

**AMENDMENTS TO CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS
QUINCENTENARY JUBILEE ACT**

HEARING
BEFORE THE
SUBCOMMITTEE ON
CENSUS AND POPULATION
OF THE
COMMITTEE ON
POST OFFICE AND CIVIL SERVICE
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
ONE HUNDREDTH CONGRESS
FIRST SESSION
ON
H.R. 2309
A BILL TO AMEND THE CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS QUINCENTENARY
JUBILEE ACT

JULY 7, 1987

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AMENDMENTS TO THE CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS QUINCENTENARY JUBILEE ACT

TUESDAY, JULY 7, 1987

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
SUBCOMMITTEE ON CENSUS AND POPULATION,
COMMITTEE ON POST OFFICE AND CIVIL SERVICE,
Washington, DC.

The subcommittee met, pursuant to call, at 9:30 a.m., in room 311, Cannon House Office Building, Hon. Mervyn M. Dymally [chairman of the subcommittee] presiding.

Mr. DYMALLY. Pending the arrival of other members of the subcommittee, I believe that we ought to get started.

The meeting of the Subcommittee on Census and Population is hereby called to order.

I have a brief statement. Before I read the statement, I want to make one observation. When this hearing was originally scheduled, the committee staff was under the impression that we would have votes taken on the floor today, and thus we anticipated that members would be present. Since that time, the legislative agenda has been moving on such a fast track that the leadership felt it would not be necessary to have votes today, so many of the members who were originally scheduled to be with the committee today are traveling today instead of yesterday. It would therefore not be possible for us, in my judgment, to mark up the bill today.

What we will do in effect is take testimony. Next Tuesday when the committee holds a hearing on some aspect of the census, we will mark up the bill because I know then we will have a quorum.

It is a pleasure to convene our hearing this morning on a future celebration in which all Americans have a deep interest. Today, we will hear testimony from a distinguished panel of witnesses on H.R. 2309, a bill which raises the Christopher Columbus Quincentenary Jubilee Commission's present limit on private donations, and permits a wider and more effective use of the Commission's official logo.

The Jubilee Commission was established in 1983 to coordinate the planning of activities for 1992 in honor of the 500th anniversary of Columbus' maiden voyage to the "New World." In recognition of the need for appropriate ceremonies to mark this significant event, the Commission has sought to ensure that adequate funding can be raised from the private sector.

As the Commission continues its commendable planning for 1992, I urge the Commission to ensure that public participation by all

ethnic and racial groups be given priority in its efforts to make this an event which brings together all sectors of our society.

I also urge the Commission to recognize the contributions of people who already had their own culture and civilization prior to Columbus' arrival. The descendants of those people must be given acknowledgment and respect when we celebrate what is called the "discovery" of a new world.

Let us also reflect the historical reality of Christopher Columbus' voyages and his landing in the West Indies, in his efforts to find a westward route to the Orient.

Currently, the governments of Spain and Italy participate on the Commission in recognition of their historical ties. The West Indies, particularly Jamaica, the Bahamas and the Dominican Republic, have an equal claim on this celebration in light of Columbus' landing in that area.

With the passage of this bill, I look forward to an exciting and spectacular celebration.

Our first witness is a member of the committee, Mr. Ron de Lugo, but before he addresses the committee, I am pleased to welcome Ms. Morella and ask her for any observations she wishes to make.

Mrs. MORELLA. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I am very pleased to be a new member of the committee, and I am particularly interested in what the organization is planning to do for our quincentennial celebration. I am looking forward to what you have planned, the opportunity to go through the amendments that are being offered to the bill, and certainly as somebody with Italian background, I am particularly interested in the celebration of Christopher Columbus and the landing in the great United States.

So I appreciate being part of this subcommittee with Mr. Dymally and listening to the comments and hearing more about the expansion of the plans.

Thank you very much.

Mr. DYMALLY. Thank you, Mrs. Morella.

I have a statement from the Governor of the Virgin Islands, Honorable Alexander Farrelly, and I just want to read the last two paragraphs of his letter, his statement.

Whatever act of fate caused Christopher Columbus to sail into the mouth of the Salt River on St. Croix, Virgin Islands, we are proud of that moment in history. Columbus found the Virgin Islands 500 years ago when some people have a difficult time finding us today. We are small islands between the Atlantic and the Caribbean, but we are big in the history of this hemisphere. Our unspoiled, world-famous beaches still make us the jewel in the crown of the New World.

While Columbus' first voyage is of obvious importance to us all, it was his second voyage that is of special significance to the United States Virgin Islands. We commend and support our delegate for this legislation which would allow this important second voyage to be celebrated as part of the Christopher Columbus Quincentenary Jubilee.

The entire statement is entered into the record.

[The statement of Mr. Farrelly follows:]



THE VIRGIN ISLANDS OF THE UNITED STATES
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
CHARLOTTE AMALIE, ST. THOMAS, V. I. 00801

STATEMENT

HONORABLE ALEXANDER A. FARRELLY
GOVERNOR
UNITED STATES VIRGIN ISLANDS

H. R. 2309
CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS QUINCENTENARY JUBILEE

Subcommittee on Census and Population
Committee on Post Office and Civil Service

July 7, 1987

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Subcommittee. Thank you for this opportunity to endorse H.R. 2309, a bill to amend the Christopher Columbus Quincentenary Jubilee Act. This legislation, introduced by our Virgin Islands Delegate to Congress, Ron deLugo, allows for a better organized, smoother functioning National Columbus Quincentenary Commission. And it does so, I might add, without requesting more federal dollars, but by increasing the cap on corporate and individual contributions toward the celebration of 500 years since Columbus discovered America.

Now I don't think I have to sell the Congress, or your constituents, on an even better celebration of this historic moment than the one you began planning for in 1984. As we get nearer the year 1992, people all over the Western Hemisphere grow more excited about this quincentenary celebration: the discovery of America! North America, South America, Central America -- we all were Christopher Columbus' New World.

H.R. 2309 will mean a lot in broadening the jubilee and increasing private financing of the celebration. But Mr. Chairman, our Delegate has added one amendment that is particularly important to the Virgin Islands. By extending the life of the Commission to December 3, 1993, this bill would allow for the celebration of the actual moment, 500 years ago, that Columbus, on his second voyage, found the Island of St. Croix and set foot, for the first time, on soil that would become the Territory of the United States of America.

Whatever act of fate caused Christopher Columbus to sail into the mouth of the Salt River on St. Croix, Virgin Islands, we are proud of that moment in history. Columbus found the Virgin Islands 500 years ago when some people have a difficult time finding us today. We are small islands between the Atlantic and the Caribbean, but we are big in the history of this Hemisphere. Our unspoiled, world-famous beaches still make us the jewel in the crown of the New World.

While Columbus' first voyage is of obvious importance to us all, it was his second voyage that is of special significance to the United States Virgin Islands. We commend and support our Delegate for this legislation which would allow this important second voyage to be celebrated as part of the Christopher Columbus Quincentenary Jubilee.

Mr. DYMALLY. Mr. de Lugo.

**STATEMENT OF HON. RON de LUGO, A REPRESENTATIVE IN
CONGRESS FROM THE VIRGIN ISLANDS**

Mr. DE LUGO. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman, and I thank you for placing our good friend, Governor Farrelly's statement in the record. I might say to my friend from Maryland that I have difficulty with that word, too. I have it several places in this excellent statement that was put together by my staff, and I went over it a couple times this morning, and I hope I don't stumble too much today.

Mr. Chairman, members of this subcommittee, I am pleased to testify today on behalf of H.R. 2309. I appreciate the chairman's expeditious scheduling of this hearing and mark-up, which the Commission requested be held as soon as possible.

This bill, which I introduced on May 7 of this year, is intended to amend the Christopher Columbus Quincentenary Jubilee Act, which was passed in August 1984, during the 198th Congress. Mr. John Goudie, the Chairman of the Quincentenary Commission, will explain the amendments in detail.

In brief, I will simply point out that the proposed amendments would enable the Commission to increase its fund-raising and staffing capabilities and extend the life of the Commission to December 31, 1993, in order to include a celebration of Columbus' second voyage.

Now, as the Chairman just pointed out in quoting from our Governor's letter, this last provision is of particular significance to my district, and to me and also to my colleague, the resident commissioner of Puerto Rico, since it was his second voyage—that would be Columbus' second voyage, not my colleague from Puerto Rico's second voyage—back in 1493 that Columbus landed in the Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico.

In fact, the only documented landings under the U.S. flag are in Puerto Rico and in Salt River on the Island of St. Croix. I was happy to work with Mr. John Goudie, Chairman of the Christopher Columbus Quincentenary Jubilee Commission when he requested that I introduce this bill.

I appreciate his assurance that the United States Virgin Islands Columbus Jubilee Commission will play an active role in planning and participating in events and will form a subcommittee on the full commission.

The landing of Columbus in what is now the United States Virgin Islands was an event of special significance in many ways. Six different flags flew over St. Croix in the centuries that passed between Columbus' initial visit in 1493 and the purchase of the U.S. Virgin Islands by the United States in 1917 from Denmark, centuries in which the islands were intimately caught up in all the title changes that swept over Europe and over the old world. Given all of these links between nations, people, time and history, the United States Virgin Islands is proud to take an active role in the worldwide celebration of the Quincentenary Celebration of Columbus.

I commend Mr. Goudie and his staff for the excellent progress they have made, and again I thank you, Mr. Chairman, for your cooperation in moving this legislation forward.

