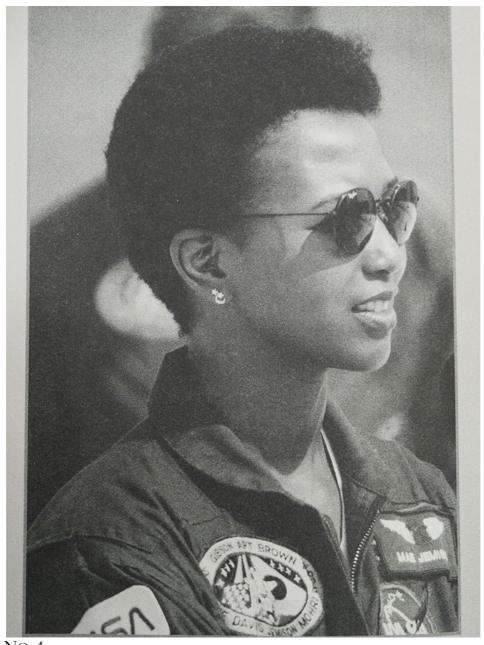
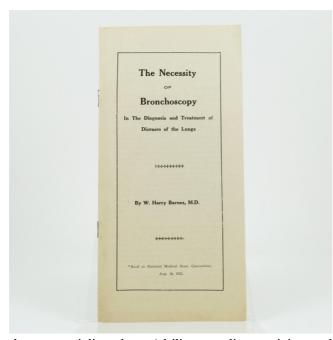


#### LIST 17: BLACK SCIENTISTS



No. 4

#### RARE TALK BY THE FIRST BLACK BOARD-CERTIFIED MEDICAL SPECIALIST



1. Barnes, W. Harry. The Necessity of Bronchoscopy in the Diagnosis and Treatment of Diseases of the Lungs. Read at National Medical Ass. Convention, Aug. 16, 1933. [Philadelphia], 1933. 8-page pamphlet, stapled. Minor crease to the tail of the spine. Excellent condition.

First and only edition of a talk by the first Black doctor to become a board-certified specialist and to use the bronchoscope, given at a meeting of the first organisation for African American medical professionals.

W. Harry Barnes (1887-1945) was a "nationally recognized ear, nose, and

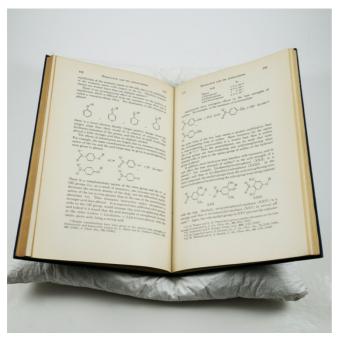
throat specialist whose 'ability as a diagnostician and surgeon was equalled by few, and surpassed by none" (Krapp, *Notable Black American Scientists*, p. 20).

Barnes grew up poor with "a fierce determination to rise out of poverty and to pursue a career as a professional" (Krapp). He won a scholarship to the University of Pennsylvania Medical School, receiving his M.D. in 1912 and returning in 1921 for postgraduate work in otolaryngology. Unable to receive higher training in the US, he studied at the Universities of Paris and Bordeaux and was later mentored by the renowned Dr. Chevalier Jackson, who taught him the use of the bronchoscope. Barnes established a department of bronchoscopy at Mercy Hospital and later accepted a teaching position at Howard University.

"Barnes was an innovator in his field. His invention of the hypophyscope, an instrument used to visualize the pituitary gland through the sphenoid sinus, made him famous. His accomplishments included other innovative operative techniques as well as a streamlined, efficient medical record system. Barnes was very active in the National Medical Association, for which he presented papers and gave demonstrations. One such demonstration showed the speedy and bloodless technique of his ten-minute tonsillectomy. He became president of the Association in 1935" (Krapp).

