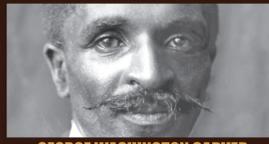


Celebrates

BLACK HISTORY MONTH

"We are not makers of history, we are made by history"
- Martin Luther King, JR.



GEORGE WASHINGTON CARVER



MAMIE PHIPPS CLARK

Scientists

GEORGE WASHINGTON CARVER

1860 - 1943

George Washington Carver was invited by Booker T. Washington to teach and head the Agriculture Department at Tuskegee Institute. At Tuskegee, Carver began researching and experimenting with new uses for peanuts, sweet potatoes, soybeans and other crops. This research was fueled by his desire to help farmers grow more crops for food. For his achievements he's been honored by U.S. presidents Theodore Roosevelt, Franklin Roosevelt and Harry Truman. Throughout his lifetime he's received many honors including being voted into the Royal Society of Arts (in 1916) and receiving the Roosevelt Medal (in 1939). Many institutions have honored him and dozens of elementary and high schools have been named after him.

MAMIE PHIPPS CLARK

April 18, 1917 - August 11, 1983

April 18, 1917 - August 11, 1983

Mamie Phipps Clark earned her B.A and M.A. in Psychology at Howard in 1938 and 1939 respectively. In 1944, Dr. Clark earned her Ph.D. in psychology at Columbia University - becoming only the second African-American to do so. Dr. Clark's research in child developmental psychology began at Howard. Working with children at an all-black pre-school, she adapted the self-identification tests of Columbia University researchers Ruth and Gene Horowitz and determined that the children became aware of their racial identity at around three years of age. That awareness fed feelings of inferiority even at that early age. These findings were used in various state racial discrimination lawsuits and greatly influenced the Brown vs Board of Education Supreme Court ruling that declared that segregated public schools were unconstitutional.

REBECCA LEE CRUMPLER

February 8, 1831 - March 9, 1895

Dr. Rebecca Crumpler was the first African American woman to earn an M.D. degree. Dr. Crumpler practiced in Boston for a short while before moving to Richmond, Virginia, after the Civil War ended in 1865. Richmond, she felt, would be "a proper field for real missionary work, and one that would present ample opportunities to become acquainted with the diseases of women and children. During my stay there nearly every hour was improved in that sphere of labor. She joined other black physicians caring for freed slaves who would otherwise have had no access to medical care, working with the Freedmen's Bureau, and missionary and community groups, even though black physicians experienced intense racism working in the postwar South. No photos or other images survive of Dr. Crumpler. The little we know about her comes from the introduction to her book, a remarkable mark of her achievements as a physician and medical writer in a time when very few African Americans were able to gain admittance to medical college, let alone publish. Her book is one of the very first medical publications by an African American.

CHARLES RICHARD DREW

June 3, 1904 - April 1, 1950

Dr. Charles Richard Drew attended Amherst College in Massachusetts on a sports scholarship and earned a Bachelor's Degree in 1926. Dr. Drew received a Doctor of Science degree from Columbia in 1940 following his breakthrough research in blood plasma that led to the development of a method for the processing and preservation of blood plasma. Dr. Drew became the first African-American to receive a Doctor of Science (Sc.D.) degree from Columbia. In 1940, Dr. Drew was recruited to head a medical program known as "Blood For Britain" which involved the collection of U.S. blood for use in England. He developed reliable and safe methods and procedures for collecting, preserving and shipping large amounts of blood plasma. Dr. Drew was the first African-American examiner for the American Board of Surgery and during his career received many awards, including the NAACP Spingarn Medal in 1944 and a distinguished service medal from the National Medical Association in 1950.

LLOYD AUGUSTUS HALL

1894 - 1971

Lloyd Augustus Hall studied pharmaceutical chemistry at Northwestern University where he graduated with a B.S. in 1916. In 1922 he founded Chemical Products Corporation, a food science consulting firm. Hall devoted much of his research to the technologies behind curing and preserving meat and meat products. In 1932, he developed a process that combined table salt and nitrates into one crystal. This new process effectively preserved meat as well as its flavor and color. Previous methods meant to accomplish the same resulted in either premature meat spoilage or bad tasting meat. Hall's methods for processed meat products worked so well, they became the standard for decades. Hall also investigated the role of spices in food preservation and invented new uses of antioxidants to prevent food spoilage.

PERCY LAVON JULIAN

April 11, 1899 - April 19, 1975

Percy Lavon Julian earned his B.A in chemistry from DePauw in 1920 graduating Phi Beta Kappa and class valedictorian. He left in 1923 to accept a scholarship from Harvard University, where he earned his M.S. in chemistry. He earned a Ph.D. in organic chemistry in 1931 from Austria's University of Vienna. After returning to the U.S., Dr. Julian returned to DePauw to teach and in 1935, teamed with Josef Piki to become the first chemists to successfully synthesize physostigmine (a drug used today to treat glaucoma and Alzheimer's). Julian joined the Glidden Company in 1936. While at Glidden he primarily worked on finding new uses for soybean oil. He invented "Aero-Foam", a soy protein based product that was used extensively during World War II to put out gas and oil fires. His most important work at Glidden was synthesizing stigmasterol from soybean oil which then led to the synthesis of the steroid hormones testosterone (male sex hormone) and progesterone. Progesterone is used today to treat miscarriages and to make birth control pills. He also synthesized cortisone, a drug used to treat arthritis. Dr. Julian left Glidden in 1953 and founded his own research company, Julian Laboratories, Inc. in 1954.

J. ERNEST WILKINS, JR

November 27, 1923 - May 1, 2011

J. Ernest Wilkins Jr entered into the University of Chicago at the age of 13, at the time the youngest student ever to register there. He graduated in 1940 at age 17 with a B.S. in mathematics, receiving his M.S and Ph.D. in the subject over the next two years. Wilkins became the first teenager to be accepted into the Institute for Advanced Study program at Princeton, on a Rosenwald scholarship, at age 19. He taught mathematics at the Tuskegee Institute from 1943 to 1944, before joining the Metallurgical Laboratory at the University of Chicago to work on the Manhattan Project (the U.S. program that built the atomic bomb). Among his many contributions to science and technology, Dr. Wilkins' foremost achievement was the study and development of radiation shielding against gamma radiation. It was through his work that the calculations of radiation absorption by physical materials were formed, creating breakthroughs in the understanding of nuclear power's impact. During his career, Dr. Wilkins wrote over 100 technical papers published in a host of scientific journals. He established the first Ph.D. program in mathematics at an HBCU (Howard University), served as president of the American Nuclear Society and in 1976 became the second African-American elected to the National Academy of Engineering (after Walter Lincoln Hawkins in 1975).

**FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION
ON BLACK HISTORY VISIT
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Central New Mexico Community College