Mr. DYMALLY. Thank you very much, Mr. de Lugo.

Considering the fact that I was born in the parish where Columbus landed in 1492, I think I could get a little mention in the bill, too.

Mr. DE LUGO. Absolutely. I believe that Trinidad also should play a role in this celebration.

Mr. DYMALLY. Thank you very much. Mrs. Morella.

Mrs. MORELLA. In the first or the second voyage?

Mr. DYMALLY. He landed in Trinidad on the first voyage.

Mr. DE LUGO. That showed good judgment.

Mrs. MORELLA. I look forward to hearing the rationale for the amendments being offered and the question in terms of the kind of money that has already been collected from private sources.

Mr. DE LUGO. I know Mr. Goudie will be happy to present that to you.

Mrs. MORELLA. Thank you. I am pleased that you also have offered these amendments.

Mr. DE LUGO. Thank you.

Mr. DYMALLY. Ron, I have one question, and an observation to precede the question. Some two years ago when this legislation passed, Congressman Gus Savage really scolded me for not having taken a more active interest in the bill as a Caribbean person. I confessed I didn't know anything about the legislation.

But he felt then that since Columbus became famous, not for whom he was, where he was born, or who sent him here, but for what he discovered or allegedly discovered, that there was a major neglect in the bill in that the Caribbean was not in the legislation, and he waged a vigorous campaign to get the bill amended, but it was too late, and he did not give up on that campaign and many heard about this amendment.

He has asked me to introduce an amendment to include Bahamas as symbolic of the area where he actually landed and because of the change in the work scheduled today, he is not here. He may very well, I think, ask to say a few words when we mark up the bill next week. What is your response to his amendment to include the Bahamas in the legislation?

Mr. DE LUGO. I think I would leave that primarily to the Commission. There is some controversy, I understand, among scholars over that proposal. I don't think I am in a position to judge it. I think that I would support whatever position the Commission takes on this.

Mr. DYMALLY. Okay, thank you very much.

Mr. Goudie, would you introduce yourself and your colleague?

STATEMENT OF JOHN N. GOUDIE, CHAIRMAN, CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS QUINCENTENARY JUBILEE COMMISSION, ACCOMPANIED BY JOHN ALEXANDER WILLIAMS, DIRECTOR.

Mr. GOUDIE. I am John Goudie, Chairman of the Christopher Columbus Quincentenary Jubilee Commission. We want to make quincentenary a household word in 1992.

Mr. Chairman, members of the committee, good morning. I am pleased to address the subcommittee today in support of H.R. 2309, a bill to amend the Christopher Columbus Quincentenary Jubilee Act. In the summer of 1984, the Congress passed legislation to establish the Christopher Columbus Quincentenary Jubilee Commission. The Commission, composed of thirty members appointed by the President in consultation with both Houses of Congress, is charged with the responsibility of preparing a comprehensive program for commemorating the 500th anniversary of Columbus' voyages of discovery in 1992.

That year will mark the third time that Americans have celebrated the arrival of Columbus. In 1791, with the tricentenary of his voyage approaching, Columbus' name was linked to that of George Washington in choosing the name for the Nation's Capital. The following year saw Columbus Day parades and speeches in New York and Boston and the recognition of Columbus as one of the heroes of a young nation.

In 1892 and 1893, a mature nation commemorated the fourth centennial with an international naval review in New York and the World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago, which proved to be a landmark in the nation's cultural history. It was therefore fitting for the Congress to provide once again for a national commemoration of the fifth centennial in creating this Commission.

The Commission was sworn into office on September 12, 1985, and held its first business meeting in January of 1986. By holding its inaugural meetings in five cities which are planning major commemorative activities in 1992 and 1993, the Commission conducted a form of outreach to civic groups and cultural institutions interested in the Quincentenary.

In January 1986, the Commission held its first working session in Miami, where in addition to business sessions, informal meetings were held with public officials and representatives of businesses interested in the 1992 events. In May the Commission met in San Juan, Puerto Rico, a city whose historic atmosphere is full of reminders of the contributions of Ibero-American culture to the civilizations of the New World.

In September the Commission met in Chicago, Illinois, the planned site of the World's Fair scheduled for 1992. Here, in addition to this working sessions, the Commission met with the leaders of civic and fraternal groups, with representatives of cultural institutions, and with the Chicago 1992 World's Fair Corporation, a private nonprofit group.

The process of outreach continued in Los Angeles, site of the March 1987 meeting of the Commission, and in Columbus, Ohio, where the Commission met last month and approved the report to be transmitted to Congress by the President this fall which will present the Commission's recommendations for the themes, programs, projects and events to comprise the national commemoration.

Likewise, liaison was established with the embassies of Spain and Italy in Washington and with Federal and with other entities such as the Bahamas, and other private agencies not already represented on the Commission, such as the Smithsonian Institution and the National Park Service.

As the Commission's plans took shape, it became evident that changes to P.L. 98-375 would be required in order to provide more effective programs and activities in preparation for the Quincentenary commemoration.

The Commission is currently authorized for an annual Federal appropriation of \$220,000, which will continue through 1992. In the proposed legislation we are not requesting an increase in that appropriation. It is my goal and that of the other Commission members to make the Quincentenary a self-supporting national activity. The legislation introduced by Congressman de Lugo will enable the Commission to raise the private funds necessary to develop and implement the 1992 commemoration without tapping the Federal Treasury beyond the current authorization.

The major provisions of H.R. 2309 would substantially raise the limitations on individual and corporate donations and permit a broader and more effective use of the Commission's logo. These provisions would enable the Commission to seek larger contributions in order to meet the needs of the 1992 commemoration. Other amendments to the Act will allow the Commission to more effectively conduct its operations leading up to the Quincentenary.

Mr. Chairman, I urge the subcommittee to support H.R. 2309 and give us the tools to ensure an appropriate commemoration of this historic event in 1992. Thank you, Mr. Chairman and members of the subcommittee for the opportunity to address you today.

[The section analysis of the bill, furnished by Mr. Goudie, follows:]

STATEMENT FOR THE RECORD SUBMITTED BY JOHN N. GOUDIE,
CHAIRMAN, CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS QUINCENTENARY JUBILEE COMMISSION

Section 1 of the bill makes reference to Public Law 98-375; 98 Stat. 1257; the Christopher Columbus Quincentenary Jubilee Act.

Section 2 of the bill provides for an allowance of \$7,500 for the expenses of hosting representatives of foreign governments. Congress recognized the international character of the Columbus Quincentenary in Public Law 98-375, and the Commission is frequently called upon to meet with representatives of the equivalent national commissions of Italy, Spain, Portugal, and the Latin American and Caribbean countries. Such a provision would allow the Commission to return the gracious hospitality shown by its foreign colleagues on numerous occasions at international quincentenary planning meetings. The allowance would be used only in relation to government officials or members of foreign quincentenary commissions visiting the United States or in connection with international meetings of such commissions. These expenses would be allowed from funds donated to the Commission.

Section 3 modifies the limitations on donations to the Commission from individuals and organizations. The present cap of \$25,000 for donations from an individual is raised to \$250,000 annually and the cap of \$50,000 for donations from a foreign government, a corporation, a partnership or any other person is raised to \$1,000,000 annually. After extensive discussion and consultation with experienced fund-raisers, the Commission has determined that the current caps on donations present potentially insuperable obstacles to the raising of sufficient private donations to enable the Commission to carry out its mandate. Presently, the Commission is faced with the need to raise such funds in relatively small amounts from numerous donors. Fund-raising campaigns of this nature entail large initial expenses in proportion to the amounts raised and are thus more appropriate for organizations which can amortize such initial expenditures over several recurrent campaigns -- such as charities, churches, universities, and arts organizations. The Commission, on the other hand, with its limited annual appropriation of \$220,000, does not have access to the large initial amounts which must be invested at the outset in such mass fund-raising strategies as direct mail campaigns. Moreover, its mandate is to create programs focused on a single, non-recurring event -- the Quincentenary celebrations of 1992-93. The recent successes of the Los Angeles Olympics and the restoration of the Statue of Liberty have demonstrated the usefulness and propriety of seeking large private contributions for public programs of great symbolic importance. Raising of the donation caps will facilitate the Commission's fund-raising efforts by allowing it to build upon the successes of these earlier efforts.

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Section 4 of the bill makes a distinction between publicly paid staff members and those paid from private donations. This will allow the employment of such additional personnel as are needed to carry out the mandate of the Commission, with such additional staff to be paid from private donations. Such employees would not be considered Government employees for most pay, benefits, and other employment laws. However, they would be covered by federal laws relating to compensation for work injuries, conflict of interest and claims against the Government for negligence of employees in carrying out their duties. The ceiling now in force of a maximum of twenty staff members paid by federal funds would remain the same.

Section 5 will allow the Commission more flexibility in the choice of expert advisors to assist in the planning, recognition and support of quincenary projects. Public Law 98-375 charges the Commission with the encouragement and coordination of projects in a wide variety of areas, ranging from scholarly research to public celebrations, and thus requires the Commission to make decisions in areas where expert advice would be helpful. While most such experts are willing to donate their time, they often are unwilling and unable to donate the expenses of attending commission meetings or of meeting with other experts to formulate recommendations embracing several discrete areas of expertise. The change would allow the Commission to meet such expenses which would come from amounts donated to the Commission.