Established in 1895, the National Medical Association is the "oldest and largest organization representing African American physicians and health professionals in the United States" and was founded when "membership in America's professional organizations, including the American Medical Association (AMA), was restricted to whites only. The AMA determined medical policy for the country and played an influential role in broadening the expertise of physicians. When a group of black doctors sought membership into the AMA, they were repeatedly denied admission. Subsequently, the NMA was created for black doctors and health professionals who found it necessary to establish their own medical societies and hospitals" (NMA website).

00524 **£175** 



### 2. Ferguson, Lloyd N. Electron Structures of Organic Molecules.

London: Constable and Company, Ltd., 1952.

Octavo. Original blue cloth, titles to spine gilt. H. K. Lewis and Co. bookseller's ticket to the front pastedown. Spine rolled and a little faded, small white spot to spine and a whitish scuff to the upper board. An excellent copy, the contents fresh.

First edition, first impression of the first textbook by the prominent chemist and educator Lloyd N. Ferguson (1918-2011).

Author Lloyd N. Ferguson (1918-2011) was a distinguished chemist whose interest

in science dated to his childhood, when "he bought himself a chemistry set at age 12 and did chemistry experiments in a backyard shed... He put together a moth repellent, invented a spot remover and a silver polish, and developed a lemonade mix. A budding entrepreneur, as well, he sold his inventions to his neighbours" (Spangenburg, African Americans in Science, Math and Invention, p. 80).

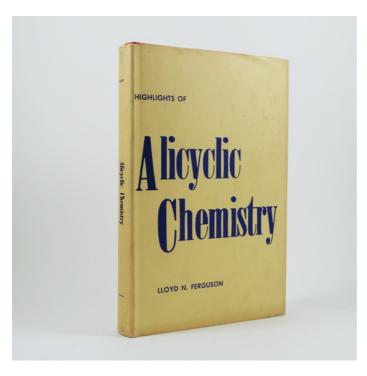
Ferguson attended Berkeley for both his undergraduate and graduate degrees and was the first African American to earn a PhD in chemistry at the university. In 1945 he joined the faculty at Howard University, where he would remain for the next two decades. "He served as department head as well from 1958 to 1965. In this capacity, he built the first doctoral program in chemistry at any Black college in the nation" (Spangenberg). He later joined the faculty at California State University at Los Angeles, serving as chemistry department chair between 1968 and 1971.

Ferguson's research between the late 1940s and early 60s "included studies of the chemical properties of aromatic molecules... Ferguson also studied the molecular components and biochemical processes of taste—research that is valuable, as Ferguson argued in his 1958 article titled 'the Physicochemical Aspects of the Sense of Taste,' in gaining a fuller understanding 'about the ways chemicals stimulate biological activity" (Krapp, *Notable Black American Scientists*, p. 117).

In 1965 he joined the faculty of California State University at Los Angeles, where his research focused on alicycles, which he described as offering "ideal systems for measuring electrical and magnetic interaction between nonbonded atoms and for studying the [structural] and mechanistic aspects of organic reactions' and as supplying 'models for elucidating the chemistry of natural products such as steroids, alkaloids, vitamins, carbohydrates, [and] antibiotics" (Krapp).

Ferguson was also very active in administrative roles, including as chairman of the American Chemical Society's Division of Chemical Education and director of Cal State L.A.'s Minority Biomedical Research Support Program, and he was publicly recognised for his extensive work mentoring science students from under-represented backgrounds.

00553 **£50** 



### 3. Ferguson, Lloyd N. Highlights of Alicyclic Chemistry. Part I.

Palisade, NJ: Franklin Publishing Company, Inc., 1973. Octavo. Original red cloth, titles to

spine in gilt on blue ground. With the dust jacket. Chemical diagrams throughout the text. An excellent, fresh copy in the price-clipped jacket that is a little rubbed with some light marks and toning of the edges and spine panel.

