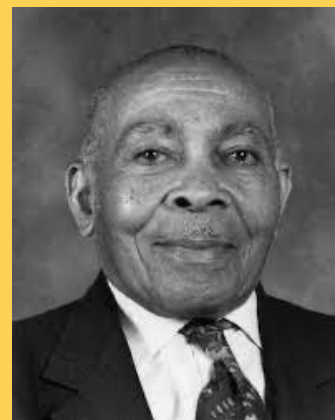


Warren Henry

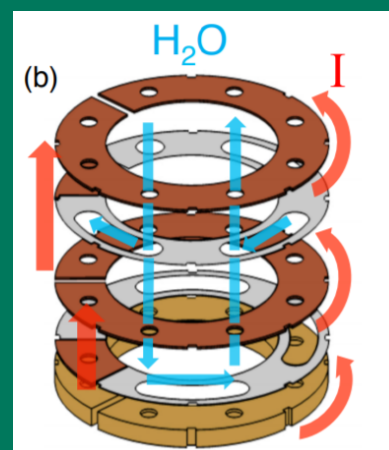
Warren Elliot Henry was born on a peanut farm in Evergreen, Alabama. Both parents were graduates of the Tuskegee Institute, and George Washington Carver lived on Henry's parent's farm doing research during summer months. Little Warren learned how to read when he was 4 and occasionally went on walks with his father and Carver. He was allowed to stay up past bedtime only if he were studying or reading.

Henry attended Tuskegee Institute, where he majored in three subjects Mathematics, English and French. Although Dr. Carver was retired by then, he was still on campus doing research and conducting a bible study class, which Warren Henry also attended. In 1931, Henry earned a Bachelor of Science from Tuskegee Institute, and then served as a principal at a segregated school in rural Ardmore, Alabama.



Magnetics-

Henry later worked as a physicist at the U.S. Naval Research Laboratory from 1948–1960. During this time he invented a metal dewar for liquid helium, and a magnetic moment lift for moving samples in and out of a magnetic field. With Robert Hein, Henry established in 1957 that uranium is a semiconductor. He also installed a Bitter magnet that produced a field of 12 tesla—a high field by even today's standards.



Aircraft-

While at Lockheed, he developed fiber-optic devices for missile and submarine detection and helped design a quiet night surveillance airplane (the YO 3A—a converted Schwitzer two-seat sailplane) that was used for night fighting.

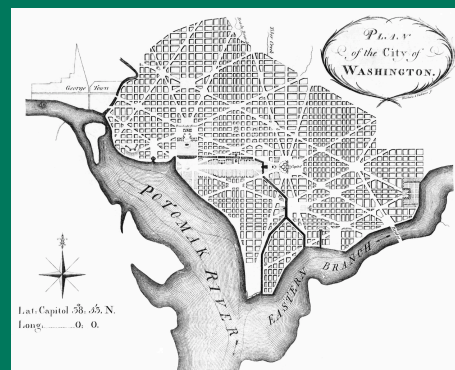


Benjamin Banneker

Benjamin Banneker's most notable contribution to mathematics was his self-taught mastery of astronomy, which allowed him to accurately predict celestial events like solar and lunar eclipses, calculate the phases of the moon, and forecast weather patterns, all of which were detailed in his self-published almanacs. He also played a crucial role in surveying the boundaries of Washington D.C. using his mathematical skills, making him one of the earliest recognized African American mathematicians in the United States.

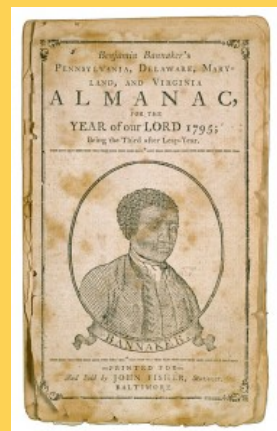


Surveying Washington D.C.-
He assisted in the surveying of the new capital city, utilizing his astronomical knowledge to precisely calculate boundaries and positions.



Self-taught-
Banneker had limited formal education but taught himself astronomy and mathematics, achieving remarkable proficiency in the field.