Section 6 of the bill will permit broader and more effective use of the Commission's logo. In addition to its usefulness in supporting a successful campaign to raise funds, the logo is potentially an instrument for governing the dignity and propriety of the national Quincenary celebration, by withholding its use from programs which do not meet standards and objectives established by the Commission. But the logo cannot be withheld if its use cannot be granted. Under the present circumstances, the Commission fears a proliferation of logos, marks and symbols which will confuse the public and prevent the coherent identification of Commission programs. Subsection (b)(1) of this section continues in effect all rules and regulations regarding the logo issued by the Commission prior to the enactment of this bill, until those rules and regulations are modified, terminated, suspended, or repealed. Subsection (b)(2) permits the continuance of lawsuits or actions which commenced prior to the enactment of this bill as if the bill had not been enacted.

Section 7 changes the date of termination of the Commission from November 15, 1992 to December 31, 1993. Public Law 98-375, especially in its Section 2, refers repeatedly to the "voyages" of Columbus and while the voyage which terminated at the island he called San Salvador on October 12, 1492 is without doubt the most famous of Columbus' voyages, his return to Spain in 1493 and

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his second voyage to the New World later in that year are equally worthy of commemoration by the people and government of the United States. Columbus' return voyage from America to Europe was in fact what distinguished him from all of the other possible first European visitors to America, for it was this voyage which established the communication between the two continents which has remained in force since that day. The second voyage in the fall of 1493 brought Columbus for the first and only time to territory which is now part of the United States, when he visited and named the Virgin Islands and landed on the island of Puerto Rico on November 19, 1493. The extension of time will allow the Commission to remain active through the conclusion of the Quincentenary celebrations in Spain, the Virgin Islands, and Puerto Rico, and it will provide a more suitable amount of time for the conclusion of its activities, the writing of a final report, and the disposition of Commission property as provided for in Section 12 (b) of Public Law 98-375. The extension of time does not require additional funding beyond the \$2,000,000 authorized for the life of the Commission in Section 11(c) of Pub. Law 98-375. The bill allows for appropriated funds to be available to the Commission until December 31, 1993.

Mr. DYMALLY. Thank you very much. Mr. Goudie, I have a couple of questions. At the subcommittee markup of H.R. 1492, which established the Commission, there was concern about the need to have limitations on individual and corporate considerations. These caps were intended to prevent any abuse of any one person or corporation from exercising undue influence on the Commission.

What guarantees can you give the committee that if we raise the cap that there would be no such undue influence on the Commission?

Mr. GOUDIE. By the selection of members we have on our Commission, I think they are prudent people selected. Fourteen of them were selected by both houses in Congress, and ten of them were selected by the President. We have done a study of all other commissions that have taken on the responsibility of having a major celebration such as the Statue of Liberty and the Los Angeles Olympics, and we have really understood a way of fund-raising whereas one corporation will not just control this whole Commission in itself.

That is why I think we have put the cap as \$1 million donation per year so that we can get as many corporations as possible and as many people involved in the fund-raising aspects.

Mr. DYMALLY. A second issue raised at the time concerned the possible commercialization of the celebrations through the sale of tasteless and inappropriate memorabilia. Do you feel the amended bill, which allows the use of the Commission logo for commercial purposes, has adequate safeguards against this possibility?

Mr. GOUDIE. Yes, we do, and we have in the national registry ways of different institutions that would like to celebrate the 1992 celebration to register and submit their programs to us for our endorsement.

We look at all these proposals very carefully to make sure that they meet the standards that are in the National Registry.

Mr. DYMALLY. Congressman Gus Savage, as I indicated earlier in my opening remarks, has asked the committee to consider an amendment to include as a non-voting member someone from the Caribbean, specifically the Bahamas.

What is the Commission's response to that amendment?

Mr. GOUDIE. We are very much aware of the international significance of this celebration. By the same token, we are the United States Commission. There is an international conference that has been formed and has already met, I think, five times and we only have assisted in the last two meetings. We have only been in existence for the last two years, they meet once a year.

I think there are 27 of them to date; that is Central South America, Spain, Italy. I believe Japan is forming a commission. Israel is forming a commission. They meet and we take on the responsibilities of how we are going to celebrate this internationally.

So I feel—even though we are attuned to the Caribbean and being the first place that Columbus landed—that I don't know if we would need to have a member from the Bahamas. I work very closely with the Commission chairman of the Bahamas; Mr. Philip Smith, and we have had already, a conference held in April in the Bahamas as to exactly where Columbus landed, because there is

dispute among his friends, and we have worked closely in doing programs together.

Mr. DYMALLY. Columbus was famous not for what he was— tall, dark and handsome—or where he came from, but for what he discovered. We don't even know that he was a very literate person. He may have been a scholar. I don't know. I don't have any evidence that he went to Oxford or Cambridge, but we do know he became famous for his explorations.

But if you can justify Spain and Italy, because in one instance he was born in one country and in another country, he wooed the queen of another, and she fell for his charms, not his intellect, because he thought he was going that-away, and he went this-away.

How do you justify omitting the place where he discovered?

Mr. GOUDIE. We are not omitting it. I believe we are working closely with the Bahamas. We have the availability, and it is one of the amendments here, to create advisory committees as to which we can help celebrate in the Caribbean with all the countries that would like to be involved with us.

I am not omitting the Bahamas. I am very much aware of where Columbus landed and what he did. His first land-fall was in the Bahamas.

Mr. DYMALLY. That is purely symbolic. It could be the Turk Island or Dominican Republic, but the issue is representation from the Caribbean. But how do you justify Spain? Let's say we want to recognize his birth place. Say, he was Italian and that is appropriate. How do you justify putting Spain in? It is like putting NASA on the NASA Commission because they fund the space flight.

Mr. GOUDIE. As we mentioned before, I recall, earlier, not here in this committee, I think Christopher Columbus had a great P.R. man and basically Spain was the one that sponsored him not only for one voyage, but for the essence of his voyage was returning to Spain and coming back to the Americas four times and Spain sponsored all those four projects.

Mr. DYMALLY. One could justify putting England on. Most of the literature came from England back in those days. He must have read some of the English writers. Why don't we put England on?

Mr. GOUDIE. Well, also, Mr. Chairman, you know, I am not disputing which island of the Caribbean, but basically we would have a problem. He landed in the Bahamas, then went to Cuba. Following he put up a settlement in Haiti.

Mr. DYMALLY. They may be excited to have Fidel on the Commission. He will get you more press at least.

Mr. GOUDIE. I will refrain from answering that.

Mr. DYMALLY. You probably wouldn't be able to go back to Miami, if you put Fidel on. But let me just say this to you: There is a body of opinion which claims that this neglect reflects very poorly on the Commission's sensitivity; that in fact Columbus did not discover Spain, or Italy. He didn't discover continental America. He landed in the islands and the Bahamas is simply symbolic of the whole Caribbean.

This is what he became famous for. This is what made England rich, Spain prosperous and productive, Portugal pioneering, and Italy exotic. It was the result of this exploration that these countries benefited and opened up a whole new vista.

Mr. GOUDIE. Exactly.

Mr. DYMALLY. Yet, you neglect this one entity.

Mr. GOUDIE. No, we don't, like I told you. We are working closely with the Bahamas. Just having them on our Commission, I don't think we are neglecting.

Mr. DYMALLY. I am working close with the INS Commission, and I don't care for the immigration laws. I don't know that it is relevant. Just working closely with someone does not means much. They are not part of the system.

Mr. GOUDIE. The only thing I am afraid of by opening a seat up to the Bahamas, other countries in the Caribbean would want to take the same claim, and we would never stop adding to our Commission. I think by having advisory committees within our Commission, it would help us, number 1. Number 2, to work with the Bahamas like we have in the last year and a half and other nations in the Caribbean, to do programs together would be a way of not neglecting the Bahamas or the Caribbean.

Mr. DYMALLY. I have never been receptive to the argument that if you open the door, everyone will come in. It reminds me of some very sad experiences in the United States about opening the door for equal opportunity, so I have difficulty buying that argument. I think pragmatic people will have to recognize that all the islands can't be represented. But the Bahamas, since it was the first place he stopped, might be symbolic of the rest of the Caribbean.

Nevertheless, I would like to have Mr. Smith's correct name and address to communicate with him to find out what the Bahamas feels about this. If it is their view they don't want to be on, I will not push the amendment.

Mr. GOUDIE. I don't have it on me, but I have it in my office here in Washington. We will get you that this afternoon.

Mr. DYMALLY. The original act provided for the termination of the bill in 1992. I want you to know there are members of the Ways and Means Committee who insisted on its termination in 1992.

You are asking for an extension. I want to caution that you may run into problems on the floor for an extension. Have you cleared this with the powers that be?

Mr. GOUDIE. No, we haven't, but we are not asking for additional money from the appropriated monies for the extension to 1993. We would love to include St. Croix, which is a territory of the United States where Columbus landed on the second voyage. So that is really the reason we extended it to 1993.

Mr. DYMALLY. Mr. Goudie, your witness may respond if he wishes to.

Mr. GOUDIE. This is John Alexander Williams, Executive Director of the Commission.

Mr. WILLIAMS. We did check with Chairman Rostenkowski. There is no objection to the extension since the appropriation is not enlarged. It does provide the opportunity to join with the United States Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico in celebrating the second voyage, which established the personnel communication between the two worlds.

Mr. DYMALLY. That is good news. Thank you very much.

