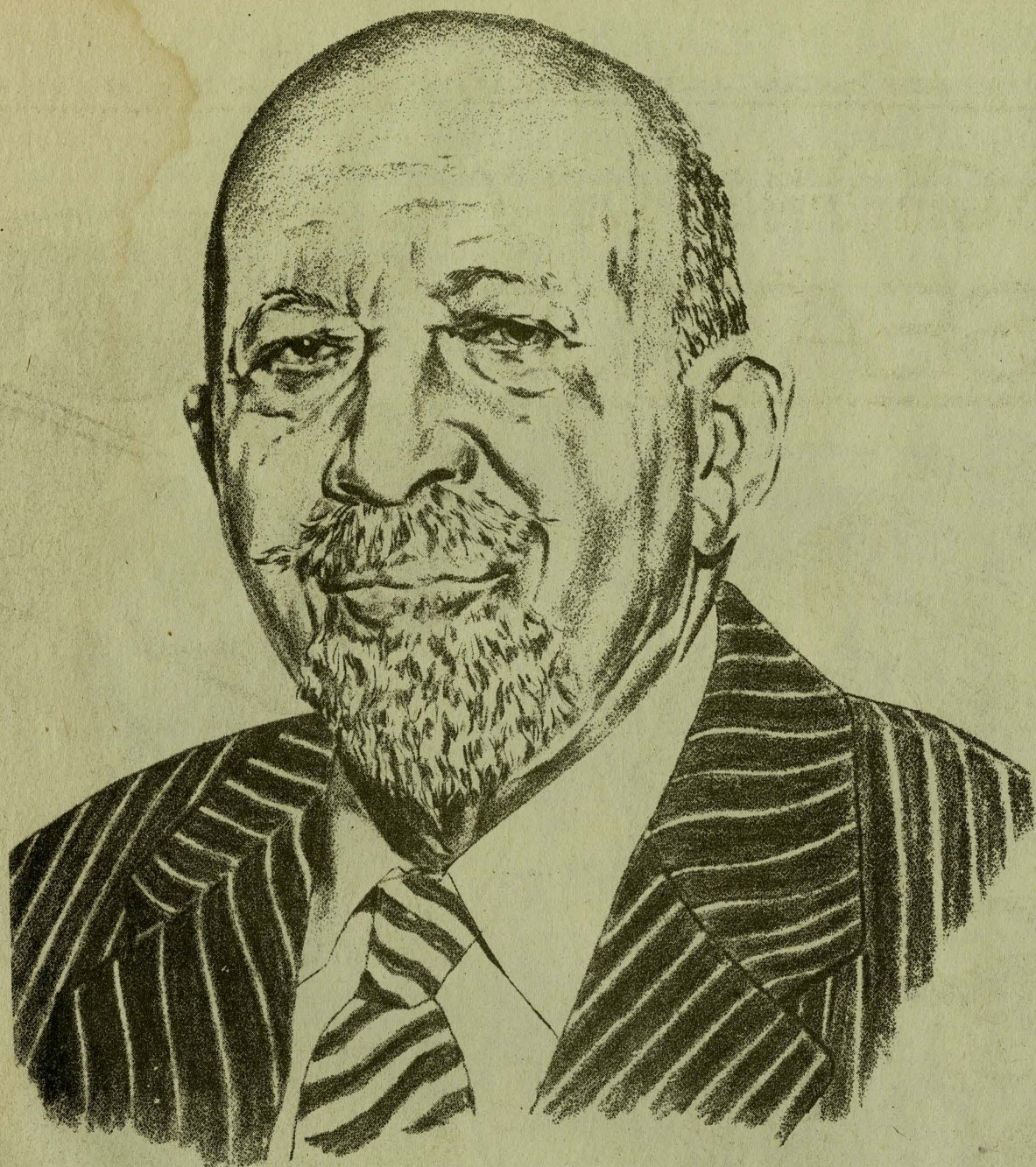


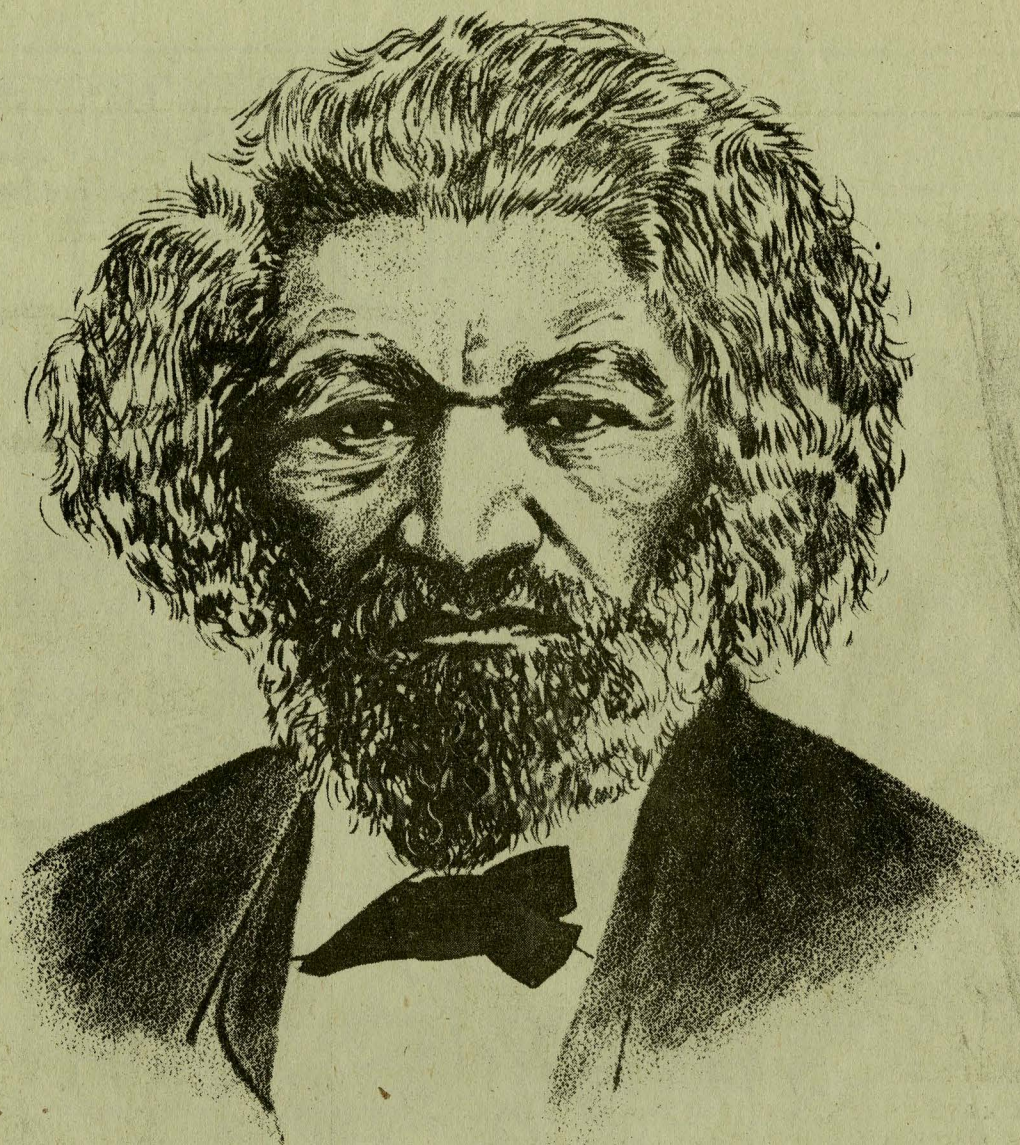


**Dr. William E. B. DuBois (1868-1963)**

W. E. B. DuBois, brilliant scholar, writer, and social scientist, was an international legend in his own time. He achieved his first fame as an opponent of Booker T. Washington's advocacy of industrial education for blacks; Dr. DuBois insisted that blacks ought to be trained in the liberal arts and the humanities. After Washington's death, DuBois was recognized as the "national spokesman for the Negro." He was a vigorous opponent of segregation and racism and was a founder of the NAACP. He renounced his American citizenship, became a citizen of Ghana, and died there in 1963 while working on the Encyclopedia Africana.