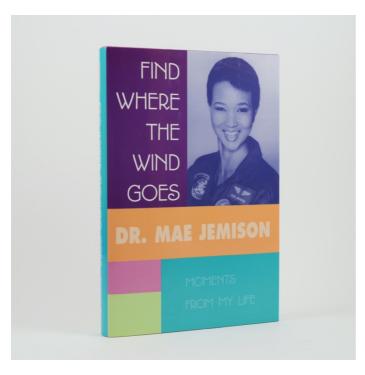
First edition, first printing of this foundational work on alicyclic chemistry. Uncommon in the jacket in such nice condition.

At Howard University Ferguson did extensive research on the properties of aromatic molecules and the chemistry

of taste, and after moving to Cal State he began exploring alicyclic chemistry. "In his 1969 article 'Alicyclic Chemistry: The Playground for Organic Chemists', Ferguson describes alicycles as providing 'ideal systems for measuring electrical and magnetic interaction between nonbonded atoms and for studying the [structural] and mechanistic aspects of organic reactions', and as supplying 'models for elucidating the chemistry of natural products such as steroids, alkaloids, vitamins, carbohydrates, [and] antibiotics" (Krapp, *Notable Black American Scientists*, p. 118).

00528 **Sold** 





### 4. Jemison, Mae. Find Where the Wind Goes. Moments from My Life.

New York: Scholastic Press, 2001. Octavo. Original purple boards, purple cloth backstrip and endpapers, title to spine in metallic blue. With the dust jacket. Portrait frontispiece, 4 double-sided plates from photographs. Just a tiny bump affecting the lower edge of the upper board. An excellent, fresh copy in the jacket with just a little light rubbing visible in raking light.

First edition, first printing of an autobiography for young readers by the first Black woman to travel into space. Signed by the author on the front free endpaper in metallic blue ink. A beautiful, fresh copy and rare signed.

Born in Alabama in 1956 and raised in Chicago, Jemison was interested in science and space from an early age but felt frustrated by the absence of female astronauts from the space program. In 1977 she graduated from Stanford with two undergraduate degrees, in chemical engineering and African and Afro-American studies, and then earned her M.D. from Cornell. During and after medical school she studied in Cuba and Kenya, worked in a refugee camp in Thailand, and served for two and a half years as a Peace Corps medical officer in Sierra Leone and Liberia (Krapp, *Notable Black American Scientists*, p. 177).

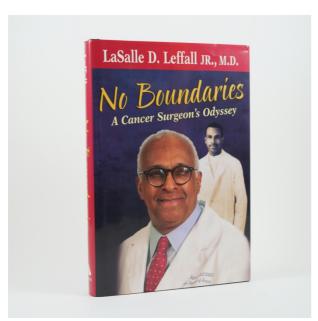
Though Jemison opened a private practice in 1985, she was inspired by the space flights of Guion Bluford and Sally Ride to pursue her childhood dream of becoming an astronaut. She first applied to the astronaut training program shortly before the Challenger disaster, which halted the NASA recruitment process. On reapplying the following year she was selected as one of only 15 candidates from a pool of 2,000, becoming the first Black woman admitted to astronaut training.

"After more than a year of training, she became an astronaut with the title of science-mission specialist, a job which would make her responsible for conducting crew-related scientific experiments on the space shuttle" (Krapp). Jemison's mission, STS-47 aboard the *Endeavour*, took off on September 12th, 1992 and lasted for 190 hours. During that time Jemison was responsible for research on motion sickness and anxiety; the production of sterile saline solution for medical use in space; bone cells; and frog reproduction and development.

"After leaving NASA in 1993, Jemison established the Jemison Group, Inc., a private organisation founded to integrate socially responsible principles with technology," (Spangenburg, *African Americans in Science, Math and Invention*, p. 132) and she has taught at Dartmouth and Cornell.

00552 **£350** 

#### "I THOUGHT SURGERY WAS THE MOST DYNAMIC FIELD"



Times, Lasalle D. Leffall, 9/27/06."