Mrs. MORELLA. Thank you very much. It is fascinating to see how the Quincentenary Jubilee is encompassing all of the various areas.

I want to ask you some money questions that pertain to the amendments. I guess it is appropriate to pose the questions to you, Mr. Goudie.

Right now the staff is limited to 20 publicly paid people.

Mr. GOUDIE. Correct.

Mrs. MORELLA. You want to not have any limit on privately paid employees?

Mr. GOUDIE. Correct.

Mrs. MORELLA. Or staff. How many do you envision that you might want to take on, and have you placed a cap, maybe not in the bill, but is there a cap placed, or do we have the concern for proliferation of other staff? What do you envision?

Mr. GOUDIE. If I could let John respond, because we have a proposal. John is our Executive Director in Washington. He would be more than happy to answer it.

Mr. WILLIAMS. The cap of 20 publicly paid employees, of course, is purely theoretical since the appropriation is too small to support 20. It would not be until the actual year before the Quincentenary, the middle of 1991 and 1992 that we would need a staff that exceeded 25 or 30. During 1992, depending on the extent of programs which the Commission itself carries out, we would maybe need as many as 100 people, but that would be for a six-month period only.

We would expect to work with volunteers as well. Even when we have volunteers; for example, this summer we have interns. One of them is a volunteer, and two are paid for by another organization on loan to us.

We must go through certain procedures to make sure that these young people are covered by workmen's compensation and they are not considered government employees in the fiscal sense, but there is a certain responsibility.

The cap is somewhat arbitrary, and we would not like to have an arbitrary cap. Certainly, if you wanted to include one for privately paid employees in the area of 100 or 120 for the year 1992, would be satisfactory.

Mrs. MORELLA. Right now, with the \$220,000 appropriation annually, I can see how you have great limitations on what you can do, but you said you could not fund even the 20 that would be allowed.

Do you then envision that you would have like 10 that would be paid from that allotment and then go into the privately funded?

Mr. GOUDIE. No; go ahead.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I think in fact we would have fewer than five publicly paid throughout the period, and that our expansion would be based on private contributions.

Mrs. MORELLA. My second question has to do with private contributions. Have you done an assessment and found out that you do in fact have possible donors who would give in the amount of expansion through the amendment? How is fundraising beginning now? What response are you getting? What kind of plan do you have for fundraising?

Mr. GOUDIE. We have a plan, in fact we have a 5-year plan, that we feel there is a very big response for the cap we have suggested you change it to. We have programs that are not just one big party

in 1992. We have a program called the Columbus Scholar which basically has to do with students that will study history, languages and cultures and we will be hopefully giving out scholarships for the Columbus Scholars. This is a program that will take anywhere from \$20 to \$50 million because hopefully we will leave it—it will start in 1989 and last through the year 2000 and those scholars will definitely be, there will be a scholarship awarded to the scholars to go to any university.

We are working with five universities now in the United States.

There are other programs such as the mobile exhibit that right now the Bicentennial of the Constitution has which is an eloquently done program that costs around \$3 million and is still sponsored by American Express. That is one of the reasons we would like to raise the caps in use of the logo. If we would be under our caps now to raise \$3 million we would probably have to do it with many sponsors, if they would all put that it is sponsored by American Express and IBM and so forth, the mobile exhibit would look like a van that would travel the whole United States when they go to Montana and Ohio and Cleveland.

So therefore if we would have one sponsor for one program of the nature that we are talking about I think that is the way we want to go.

Mrs. MORELLA. You are particularly honing in on major monies for education in terms of the scholarships and looking for funding from some big organizations that would get some publicity benefit. No one is going to do it without getting their quid pro quo, right?

Mr. GOUDIE. Yes, and they would say they are very proud to sponsor such and such a program from the Christopher Columbus Quincentenary Commission.

Mrs. MORELLA. You are going to need incredible planning and organization.

Mr. GOUDIE. I think that is what we have done in the last year-and-a-half. I am very proud of the members you have selected for this commission and I am very proud of my staff which is only three.

Mrs. MORELLA. Do we have access to the planning you have done?

Mr. GOUDIE. You are going to have access to it in September, hopefully, the 15th when the President submits it to Congress.

Mrs. MORELLA. All right. The concept of commercialization was posed particularly with the use of the logo. Do you see tee shirts and Columbus hools hoops and things of that nature being sold in the great American enterprise system?

Mr. GOUDIE. That is something we can't stop. There are people already doing it. If you want to include them in the record, we have letters. This is a magazine or a newsletter put out by "Discover 500" out of New Jersey. It's very nice, tells everybody what every commission in the United States is doing for 1992 and at the end it gives you a form on which you can select books, leaflets, coins, whatever you would want. This is what we want to stay away from. We want to deal a lot with culture, history, heritage, not only of Spanish or Italian heritage but the whole United States.

We are really what Columbus never dreamed he would do but we did it here in the United States, bringing all these different cultures and peoples into one.

Mrs. MORELLA. Do commercial enterprises have to check with you, the Commission?

Mr. GOUDIE. If they want to register an endorsement? If they want to be—

Mrs. MORELLA. I am thinking if they want to commercialize a product or gimmick with the logo on it. Is there any responsibility or obligation on their part to check on it when they get a patent?

Mr. WILLIAMS. Under the present law we are not allowed to use our logo in connection with a for-profit enterprise. So a nonprofit organization, like a university or a public television station, does projects and we have regulations published in the Federal Register that provide for a reasoned way of recognizing some projects and not others.

What the change in the legislation that H.R.2309 would permit would extend that same careful review to commercial organizations. Now since we can't grant the logo to the commercial organization they have no incentive to come to us and there is a great potential for, as John pointed out, a great confusion and a great commercial cacophony which there is no official control.

All we can do is regulate by example and the ability to provide official recognition to commercial projects of integrity and important educational value will in fact give us the power to do that regulating by example.

Mrs. MORELLA. And you are currently operating with a staff of three?

Mr. GOUDIE. Yes.

Mrs. MORELLA. Very good.

Mr. WILLIAMS. We have volunteers and others from other organizations.

Mr. GOUDIE. But again we are lucky with the membership of the commission, they have put in a lot of time and effort to make it a great celebration.

Mrs. MORELLA. I am sure they have. There are some whom I know and I see one in this room, who is a neighbor and a friend of mine who is on the commission, too. I think it is very important that you continue to pursue the outreach—getting organizations involved, getting interns involved. Reaching out is really important in terms of giving momentum and significance to the effort.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. DYMALLY. Thank you, I understand your neighbor was brought here to see that you voted correctly.

Two questions, besides the logo you have no control over any commercial effort that could be exercised or any products that could be sold.

Mr. WILLIAMS. That is correct.

Mr. DYMALLY. They could use everything but the logo.

Mr. GOUDIE. Yes.

Mr. DYMALLY. You have no control over that, of course.

Mr. GOUDIE. No, in fact they are doing it now.

Mr. WILLIAMS. There are tee shirts available from several organizations right now.

Mr. DYMALLY. I want to talk for a moment about the composition of your commission, recognizing you were not the appointing power.

Do you have any blacks on the commission?

Mr. GOUDIE. Yes, we do.

Mr. DYMALLY. Any Hispanics?

Mr. GOUDIE. Four.

Mr. DYMALLY. How many blacks.

Mr. GOUDIE. One.

Mr. DYMALLY. Asians?

Mr. GOUDIE. No.

Mr. DYMALLY. Women?

Mr. GOUDIE. Five or four, something like that.

Mr. DYMALLY. Okay.

Mr. GOUDIE. And they make their presence known.

Mr. DYMALLY. So we didn't take into account the fact that the Chinese built the railroad when we appointed the commission.

Mr. GOUDIE. That is after Columbus.

Mr. DYMALLY. Sorry.

Mr. GOUDIE. That was after Columbus.

Mr. DYMALLY. So was everybody else.

Mr. GOUDIE. Okay.

Mr. DYMALLY. So were the women. So were the Italians. So were the Hispanics. They came after. That is what the next witness is going to tell us about.

At this point we want to thank you for testifying. Thank you very much.

Mr. GOUDIE. Thank you very much.

Mr. DYMALLY. Now we have Professor Van Sertima. I take this opportunity to introduce him, not that we normally do this because I want him to know that he has a colleague on this committee, a professor, so if he talks in professorial language we have Professor Morella to interpret his eloquence to us.

Professor Van Sertima is an historian and anthropologist, a prize-winning author of the book, "They Came Before Columbus" and a professor at Rutgers whose specialty is African and African-American studies.

Dr. Van Sertima, you are welcome and you may introduce yourself for the record.

**STATEMENT OF IVAN VAN SERTIMA, ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR,
AFRICANA STUDIES DEPARTMENT, RUTGERS UNIVERSITY**

Mr. VAN SERTIMA. I am Ivan Van Sertima, professor of African studies, Rutgers University. I have recently been appointed by UNESCO to the 28-member International Commission to Revise the History of the Scientific and Cultural Developments of Mankind.

I think it is very important since I am before a committee or a commission that deals with Columbus and I am the author of a major work on him, that I should say a few things about Columbus, his so-called voyages of discovery and evidence that we have of other people that preceded him.

It is not my intention, I want to make it clear, to seek to belittle the voyages of Columbus, but to place them in a larger and more liberating perspective. They are not, as most of us would like to believe, voyages of discovery. But they are of great significance since they changed the character of the whole world, both the old world and the new.

They changed the relationship between the races of man forever.