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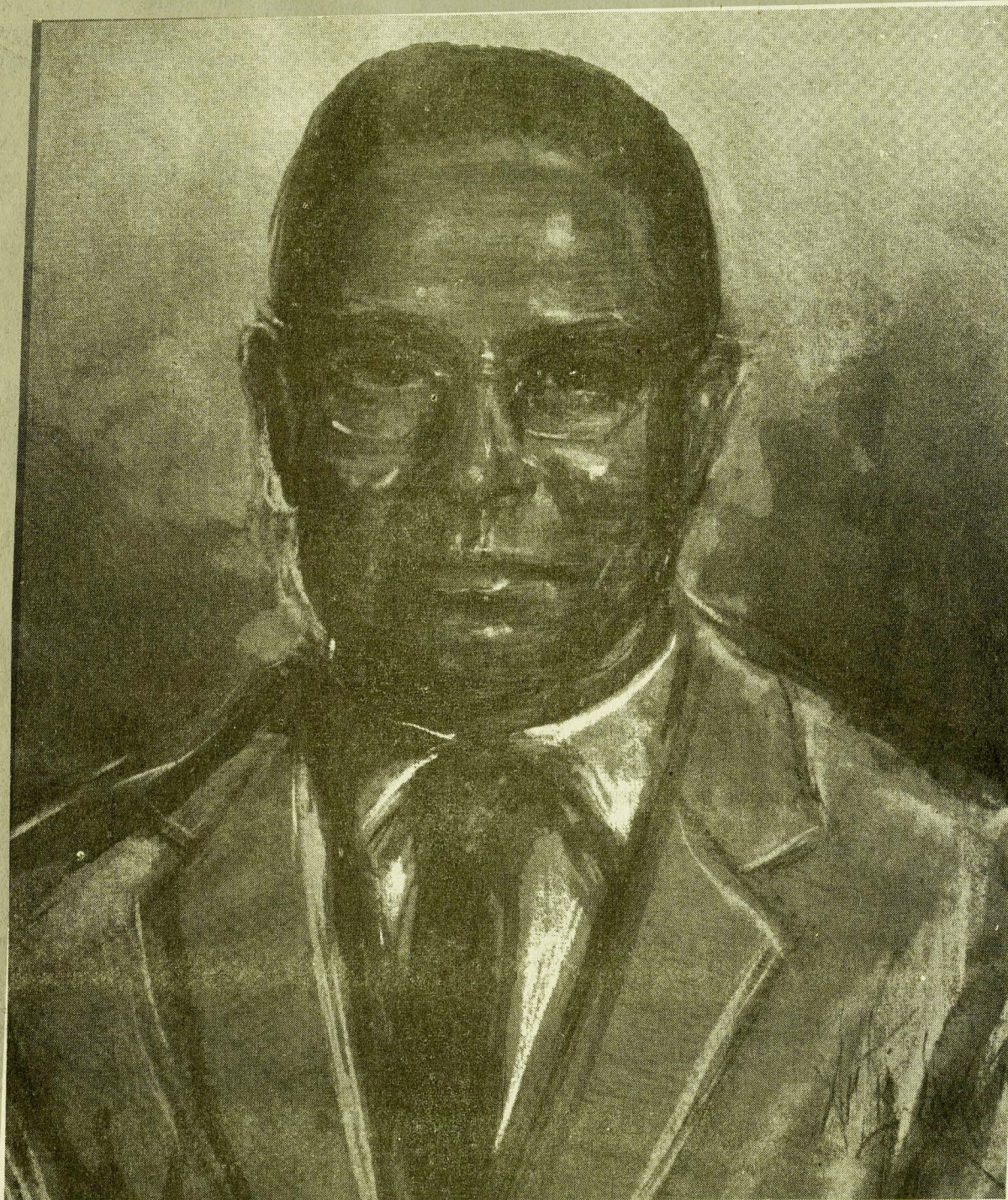
**Frederick Douglass (1817-1895)**

Though a slave, Frederick Douglass was a black man who refused to bow even though his master whipped him each week for six months in an effort to break his indomitable spirit. At 21, he escaped to Massachusetts, learned to read and write, and became a powerful voice for abolition. He pleaded with Pres. Lincoln to free the slaves, and when the Civil War ended he held a variety of federal offices.