#### 5. Leffall, LaSalle D. No Boundaries. A Cancer Surgeon's Odyssey.

Washington D. C.: Howard University Press, 2005.

Octavo. Original black boards, titles to spine gilt. With the dust jacket. 8 double-sided plates from photographs. Only the lightest rubbing and a few minor creases to the jacket. A superb, fresh copy.

First edition, first printing of the autobiography of one of the world's leading cancer surgeons. Presentation copy inscribed by the author to columnist William Safire on the title, "To Bill Safire, with best wishes & thanks for all you do for so many at Dana and the New York

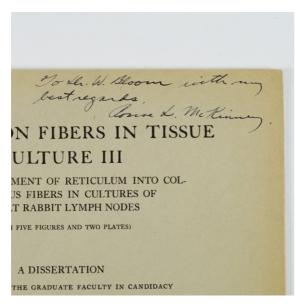
LaSalle D. Leffall (1930-2019) graduated first in his class from the Howard University School of Medicine and served as a senior fellow in cancer surgery at Memorial Sloane-Kettering, which he chose because "I thought surgery was the most dynamic field" and "Memorial Sloane-Kettering was using some of the most exciting techniques" (Krapp, *Notable Black American Scientists*, p. 205). In 1962 he joined the faculty of Howard, rising to chair of the department of surgery only eight years later.

Leffall "focused on clinical studies of cancer of the breast, colorectum, head, and neck," publishing more than 116 journal articles across his career. He became the first Black president of the American Cancer Society in 1978, and "used this national forum to emphasize the problems of cancer in minorities, holding the first conference on cancer among Black Americans in February 1979" (Krapp). Leffalle also served as the first Black president of the American College of Surgeons, was a visiting professor at more than 200 institutions, and received numerous awards. In 1996 Howard University established an endowed chair in surgery in his name.

William Safire (1929-2009) began his career as a public relations executive before joining the Nixon campaign in 1960, working as a speechwriter for both Nixon and Agnew. In 1978 he began a nearly thirty-year career as a New York Times political columnist. Lefall's mention of "Dana" in the inscription references the Charles A. Dana Foundation, a private charity supporting brain research, of which Safire was chief executive and chairman and Leffalle a member of the board of directors. This copy of *No Boundaries* was inscribed to Safire at a Dana Foundation event, "Can Immunology Help Win the War on Cancer?" at which Leffall was one of the panellists, and which was followed by a reception and signing to celebrate the book's publication.

00546 **£250** 

DISSERTATION OF THE FIRST BLACK PHD IN ANATOMY, INSCRIBED TO HIS ADVISOR



#### 6. McKinney, Roscoe Lewis. Studies on Fibers in Tissue Culture III. The

Development of Reticulum into Collagenous Fibers in Cultures of Adult Rabbit Lymph Nodes (with Five Figures and Two Plates). A Dissertation Submitted to the Graduate Faculty in Candidacy for the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy, Department of Anatomy, 1930. Reprinted from Arch. für Experimentelle Zellforschung IX: 14-35. Chiacgo, IL: The University of Chicago, 1929. 25-page pamphlet. Original grey wrappers printed in black. 4 colour plates, 5 illustrations from microphotographs within the text. Closed tears to the wrappers at the head and tail of the

spine, light toning and dulling at the edges of the

wrappers, a few light marks, contents faintly toned. Very good condition.

The rare offprint of the dissertation of the first Black American to earn a doctorate in anatomy, a presentation copy inscribed by the author to his doctoral advisor on the upper wrapper, "To Dr. W. Bloom with my best regards, Roscoe L. McKinney".

### WorldCat locates only three institutional copies: at Duke University, the University of Chicago, and the Bibliothèque Nationale.

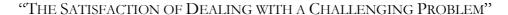
Roscoe L. McKinney (1900-1978) earned his bachelor's degree from Bates College in 1921 and then worked as a biology professor, first at Morehouse and then Howard University, where his department head was the famed zoologist Ernest Everett Just.