Although it is fashionable to make a special case for one racial or national identity I want to point out that I am a cosmopolis of almost all old world and new world races. I am largely African, of course, but I am also Native American, I have Macusi Indian blood and also European traces of Dutch, German and Scottish. I am, therefore, concerned that our vision of the world of these Americas take full cognizance of all these peoples and all these ancestors so that one does not live in constant war and uneasiness with the other.

The European side of me is insulting the Native American side of me by calling these voyages "voyages of discovery", also insulting the African side of me by insisting that these are the first of such voyages when there is hard archaeological proof of earlier contacts.

I came here before you to correct this myth of Columbus, to present a more objective vision of our American history.

Now, I am not the first to suggest that there were Africans in America before Columbus. Columbus was the first to suggest it. Columbus actually said in the journal of his second voyage when he was in Haiti, then known as Espanola, Native Americans came to him and told him that black people had come in large boats from the south and southeast trading in gold-tipped metal spears. Probably Columbus did not believe this and that fact in itself would not be enough because the so-called black people could be any people. It could be dark, bronze people from South America. However, Columbus actually sent back on a mail boat to Spain, samples of these gold-tipped metal spears. When the metallurgists in Spain assayed these spears, they found they were identical, not similar, but were identical in their ratio of gold, silver and copper alloys as spears then being forged in African Guinea.

Furthermore, it is not only the metallurgical evidence but the botanists found to their astonishment that when they were looking at cotton found in the Cape Verde Islands just off Africa, cotton which had been taken by the Portuguese in their settlement before Columbus—they had taken cottons from Africa which they thought to be African—botanists found to their astonishment that it was a form of cotton which is not African, it grows in the area where Columbus went and it was found in Africa and in the Cape Verde before Columbus.

Not only that, linguists discovered in the 1920s that the word being used for these gold-tipped metal spears, "guanin", comes from a series of words, kani, ghanin, et cetera, which were being used all along that Atlantic Coast of Africa to refer to the gold and to refer to these types of spears.

So we have a combination of things: what Columbus said, what the natives told him, what the botanists found, what metallurgists found, what linguists found, and in addition to that every major

figure of the Columbus contact period sighted blacks among the Native Americans.

Fray Gregoria Garcia sighted blacks off Colombia. He says so, "these are the first blacks we have seen in the Indies". Vespucci, returning home, sighted a boat with tall black men. Peter Martyr, the first historian of America cites these black men and calls them Ethiopian, pirates shipwrecked on the East Coast. Vasco Nunez de Balboa, after the discovery of the Sea of the South, the Mar del Sur, reports finding two black men among Native Americans and asking them where did these men come from and they did not know, but that they were in a large settlement off Quarequa in the Isthmus of Panama, Lopez de Gomara sights blacks. So it is not only Columbus.

However, these visits can be dismissed because they were not as significant as the Columbus visits. They were prior to Columbus but not as significant because Columbus, by deceiving people into thinking that he had found the lands of Cathay, the great lands of Marco Polo, was able to draw vast numbers of people in massive continuous movements across the Atlantic and we cannot dismiss the significance of this visit, but we should stop referring to it as voyages of discovery. No important anthropologist now can refer to this as voyages of discovery.

Since 1964 the Congress of Americanists ruled that there cannot—I quote them—"there cannot now be any doubt that there were visits from the old world to the new long before Columbus." No one in the scholarly world outside of conservatives who refuse to accept or to look at new evidence accepts that as the voyage of discovery. Therefore, I am not against this quincentenary celebration, I merely want to point out that these voyages should not be referred to as voyages of discovery.

I, as a Native American, find it insulting and as a scholar I find it to be unobjective and ethnocentric to talk about discovering other people. Europe has been invaded or entered by other peoples in many periods, and nobody said they discovered Europe. The Native American was not involved in primitive cultures. Columbus never once set his foot on the American land mass north or south. He only wandered in the peripheral islands. In the third voyage three of his ships landed in South America but he, Columbus, would not come off the ship. He said he had arthritis. He therefore never set foot on the American land mass.

It was Cortez, the first European of the Columbus era, who entered the heartland of America, and Cortez said and I quote, "when I saw their pyramids and palaces and floating gardens [known only then in Medieval Ghana and Mexico] and their aqueducts and zoos and reservoirs and running baths, (he said) I had not seen its like anywhere." So that when they were coming across in the area of the Caribbean which was peripheral and semi-primitive, true that was something that could be dismissed, perhaps, in terms of technological or cultural sophistication, but what they met in the center of America was something tremendously important, and it is only because of the death or twilight of American civilizations that we have no idea of what actually was involved in some parts of that conquest or some parts of that contact.

I am not here, however, as I say to run down Columbus but merely to point out the voyages, voyages made much earlier, are far, far more significant. We have evidence of a voyage that was made, that was for formative and seminal because it affected the first major American civilization known as Olmec. This was dated in 1950s by carbon 14, a process which only entered anthropology in 1946. They dated a ceremonial platform in this civilization in the Gulf of Mexico at a time when Mexico was the center of American civilization, not the Mexico of today but Mexico that included Texas, Colorado, parts of California, right up to La Plata in Canada.

They dated it 814 plus or minus 134 BC. There they found astonishing things. A team from the Smithsonian, from the National Geographic and the University of California discovered stone heads with African features. Where this dating occurred they found four stone heads rooted inextricably in wood where they were able to make a dating. They found also a pyramid for the first time in America. Whereas they found earlier things at Copalillo, they have never found a pyramid until this period. Nowhere in America is this found. They found both the step pyramid and true pyramid (conical-shaped). They found it on the north/south axis and orientation.

Nothing, no ceremonial center in America before then was built on this orientation. That is the orientation used by all pyramidal structures in other parts of the world.

Now the big problem that arises here is people ask where are these people, these people who came? What did they look like? How do we know they were there? They have found 14 colossal African-type stone heads. They are still finding stone heads. One of them found in 1862 has not only African-type features, it has Ethiopian braids, a seven-braid hairstyle, and none were known in the Americas before or since.

They have found terra cotta, hundreds of terra cotta, they are there in the Von Wuthenau collection. Hundreds of these are distinct, racially distinct from the Native American population, not only with different noses and mouths, et cetera, but texture of hair and an attempt by the American artist to capture and evoke coloration of the skin by oxide dyes used in the clay.

Professor Guadarrama, Wiereinski, Davalos, all have shown skeletal remains at Tlatilco, Cerro de las Mesas, and Monte Alban, in the very civilization and same historical period. They have shown skeletal remains with skulls distinct from the skulls of the natives in the grave yards of the same place. Different nasal index, different brow ridge, structure of the jaw, different length in relationship of limbs indicating an Africoid type.

Apart from any movement of Africoids across the Bering Straits, the Bering Isthmus, we have evidence of Atlantic movement. This is something that 10 years ago, when I brought out my book, was dismissed by most anthropologists, but many of them are taking this very seriously now because we have a growing body of evidence.

One of the most stunning pieces of evidence is maps. We did not know that America was mapped before Columbus. We have evidence now of this in maps. The Piri Re's map is something that

shows us astonishing things. The Atrato river in Colombia is mapped for 300 miles accurately. Nobody in the time of Columbus could map the Atrato River in Colombia. We have found the map indicating that things although it is a composite of several maps.

This very map found in the sacked library of Alexandria shows the correct longitudinal and latitudinal coordinates between the African coastline and the American coastline. Nobody even 150 years after the era of Columbus could have plotted those coordinates. We found this is only about half a degree off and in much later periods it is much more off. We have found the Amazon River plotted. Nobody had plotted the Amazon River. And we have found evidence of ritual and technological correspondences.

But let me point out that the object of all this is not to belittle Columbus' achievements because, even though Columbus was not the first one to suggest the world was round, he thought that because the world was round he could go far to the west and end up in the east. He was wrong because you need an airplane to do that, and he collided with the edges of the American Continent. Columbus did not know he discovered the new world. On the third voyage, Columbus was sent with six ships around Africa. He landed in the Cape Verde Islands, and then he sent three ships along the earlier route but he took three ships on the African route which the Portuguese told him would be coming in on the edge of South America. He landed in Trinidad just about a day's journey from South America, and that journey is something that has been shown to be very easy.

Those routes take people and boats automatically to America. This has been tested 120 times. It is not a speculation. Thor Heyerdahl and Alain Bombard have tested African boats on these currents. Heyerdahl is the most famous. Heyerdahl got the Buduma people to build an ancient boat used in Africa before Christ. This boat was sent in 1969 from Safi in North Africa all the way to Barbados without steering. The currents took them there. Once off the Cape Verde coast currents take things automatically into America. Africa is only 1500 miles from America. Europe is 3000 miles away. Europe does not have the advantages of these currents.

People have said the Africans did not have boats. That is not true. Africans invented 7 major ships along the Niger. They had the papyrus reed boat, they had the catamaran-type boat, and the double canoe, the power canoe. They had a range of ships on the Niger. They had a range of ships on the Nile. They had 3000 years of ships on the Nile. Even the Phoenician ships make use of the structure of the African boat and introduce several variations. Along the Indian Ocean Coast of Africa, where I spent a year in Tanzania studying, ships that carried elephants to China in the thirteenth century are reported. There are reports of Africans bringing elephants to China two centuries before Columbus.

