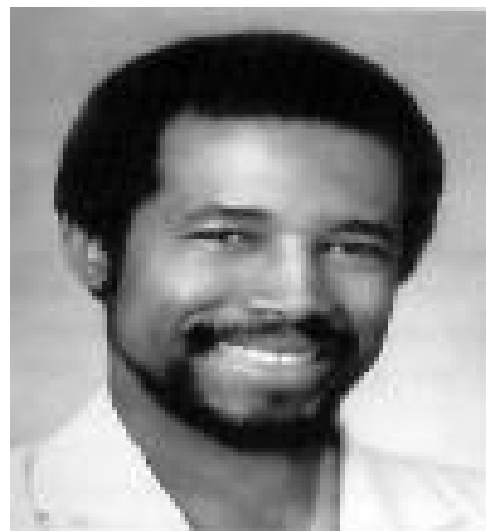


Famous African Americans Who Made Significant Contributions To The Field of Nutrition and Public Health

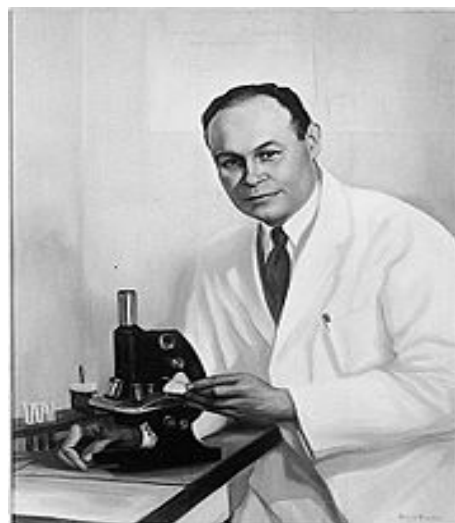
Benjamin Solomon Carson, Sr. (1951-Present)

Benjamin Carson was born in Detroit, Michigan to his Mother, Sonya Carson. At the age of eight years old, Benjamin's father and mother divorced, and his mother began to raise him and his older brother by herself. Benjamin finished high school with honors and went on to earn a Bachelors degree in Psychology from Yale University and shortly thereafter attended medical school at the University of Michigan. After completing, medical school, Benjamin went on to serve as a resident at John Hopkins Hospital in Baltimore, Maryland. At the age of 32, Benjamin became the director of the Pediatric Neurosurgery department. In 1987, he made history by performing the first successful surgery to separate Siamese twins who were joined at the back of the head.



Charles Richard Drew (1904-1950)

Charles was born in Washington, D.C. to Richard and Nora Drew. While attending Dunbar High School in Washington, D.C., Charles excelled in track, baseball, football and basketball. After graduation, he went on to achieve his undergraduate degree at Amherst College, and later went on to earn his masters degree and Doctorate of Medicine from McGill University's Medical School. In 1940, Charles received his Doctorate of Science degree from Columbia University for his doctoral thesis titled, "Banked Blood: A Study in Preservation". His knowledge concerning the Blood Bank helped to save many lives during World War II and has become the model that is continually used today by the American Red Cross.



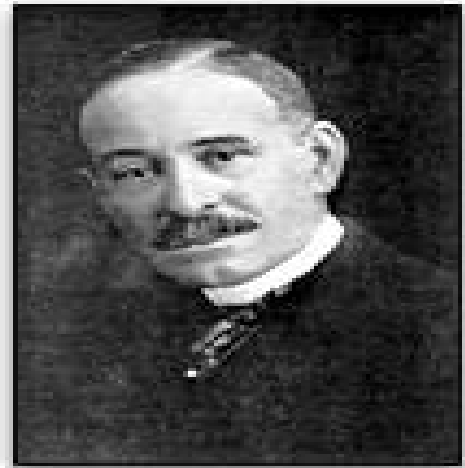
George Washington Carver (1861-1943)

George Washington Carver was born as a slave to Moses and Susan Carver who were German American immigrants that lived in Diamond, Missouri in 1861. As a child, George was very sickly, but despite his illness, he desired to obtain an education. Susan Carver taught George how to read and write and he later obtained his high school education by working as a domestic for a family in Kansas. Carver went on to earn a bachelor and masters degree in Biology from Ames College which is now known as Iowa State University. After Carver obtained his Masters degree, he went on to head up the Agricultural department at Tuskegee University. At Tuskegee, Carver developed hundreds of products from sweet potatoes and peanuts. Carver also encouraged farmers to raise cowpeas, soybeans and peas to improve the soil and helped developed resistant cotton strands that enhanced the South's ability to produce cotton.



Daniel Hale Williams (1856-1931)

Daniel was born in Hollidaysburg, Pennsylvania to his parents, Daniel and Sarah Price Williams. At the age of nine, Daniel's father died and his mother sent him to live with relatives in Janesville, Wisconsin. In Janesville, Daniel attended Hares Classical Academy and there he received his high school diploma. In 1877, he went on to earn his M.D. at Chicago Medical College which is now known as Northwestern University's Feinberg School of Medicine. In 1893, Daniel became the first physician to perform open heart surgery by removing a knife from the heart of a patient that had been stabbed.



Mary Eliza Mahoney (1845-1926)

Mary was born in Boston, Massachusetts to Charles Mahoney and Mary Jane Steward Mahoney. At the age of 18, Mary decided to work for the New England Hospital for Women and Children. She worked at the hospital for 18 years before she was accepted into its Nursing School in 1878. One year later, Mary graduated and began work as a private nurse. She later became one of the first members of the Nurses Associated Alumnae of the United States and Canada, which later became known as the American Nurses Association (ANA). However, when Mary realized that the ANA was not very quick to admit African American nurses, she helped to co-found the National Association of Colored Graduate Nurses and also encouraged the New England Hospital to admit more African American students into its Nursing program. Mary Eliza Mahoney is considered a pioneer in the nursing profession because she was the first African American to become a professionally trained nurse in the United States.



Rebecca Davis Lee Crumpler (1831-1895)

Rebecca was born to Absolum Davis and Matilda Webber in the State of Delaware. However, an aunt who resided in Pennsylvania and cared for their sick neighbors raised her. Rebecca's aunt may have impacted her decision to pursue a career in the medical field. In 1852, Rebecca moved to Charleston, Massachusetts and worked as a nurse for the next eight years although she had not received formal training. In 1860, she was admitted to the New England Medical College, and in 1864, she became the first African American woman to earn an M.D. degree.

