Black students in suburban Claymont had to travel long distances by bus into downtown Wilmington to attend Howard High School, the only high school in the state of Delaware open to Black students. Howard High School is now the Howard High School of Technology.

PHOTO BY CURTIS MARTIN

Brown v. Board of Education National Historic Site Expansion Act (H.R. 920, S. 270)

The 1954 Supreme Court decision in Brown v. Board of Education was a landmark court case in U.S. history consolidating cases from five communities and ordering the desegregation of American public schools. Though Brown v. Board is most often associated with Topeka, Kansas, multiple historic places involved in this significant case from communities in South Carolina, Delaware, Virginia, and Washington, DC tell a more complete story of the ongoing struggle for educational equity.

The bill would expand the National Park Service (NPS) Brown v. Board of Education National Historic Site in Kansas to include related sites in South Carolina and establish NPS Affiliated Areas for sites in Delaware, Virginia, and Washington DC. This historic legislation provides an opportunity to tell the full story by uplifting under-recognized stories of students, parents, and their allies in the work for educational equity.

Preserving History on Public Lands

The National Park Service (NPS) preserves a network of 423 parks and sites that protect spectacular historic, cultural, and natural resources while telling the stories of remarkable people and events in our nation’s history. The National Trust for Historic Preservation supports the inclusion of diverse places within the National Park System in order to save historic places for the benefit of current and future generations.

We ask for your support of these historic preservation bills!

For additional information, contact Pam Bowman, Senior Director of Public Lands Policy, pbowman@savingplaces.org.
**Route 66 National Historic Trail Designation Act (H.R. 3600)**

Historic Route 66 stretches approximately 2,400 miles from Chicago, IL to Santa Monica, CA, passing through eight states and more than 300 rural and urban communities. This vital transportation corridor between the Midwest and southern California has endured as a symbol of freedom and mobility while epitomizing a new optimism that pervaded the nation's economic recovery following World War II. Numerous buildings along Route 66 are listed on the National Register of Historic Places and it was designated a National Scenic Byway in four states. Route 66 is internationally recognized as representing America's love of the automobile and open road. As a Dustbowl migration route, a World War II strategic military route, and a vacation travel route, it has been celebrated in music, literature, television, movies, and popular lore.

To date, petition signatures in support of a National Historic Trail designation for Route 66 number over 64,000 from 49 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico, with over 80 organizations, businesses, and local governments from the 8 states bisected by Route 66 also pledging support for the designation.

This legislation would designate Route 66 as a National Historic Trail following a 1995 NPS Special Resource Study determining Route 66 met the eligibility requirements, endorsement by the NPS, and during the 115th Congress, bipartisan and bicameral support along with a unanimous House floor vote.

**Amache National Historic Site Act (H.R. 2497, S. 1284)**

The Amache National Historic Site Act would create a National Historic Site in Colorado to honor over 7300 individuals of Japanese descent unjustly and forcibly incarcerated at the location during World War II, as well the military service of its incarcerated. The camp, also known as the Granada Relocation Center, opened in August of 1942 and during its several-year long operation saw almost 10,000 persons pass through the facility. The unique history and powerful stories of those incarcerated at the site remain an important part of our nation's history that should be preserved, protected, and interpreted for the benefit of current and future generations.

Cadillac Ranch in Amarillo, Texas, was built in 1974 by an arts collective called the Ant Farm.

For additional information, contact Pam Bowman, Senior Director of Public Lands Policy, pbowman@savingplaces.org.