I want to make one point clear. If we want to have a quincentenary, I think this has to be clear, the part about all these cultures and our taking cognizance of all of this. Let us have a commemoration in which we take note of what this multiple heritage means. I know it in my own life because I was born in South America. I lived among the Native Americans. I spent 7 and-a-half years in the forest with them. I spent 10½ years in Europe, both Eastern

and Western Europe. I have spent a year in Africa. So I am very well aware of what that multiple heritage means. And if we are to have a commemoration, let us take the opportunity not to consolidate a myth but to open a new window upon the universe of peoples.

Let us have whatever it is we are developing to take full cognizance of other civilizations here in a true cross-cultural fashion so we can really speak of ourselves as true Americans, New World people, because that is what the New World means. It is the bringing together of all these old world elements into a new world.

Columbus' visit would not have been possible without the Moors. The Moorish invaders brought things into Europe that were totally unknown. Europe had its scientific genius, but that genius had to draw upon, to be cross-fertilized by other cultures. The compass came out of China. That was an instrument on the Columbus ship. Even the sails that Columbus and Vespucci used were not European sails. They were Arab/lateen sails that the Moors introduced into Europe. Even the gun. The fire stick first appears in an assault of the Muslims on India. The gunpowder technology came out of China and was brought by the Muslims into Europe.

So, even these elements are part of a world thing. This is what the New World means. This is a new world in the sense of merging the genius of the Arab world, of Africa, of China, and of Europe so that European genius—was given a stimulus by the pooling of these elements, and this is what I would like to say when we celebrate perhaps the greatest event in terms of changing the history of the old world and the new.

Thank you.

Mr. DYMALLY. Thank you, Dr. Sertima. I have got a couple of questions for you.

In light of your testimony concerning the presence of African and Native American peoples prior to the coming of Columbus, what suggestions do you have other than that which you have already given, on how we may make this commission a more relevant commission?

Mr. VAN SERTIMA. I think, for example, when one of the members of the commission was talking about the Caribbean that he should pay much closer attention to what he is saying because the so-called United States is a recent development and, if you are talking about Columbus, you are not talking about something that happened yesterday in Puerto Rico, in the Virgin Islands. You are talking about 500 years of history. As it is, that 500 years already closes us into a little room because many people don't look beyond that 500 years. You close yourself into an even smaller room by saying only those parts of the Caribbean which we can call the United States should be included in our serious consideration.

I think that suggestion about the Bahamas should be taken up, and it could be restricted. I can see the danger. I saw that particularly in my own studies. There are so many claims going on about all sorts of people discovering America and a defensive wall has to be built up. But if you take the commemoration seriously, I think that is one of the things that should be looked at.

I think also you should look carefully at the stamps and flags that will be developed so it doesn't become an ethnic enterprise

and that one should take cognizance of the multiple heritage of the Americas.

Mr. DYMALLY. Then what is your response to the amendment that we include some representation from the Caribbean?

Mr. VAN SERTIMA. I think that is something that should be pursued.

Mr. DYMALLY. Thank you very much.

Ms. Morella?

Mrs. MORELLA. I am mesmerized by your testimony; I know that you have got to be a brilliant scholar and professor. I assume that much of what you said is probably encompassed in your book. If in fact it is not, I hope that we will have a copy of your testimony in some way.

Mr. VAN SERTIMA. I shall submit the book as well as a more recent essay and the book that is coming out on this subject, which is really sort of a sequel which comes out next month. I would like to submit that in the record, because that has the latest maps and discoveries that have been made by a body of scholars, not just myself.

Mrs. MORELLA. Perhaps even just excerpts from it will be appropriate for us and for the commission to be able to peruse, too, because I think what you are saying is really not out of touch with what the commission is hoping to do. Your quest is that of discovery not being taken literally because literally this didn't happen. But if we are talking about reaching out to all the organizations without making it ethnic, as you suggested, then perhaps the commission can accomplish that very thing. The fact that America is made up of many diverse elements and with such a diverse history, perhaps the commission can, in the educational endeavor, reflect that this history was intertwined with other earlier discoveries and people from African nations and South America and all of the diversity.

Don't you think that can be done in a harmonious and positive manner?

Mr. VAN SERTIMA. Yes, I think that is possible provided that mythologies of the past are not taken that seriously. I do appreciate that Columbus is a very important figure, and it would be good to use him as a pivot, but I do believe that one should not in doing so close a door because it is very easy to utter liberal cliches. They don't necessarily mean anything. It calls for very serious reexamination of one's mythologies before you actually get into serious cross-cultural dialogue with other peoples, because it is very easy to say it. It doesn't take much strength and energy to say it, but to do it it involves thinking—a rethinking, and that is the reason why corrective histories have to be developed, not necessarily to put one history against another, but in order to prevent some of these unfortunate cliches about discoveries going on because there is an insult involved.

For example, we have an instance of Americans actually entering Europe, a shipwrecked American boat entering Europe. It is reported by the Romans and Germans. But the Americans are crazy to claim they discovered Europe.

But even though we say one is not taking it literally, one sometimes finds in the deliberations you get closed structures that are

produced by these words, so even though they may not be taken literally or assumed not to be taken literally, they create a frame of reference which locks one in.

Mrs. MORELLA. We look to Columbus as the symbol, but, as you say, not with the specificity that would lock one into that kind of conviction. I can appreciate what you say. It is not like George Washington cut down the cherry tree; I think that is what you are saying; so I think this can be an educational situation, too, still using Christopher Columbus as a symbol, don't you?

Mr. VAN SERTIMA. Oh, yes.

Mrs. MORELLA. Thank you very much for your testimony.

Mr. DYMALLY. Professor, I have a couple more questions.

Is it possible to give us a copy of your testimony?

Mr. VAN SERTIMA. If you transcribe it, you would have it as it is.

Mr. DYMALLY. Fine, very good. Does the Commission have a copy of your book?

Mr. VAN SERTIMA. I do not know, but I am quite willing to submit it into the record, and the latest essays that have been done in that field.

Mr. DYMALLY. What you are saying in effect, that we need to have a broader view of this celebration than just the man, the events, and the people surrounding this celebration are important?

Mr. VAN SERTIMA. Yes. I think it could be used as a window rather than as a closed door, because it has been used as a closed door before, and I am aware that people have moved away from those sorts of certitudes, but there is the danger, so to move somewhat away from that sort of direction—

Mr. DYMALLY. My own judgment is that your testimony here in the presence of the Chairman and Director of the Commission is very important, because I hope it will set the tone for subsequent celebrations. This is analogous to Justice Marshall suggesting that as we celebrate the Constitution, we ought to look at its shortcomings and use it as a lesson, not to just celebrate without looking at some of the shortcomings, because it was not in itself a perfect document.

I thank you very much for your testimony.

Do you have any Native Americans on your Commission?

Mr. GOUDIE. No, we don't.

In preparing our report, we have gotten the vision of a very prominent Native America, Mr. Dave Warren of New Mexico.

Mr. DYMALLY. Okay, thank you very much.

I note two shortcomings in the Commission's makeup. The absence of any Asians and the absence of a Native American on the Commission, and obviously I am aware that you are not the appointed power, but the lack of sensitivity about this issue is something that troubles me, and this was true also of the Kissinger Commission, which studied Central America, without any women or African Americans on the Commission.

I am very sensitive about that. America is not some white, male, conservative institution. This is not what we are celebrating. If we are celebrating a bringing together of peoples from all over the world and all colors and all cultures, and if that is the case, it seems to me the Commission should reflect that, symbolically, and I am not so sure it does reflect that.

Mr. GOUDIE. We agree with you totally, Mr. Chairman, and that is why we are requesting as one of the parts to the bill for us to give reimbursement, not compensation, to create advisory committees of what you are saying right now, not to create a bigger Commission, but basically to create advisory committees as to Asian-Americans, Afro-Americans, Indian-Americans, so all the Americans get involved in the celebration.

That is our intent.

Mr. DYMALLY. Okay, thank you very much.

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Chairman?

When you talk about compensation, you don't mean paying them. You mean to set up the advisory—

Mr. GOUDIE. You have got to remember that even though 30 members are all over the country, when I fly them someplace for a meeting, I have to pay their way. Their reimbursement is what I am talking about.

Mrs. MORELLA. I see.

Mr. GOUDIE. This is government rates.

Mrs. MORELLA. Is that \$50 a day?

Mr. GOUDIE. It is not per diem. I don't know what actual expenses are. I don't work for the government.

Mr. WILLIAMS. The Commissioners are not paid at all. They have no per diem in terms of direct payment. They come to learn of per diem as meals and lodging and that is all they get.

Mr. DYMALLY. They submit the original receipts?

Mr. GOUDIE. Yes.

Mrs. MORELLA. And you see doing this with any advisory committees, you set up from the additional private funding that you hope to get?

Mr. WILLIAMS. Dr. Dave Warren is the Director at the Institute of Native American Arts, and he is used by the Smithsonian as an advisor, and we have used him as well, but it is strictly a voluntary effort on this part. He is spending a considerable amount of time at his own expense and been very helpful in suggesting and putting together a Native American intern program now.

However, he does it entirely as a volunteer, and he is not a rich man. That is the sort of person, if we had an advisory committee, we would reimburse him for his expenses in working on our behalf.

Mr. DYMALLY. Thank you very much.

Dr. Michael Gannon. Would you introduce yourself for the record, please?