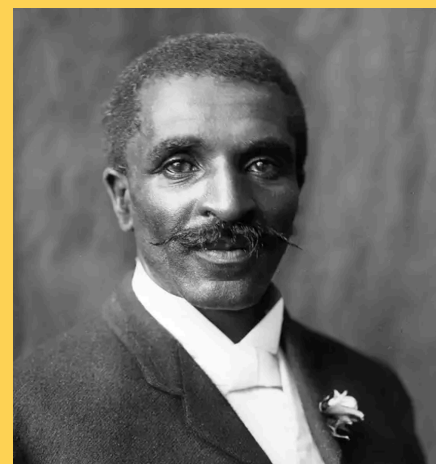
Almanacs-
He published a series of almanacs that included precise astronomical calculations, predicting the timing of eclipses, tides, and seasonal changes, which were considered highly accurate for the time.



Clockmaking-
Banneker built one of the first clocks in America, demonstrating his understanding of mechanics and complex mathematical concepts. The clock kept the correct time for 50 years!

George Washington Carver

George Washington Carver is most recognized for his significant contributions to agriculture, particularly for discovering hundreds of uses for peanuts and sweet potatoes, which included developing products like paints, dyes, and food items, effectively promoting crop rotation and improving the livelihoods of Southern farmers by providing alternative crops to cotton; he is often called "The Peanut Man" due to this work.



Crop Rotation-

Carver strongly advocated for crop rotation, suggesting that farmers alternate cotton with soil-enriching crops like peanuts and sweet potatoes to maintain soil fertility.

Peanut Products:

He is famous for discovering over 300 uses for peanuts, including peanut butter, cooking oil, soap, and even cosmetics.



Sweet Potato Innovations-

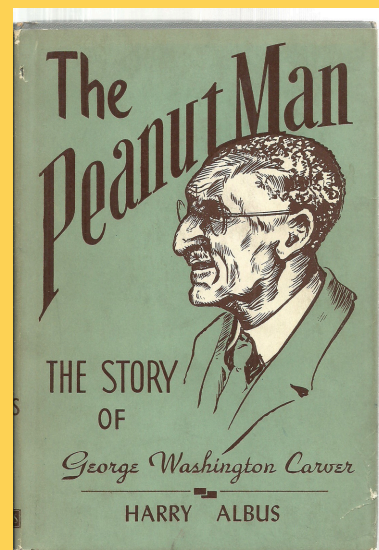
Carver also identified numerous uses for sweet potatoes, developing products like sweet potato flour, starch, and even dye.

Educational Outreach-

Carver actively taught farmers about his discoveries through extension programs and traveling "Jesup Wagons" to educate them on better agricultural practices.

Impact on Southern Economy-

By promoting alternative crops, Carver helped to improve the economic situation of poor farmers in the Southern United States.



Mae Jemison

Mae Jemison's contributions to science include her work as an astronaut, physician, and engineer. She was the first African American woman to travel to space.

Here are some other facts about Mae Jemison you might not know: Jemison is a trained dancer -- she built a dance studio in her home and even brought a poster from her dance school on her space mission. But when she was debating whether to go to medical school after college or become a professional dancer her mother advised her, "You can always dance if you're a doctor, but you can't doctor if you're a dancer."

She began college at Stanford University to study chemical engineering when she was only 16 years old.

Jemison faced many roadblocks to her dreams of pursuing science. Once, when Jemison said she wanted to be a scientist when she grew up, her teacher asked if she meant a nurse. She later founded The Earth We Share (TEWS), an international science camp that encourages science literacy for all.

She's afraid of heights, but she didn't let that stop her from going into space. She says she relied on the strength of her ego to push forward.

She was on an episode of Star Trek! Jemison began each of her shifts in space by saying, "Hailing frequencies open," a reference to Lieutenant Uhura on Star Trek. In 1993, Jemison appeared in her own episode of Star Trek: The Next Generation as Lieutenant Palmer.



Astronaut-

In 1992, Jemison became the first African American woman to travel to space on the Space Shuttle Endeavour. As a science mission specialist, she oversaw experiments on bone loss, space motion sickness, and frog fertilization in space.

Physician-

Jemison earned her Doctor of Medicine degree from Cornell Medical College in 1981. She interned at Los Angeles County-USC Medical Center and worked as a general practitioner. She also served as a Medical Officer in the Peace Corps.



Engineer-

Jemison earned her bachelor's degree in chemical engineering from Stanford University in 1977.

Other contributions-

Jemison has taught at Dartmouth College, spoken publicly, and encouraged students to pursue science and math. She is the founder of BioSentient Corp, a medical technology company.

