, Missouri. Carver was the son of a slave woman.

Moses and Susan Carver reared George and his brother as their own children.

George began his formal education at the age of twelve, however, since schools were segregated by race he had to move to southwestern Missouri.

At age 30, Carver gained entry to Simpson College in Indianola, Iowa and he later transferred to Iowa Agricultural College (now Iowa State University).



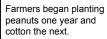
George W. Carver

In 1897, Booker T. Washington, founder of Tuskegee Institute for Negroes, convinced Carver to serve as the school's Director of Agriculture.

He remained there until his death in 1943.

George W. Carver

At Tuskegee, Carver developed his crop rotation method, which alternated nitrate producing crops, such as peanuts, sweet potatoes and peas - with cotton, which depletes soil of its nutrients.

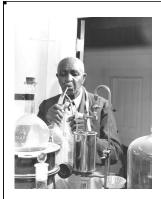




George W. Carver

From the large surpluses of these other crops, Carver set about enlarging the possibilities of the peanut, sweet potatoes and peas through a long and ingenious program of laboratory research.





George W. Carver

He developed over 300 products from the peanuts- among them cheese, milk, coffee, flour, ink, dyes, plastics, wood stains, soap, linoleum, medicinal oils and cosmetics.



George W. Carver

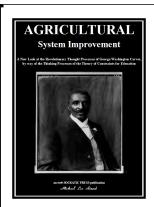
From the sweet potatoes he developed over 118 products - including flour, vinegar, molasses, rubber, ink, a synthetic rubber and postage stamp glue.



George W. Carver

Carver never patented most of the many discoveries he made saying:

"God gave them to me, how can I sell them to someone else?"



George W. Carver

In 1940 he donated over \$60,000 of his life's savings to the George Washington Carver Foundation and willed the rest of his estate to the organization after his death.



George W. Carver