**STATEMENT OF MICHAEL GANNON, DIRECTOR, INSTITUTE FOR
EARLY CONTACT PERIOD STUDIES, UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA**

Mr. GANNON. Mr. Chairman, my name is Michael V. Gannon, and I welcome the opportunity to testify on behalf of the Christopher Columbus Quincentenary Jubilee Commission, and in particular to express my hope that you and the other honorable members of the Subcommittee on Census and Population, Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, will consent to amend legislation, H.R. 2309, that established the Quincentenary Commission so as to increase the levels of monetary contributions that might be made to

the Commission's work and at the same time expand the effective use of the Commission's logo.

Permit me to explain the perspective from which I speak. It is that of a historian at the University of Florida who directs an Institute for Early Contact Period Studies. The Institute is engaged in primary research—historical, archaeological and archival—concentrated on the Columbus voyages and on the decades when the first European settlers followed him to the New World. Thus, the Institute has research projects in the Bahamas, Haiti, the Dominican Republic, Florida and Spain. I am also a College Dean with administrative responsibilities.

I first became interested in the forthcoming Quincentenary in 1982 at a time when the City of Miami was completing an application to the Bureau of International Expositions in Paris for permission to produce a Columbian World's Fair in Miami.

Shown a copy of the application draft, I was dismayed to find that the Fair authorities presented no historical rationale or justification for Miami as a fair site, when in truth Miami could present a better historical case than any other large American city, certainly better than Chicago. And, Mr. Chairman, I did look at your subcommittee membership before making these remarks.

I urged the Fair authorities to make that case and they obliged by asking me to chair a committee of historians who would draft a suitable document. Our draft subsequently became Exhibit One of the Miami application.

I cannot claim that it ultimately did Miami much good because the prize went to Chicago. But the experience made me alert to all subsequent plans to celebrate the Quincentenary, particularly to see if in those plans there were facts, insights, appreciations and general awareness that the Columbian anniversary was, more than anything else, a time for historical reflection on the condition of humankind now almost 500 years after those antique days when daring voyagers linked continents and, as historian John Fiske wrote in the last century, "mingled the two streams of human life which had flowed for countless ages apart."

At the moment, I serve on a body in the State of Florida called, curiously, the Christopher Columbus Hemispheric Trade Commission. That commission is the official body established by our Legislature to direct public observances of the 500th year. It has held two meetings. Except for the content of a presentation that I made to the membership two weeks ago in Miami, the principal ideas for the Quincentenary that have been considered so far include plans to conduct fairs, air shows, and jazz festivals, build stadiums, put on boat races, plant trees on the Turnpike, invite the King and Queen of Spain, and do something at halftime of the Super Bowl.

Now all those things are fine, and I am sure that they would be very entertaining in their way, and withered be the hand raised in sign of their dismissal, but Mr. Chairman, they do not touch the heart of the Quincentenary and what it ought to be and become in our national memory.

By contrast, in conversations with Mr. John Goudie and members of his staff of the National Jubilee Commission, I have been greatly impressed by the understanding that exists in that body of

the priorities that ought to prevail in the Quincentenary observances.

Here there is no plan to exhaust the Nation's resources in mega-events, no central reliance on entertainment or distraction, no effort to market cheap and tawdry souvenirs. Instead, the National Commission has taken a very high road, basing its activities and plans on the best scholarship and on the brightest insights of the American people into the meaning of the last 500 years.

Here, too, I might add there are no rivalries of which I have heard to divide Spaniards from Italians, Anglo-Saxons from Native Americans, whites from blacks. Rather, my expectation is that the Commission will succeed in bonding the various ethnic constituencies of America into a united celebration, one that has dignity, one that carries meaning, one that will leave a legacy of good for the American people.

I know some of the Commission members, including the Chairman, Mr. Goudie, and the Vice Chairman, Dr. William McNeill. I know the Executive Director, Dr. John A. Williams and the Assistant to the Chairman, Mr. Francisco Martinez-Alvarez. These are people, Mr. Chairman, that you and I can depend on to do things right.

We are fortunate to have their talents and energies at the national disposal. They are certainly the kind of people who can be trusted with the stewardship of adequate funds from the private sector to do the work that needs to be done. I have no doubt in my mind it will be work that places the Quincentenary in the correct perspective, for all of us.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. DYMALLY. Thank you very much.

In the testimony, you complimented the Commission for the high road approach, and I want to compliment you for your testimony, because it took the kind of approach that I hoped that would eventually be executed by the Commission.

Could you give us some examples of events coming up in 1992 which, in your words, touch the heart of the Quincentenary?

Mr. GANNON. The first event that I would touch—that I would attract your attention to, Mr. Chairman, would be the work of the Commission in telling the people of the United States the story of their own country. It is a story that is unknown to most Americans.

We are a historically illiterate people, I am embarrassed to say, and certainly that is the case when it comes to the Indians, when it comes to the Spaniards who at one time occupied almost one-half of what is now the United States, even when it comes to the English colonies and to our basic institutions that we live under today.

The Quincentenary provides us an opportunity that may not come again in our lifetimes to teach the American people the story of their country. I live in a State which has the oldest recorded history of any of the American States. I come from St. Augustine, Florida, which is the oldest city in the United States, and it comes as a surprise to many people when they hear me say it will be the year 2055 before the flag of the United States will have flown over Florida as long as did the flag of Spain. How many people know that?

How many people know that St. Augustine was a living, thriving city of Europe in what is now the United States 55 years before the Pilgrims came to Plymouth Rock? Many stories we need to tell, Mr. Chairman, so we can know the richness and diversity of our past, and the National Commission has undertaken programs to develop scholarship that will reach far beyond the confines of universities and the academic world to the people at large, and I applaud them for that.

Mr. DYMALLY. You and your Chairman are from Florida. I don't want to put you guys against each other, but the old social studies question is, who discovered America, and everybody in the class shouts, "Columbus." Should it not be, who landed, instead of who discovered, or where did Columbus land? Because in fact, what you are saying is that, he didn't discover America.

Should we not phrase that whole question differently to get a difference response than who discovered America?

Mr. GANNON. Mr. Chairman, we might better speak of the rediscovery of the Americas, because what we call the Americas today was populated some 30,000 years ago by people who came from the Eurasian land mass across the Bering Strait, and moved into the continent known as North America, and then went as far as the tip of South America. They were the original inhabitants of the Americas.

They were the people who first discovered this land.

Mr. DYMALLY. So, we need to do some rewriting of our elementary social studies texts.

Okay, let me ask you one final question. You were doing lots of work in the Caribbean. Obviously, you recognize the significance of the Caribbean to this whole question of this celebration. Should we not then include them in this celebration?

Mr. GANNON. Well, we already are including the people of the Caribbean in the celebration. I have no information to the contrary.

Mr. DYMALLY. Cross the word, "celebration," Commission. Should a non-voting member from the Bahamas be included in the Commission?

Mr. GANNON. Well, I am not a member of that Commission, and I don't believe I am qualified to answer that question.

Mr. DYMALLY. Okay, that is a very State Department answer. Thank you very much.

Ms. Morella?

Mrs. MORELLA. Particularly as somebody not on the Commission, Dr. Gannon, I am very pleased you care so much to come and testify as to the high quality of the Commission and what its principals and what its objectives are.

I also, in response to the chairman's comment, I see right in your testimony as you have stated, above anything else, it should be a time for historical reflection on the condition of humankind, now almost 500 years after those antique days when daring voyagers linked continents; and then you quote John Fiske very well, "mingled the two streams of human life which had flowed for countless ages apart."

That also ties in with what Dr. Sertima said. What is your role now? Are you going to be following what this Commission is going

to do? Are they going to use you in an advisory capacity as an historian? And incidentally, I am glad to see academicians interested in the Commission's work. Where do you go from here?

Mr. GANNON. I have no idea what plans the Commission has for me. They are free to call on me at any time. I believe that having worked hand in hand with the Commission's staff since the inception of the Commission as a formal body, I have every expectation of continuing that cooperation.

We have much to learn from one another. I think the Quincentenary is an opportunity for scholars who have not worked together before to do so perhaps for the first time. As a historian, I have learned in these exercises to admire the work of archaeologists, as I have never had the opportunity to admire that work before.

I think we are going to see a great amount of cross-disciplinary activity that will be new to the world of American scholarship. I am happy to be a part of this particular moment in higher education.

I think the Quincentenary will be an opportunity for providing an impetus to many new forms of scholarly cooperation.

Mrs. MORELLA. It is an area I care very much about, and Mr. Dymally does, too. Education is the key to everything, and what our country is all about. I do hope the Commission—I know they are planing to—will emphasize the cross-cultural exchanges with education as a key.

Thank you very much.

Mr. DYMALLY. Thank you very much, Doctor.

While the next witness is coming up here, let me make an observation. I think this hearing has been significant in that while the first hearing may have talked about the passage of the bill, this hearing is talking about the role of the Commission. I think it is going to make a significant contribution, and I hope at least the Commission's Chair and Director would really look at this testimony very carefully as they begin to put the Commission into operation.

Mr. Simonetti? Columbus landed in Columbus Bay in the Parish of Cedros, and one of the more prominent families was Simonette. I always thought they were French, but I see now they are Italian. It is quite possible they might have stopped and jumped ship in this village of Icacos, and Simonette is a very prominent family in the Parish of Cedros, Columbus Bay, in the village of Icacos.

When I write him, and we correspond with each other, I will tell him I was under the false impression he was French. It is quite possible he was Italian.

STATEMENT OF GILBERT SIMONETTI, BOARD MEMBER, NATIONAL ITALIAN AMERICAN FOUNDATION

Mr. SIMONETTI. Mr. Chairman, I am delighted to know about the possibility of ancestry of mine. I have been called many things, but that sounds nice to me.