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## A SALUTE TO BLACK HISTORY



**CLARENCE REED WHITE  
Scientist - 1907-1969**

Clarence Reed White was born November 6, 1907 in McKamie, Arkansas. His parents moved to Washington, D.C. when he was very young. He grew up in Washington and graduated from Dunbar High School. He was given a scholarship to Amherst College in Massachusetts and enrolled there in 1924. He graduated in 1928 with a major in mathematics and Latin.

He received a fellowship to do graduate work at Howard University and completed the requirements for the M.A. degree in 1930. A General Education Board Fellowship was awarded him to do further study in the department of astronomy at the University of California, Berkeley. After completing his studies at Berkeley, he taught mathematics and physics for several years.

Mr. White was one of the first scientists to consider the possibility of sending a man to the moon. He sent a letter to the Signal Corps in 1944 regarding the scientific value of such a project. He received a reply stating that the government did not have money for such a nonsensical project.

On June 26, 1951 he received a copyright on his design of a Two-Dimensional Slide Rule. This unique device was designed to add another dimension to the conventional slide rule and make it possible for the user to add and subtract in addition to the usual operations. It also reduced the number of scales required to perform these operations. An abstract, *The Two Dimensional Slide Rule*, appeared in the bulletin of The Mathematical Association of America, April, 1961.

Other scientific contributions on which he received copyrights were: *Nomographic Computers as a Two Dimensional Slide Rule*, *Network Impedance Calculator* and *A Proposal for Dynamical and Theoretical Astronomy*. He was also the author of a book, *Two Mathematicians Play Contact Bridge*.

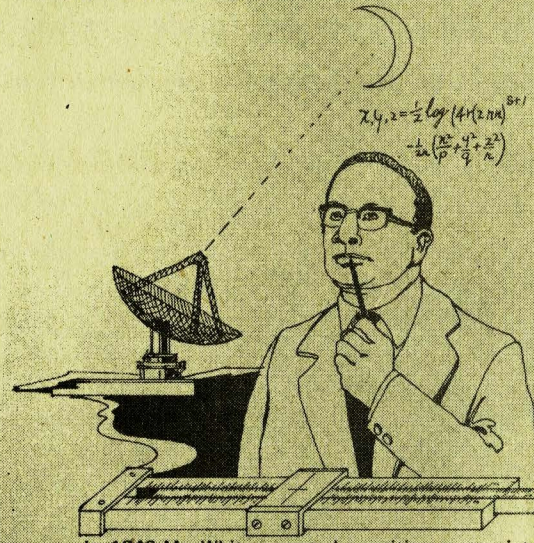
In addition to inventions, teaching was one of Mr. White's major interests; thus he held positions at Howard University; Bethune Cookman College; Hampton Institute; South Carolina State College and Fort Valley State College in Georgia, where he taught from 1963 until the time of his death.

Mr. White was involved in several space and nuclear projects while working as a physicist at the missile test center, Holloman Air Force Base, New Mexico. From 1955 to 1963 he was a mathematician at Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland.

He did not limit his quest for knowledge to the laboratory, but throughout his career he participated in summer institutes and conferences, often as a lecturer. He also held membership in: American Association for the Advancement of Science; American Ordnance Association; American Mathematical Society and The Mathematical Association of America.

For his contribution of the Two Dimensional Slide Rule, he received an Academic Award for Creative Mathematics from Omega Psi Phi Fraternity in 1948. He was also cited in American Men of Science; Who's Who in American Education, and Who's Who in the South West. He was a member of Alpha Delta Astronomical Honor Society, University of California and Beta Kappa Chi Scientific Honor Society.

At the time of his death in 1969 he was assistant professor of mathematics and physics at Fort Valley State and was in the process of developing slide rule calculators to be used in some of his classes.



In 1942 Mr. White accepted a position as associate physicist with the U.S. Army Signal Corps. He worked at Evans Signal Labs in New Jersey until 1946. Because of his background in mathematics and astronomy, he was assigned to work with a team of scientists who were experimenting with methods to determine the distance from the earth to the moon. The group successfully beamed radar to the moon and received back a signal. Their experiment proved that light could be reflected and also determined the precise distance from the earth to the moon. This pioneering effort was a forerunner of today's space program.

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