Mr. DYMALLY. You may proceed.

Mr. SIMONETTI. I also want to suggest, without being facetious, I am white, I am male. I am conservative, but that does not prevent

me from supporting the views that you have expressed following Professor Van Sertima's remarks.

I would expect that the Commission will take into account the issues and concerns that have been expressed here. If they do not, I think they will be failing themselves and they will be failing the Nation, but I have every reason to believe that they will not fail.

I know many of the members of the Commission, and I would hope that they would take heart in all of the commentary that has been expressed about the needs of the Commission to serve all of the people that represent this Nation of ours.

I am here in my capacity as Chairman of the one of the Committees of the National Italian-American Foundation, and as a member of the Board of Directors, and I am here to support the legislation that is before this subcommittee. I believe it is necessary legislation, and I am somewhat at a loss with the scholarly presentations that have been made here before me, to be at this table perhaps as a pragmatist, and pragmatically I believe it is essential that this legislation be approved by your subcommittee and then by Congress.

Fund-raising, as well all know, is an art form, but also a very difficult, time-consuming activity. We all know trying to raise funds for worthy charitable cultural and historical activities are very difficult at best, and when impediments are placed in the way of fund-raising activity, it makes it even more difficult.

Many of the descendants of the immigrants that have come to this Nation, I am sure, would like to make contributions to the Commission, to pursue the goals of the Commission, but as you know, there are many worthy competing causes, and perhaps for one reason or another, members of the community may choose to make contributions elsewhere.

Therefore, I believe that any reasonable method that can be found to permit private sector contributions to the work at the Commission should be considered very seriously and permitted to be effective.

I believe the legislation will help in that respect by opening up the opportunity to certain categories of givers that will help achieve the goals of the Commission and those goals are broad goals that I think have been expressed here today as being important to the Nation as a whole, and that means all individuals of ethnic, racial and religious heritages.

Like Professor Van Sertima, I am aware of both myths and stereotypical responses that we all have concerning whether one comes from a particular racial group or ethnic group. I am sensitive about that myself, and therefore find that in opening up of the issues to permit the avoidance of these myths and stereotypical attitudes will be helpful to all of us, and that Commission's responsibility may well go beyond its principal mission to celebrate the discoveries of America, or if one wants to call them the rediscovery or the landings.

In sum, I support your legislation, and urge your subcommittee to consider it favorably. Thank you very much for inviting me.

Mr. DYMALLY. Thank you very much.

I believe all of the witnesses here are saying one thing. Let us use this opportunity to celebrate America rather than just one

man, one event, and let's bring everyone who has had some role in developing the Western Hemisphere, not just Continental United States, into this Commission. I think for that reason, all the testimony was very, very important, and I hope would give some sense of direction to the Commission.

I thank you very much for your testimony.

Mr. SIMONETTI. Thank you.

Mr. DYMALLY. Ms. Morella, I apologize.

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Chairman, I was going to introduce you to Mr. Simonetti, because I think this is particularly significant as it demonstrates he cares enough about what is happening, and the progress that is being made, the latitude that is necessary for further progress, and that he would give of his time to come to appear before our subcommittee.

I concur with what he said. I think it is a pretty good summation of all of the testimonies we have heard today. I am very impressed with the people who cared enough to come to present their views, and I hope that as a subcommittee and as a full committee, we have an opportunity to touch base again with the Commission in terms of responses to some other questions to find out how things are progressing. I have enjoyed this morning and gained a great deal from the hearing.

Mr. DYMALLY. Ms. Morella, I anticipate, time permitting, that we will probably have an oversight hearing sometime next year.

Thank you very much, Mr. Simonetti.

Mr. SIMONETTI. Thank you.

Mr. DYMALLY. Let me review the status for the bill. Lacking a quorum, it is our intention to bring this issue up next Tuesday, on the 14th. The witnesses do not need to be present; however, I believe that Congressman Gus Savage will request an opportunity to address the committee on that occasion.

Then we will take testimony, and then we will mark up the bill, and hopefully get it out of the full committee before the end of the month, and on the Floor before the recess, which will be August 7th or 8th, and on to the Senate and passage over there; hopefully in the fall, but that will depend in a large measure on the Commission's ability to communicate with the members of the other House.

I am not so sure I have that kind of influence over there, so I anticipate that I will be working on this bill on the 14th. It will be helpful if Mr. Williams returns on the 14th, just in case the Commission—the committee has any further questions of the Commission.

I don't think it will be necessary for Mr. Goudie to come all the way back from Miami, unless he likes the committee that well, and he wants to come and say hello to us. And the amendment which I had to offer will be held in abeyance pending a further discussion with Mr. Goudie, Congressman Savage and hopefully an appropriate representative from the Islands of the Bahamas.

Ms. Morella, do you have any further comments.

Mrs. MORELLA. No.

Mr. DYMALLY. Good. The committee is in recess until July the 14th.

[Whereupon, at 11:15 a.m., the subcommittee recessed, to reconvene on Tuesday, July 14, 1987.]

[The following statement was received for the record:]

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS JUBILEE COMMITTEE

16 A. CHURCH ST., CHRISTIANSTED, ST. CROIX, U.S.V.I. 00820

(809) 773-1435

June 25, 1987

The Honorable Ron de Luco
Chairman, Subcommittee on Insular
and International Affairs
House of Representatives
Congress of the United States
Washington, D. C. 20515

Subject: Proposed Amendment to Public Law 98-375, the
Christopher Columbus Quincentenary Jubilee Act,
H. R. 2309

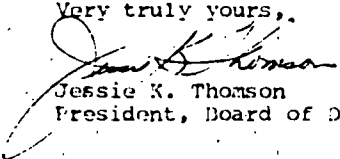
Dear Sir:

The Christopher Columbus Jubilee Committee, Inc., supports
H. R. 2309, to amend the Christopher Columbus Quincentenary
Jubilee Act, in its entirety. We are very pleased that the
life of the Christopher Columbus Quincentenary Jubilee
Commission will be extended through 1993.

As you know, 1993 is of particular importance to St. Croix
and the Virgin Islands. In 1493, on the second voyage,
Christopher Columbus named St. Croix, and St. Croix is the
first locale now under the United States Flag visited by
Columbus and his fleet. For the benefit of the Members
of the Subcommittee on Census and Population, Committee on
Post Office and Civil Service, and other interested parties,
attached is an overview of the Salt River area/Columbus
Landing site which was prepared by Mr. William F. Cissel,
Vice President, Christopher Columbus Jubilee Committee, Inc.
and Historian, Christiansted National Historic site. This
overview describes little known history of St. Croix and
the "action" which took place here on November 14, 1493.

Thank you for giving the members of the Board of Directors,
the Christopher Columbus Quincentenary Jubilee Committee, Inc.,
an opportunity to present our views on this very important
piece of Legislation.

Very truly yours,


Jessie K. Thomson
President, Board of Directors

The Salt River Site
Archaeological Excavations
The National Columbus Jubilee Association, Inc.

The so-called Columbus Landing Site at Salt River, St. Croix, is not only probably the most important archaeological site in the Virgin Islands. It has been part of all major archaeological investigations since 1890: Alphonse Pinard (1890), Halger U. Rasmussen (1894), Jessie M. Cortes (1912), George Nordby (1915; 1923), Theodore G. Bay (1917), Edmund Hall (1923), Lewis J. Ford (1925), Herbert W. Frieger (1930), Gary S. Vassalio (1952), and Vassalio and Bruce E. Tilden (1970).

The Salt River site has actual or historical evidence of prehistoric inhabitation encompassing all three major ceramic cultures (Taino, AD 200-450; Taino, AD 450-1450; Taino or Carib, AD 1450-1600) and all four major ceramic styles (Saladoid, AD 50-450; Ostonoid, AD 450-900; Elmonoid, AD 900-1300; and Chicoid, AD 1300-1600). In addition, the only ceremonial ball court or place in the Lesser Antilles was discovered at that site by the Danish archaeologist Edmund Hall in 1923. Associated artifacts, including petrolyphs, stone collars, combs, and sacrificial human burials are now deposited in the National Museum in Copenhagen.

On the 14th of November, 1492, Columbus discovered the island on his second voyage to the New World, and named it Santa Cruz or Holy Cross. His fleet dropped anchor off of Salt River Bay. This location is the first of only two Columbus-associated sites under the U.S. flag. He sent approximately two dozen armed men ashore to explore the village evident on the west bank of the Bay and to search for sources of fresh water. On one of several return trips to the flagship, the barge encountered a canoe with Caribs (four men and two women) and two male Taino slaves. The ensuing conflict resulted in casualties on both sides, marking the first documented hostile encounter between Europeans and Native American peoples. Columbus himself named the eastern headland of the Bay where the conflict took place Cabo de las Higueras or Cape of the Arches. Four eyewitness accounts of the incident survive: the Italian, Michele de Cuneo; the fleet surgeon, Dr. Chanca; Columbus' teenaged son, Ferdinand; and the seaman Syllacio. From St. Croix, Columbus went on to discover and name the Virgin group and Puerto Rico.

What specific role the Salt River settlement may have played in subsequent events originating on St. Croix in the early 1500s that determined the fate of Spanish Native American relations in the Antilles, as related by Fray Berthelmo de las Casas (involving Juan Ponce de Leon, the Carib chiefs on St. Croix, a treaty

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