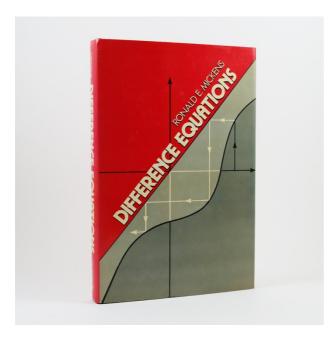
McKinney's doctoral work was done at the University of Chicago where, with the support of the Rockefeller Foundation, "he became involved in tissue culture studies under the late Alexander Maximow and later under professor William Bloom. Illustrations and citations of work contained in his PhD thesis there were later included in several succeeding editions of the *Textbook of Histology* by Maximow and Bloom" (obituary in the *Journal of the National Medical Association*, volume 71, number 5, May 1979).

After completing his doctorate McKinney founded the Howard University anatomy department and was its chairman between 1930 and 1947, concurrently serving as vice-dean of the College of Medicine. During the 1950s and 60s he spent significant time overseas, first as a Fulbright fellow at the Royal College of Medicine in Baghdad, then as an instructor at the Osmania Medical College of Hyderbad. He worked as a consultant in anatomy at the University of Saigon during the height of the Vietnam War, between 1969 and 1971.

The recipient of this offprint, McKinney's advisor William Bloom (1899-1972), was a prominent histologist, "well-known for his research on cells of connective tissue and their interrelationships; the ionizing radiation on cells and tissues; and the development of clinical hematology. He developed apparatus for pinpointing small parts of cells, including chromosomes, with beams of ionizing or ultra-violet radiations... He was also part of the Manhattan Project, where he studied the effects of radiation on cells" (finding aid for the William Bloom Papers, University of Chicago Library, 2009).

00557 **£1,250** 





### 7. Mickens, Ronald E. Difference Equations.

New York: Van Nostrand Reinhold Company, 1987.

Octavo. Original black boards, titles to spine in silver. With the dust jacket. Equations and graphs throughout the text. Small bump to the edge of the upper board also affecting the jacket. Faint partial toning of the pastedowns. An excellent copy in the jacket that is just a little rubbed and faded along the spine panel.

First edition, first printing. An attractive presentation copy inscribed by the author on the front free endpaper, "To Claudia, for the joy and beauty of science [smiley face] Ronald E. Mickens, Feb. 20, 1989".

Rare signed and with the stylish jacket in such nice condition.

Ronald E. Mickens (1943 - ) "is a physicist who has advanced the general understanding of the role that pure mathematics can play in science. He is perhaps best known for his work on difference equations – a type of equation that is now considered fundamental to the development of chaos theory" (Krapp, *Notable Black American Scientists*, p. 229).

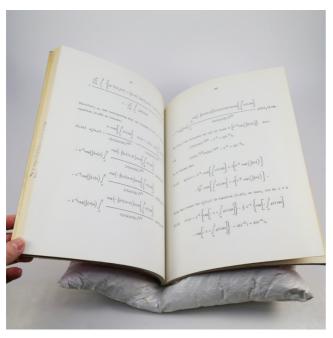
In an interview with the American Physical Society Mickens has described how, "Even at two or three years of age, I was curious about the 'workings' of the universe and of the human mind". His maternal grandfather introduced him to the scientific outlook, and his childhood in a farming community provided opportunities to see science in action: "There was an implicit scientific understanding involved in all these processes, [picked up] just from working the farm". Mickens went on to earn his bachelor's in physics at Fisk University and his PhD at Vanderbilt in 1968, then studied particle physics as a postdoctoral researcher at MIT.

Mickens has had an extensive teaching career and been the recipient of numerous grants and awards allowing him to study a wide range of topics, including "nonlinear equations, numerical analysis, mathematical biology, and the history and sociology of science" (Krapp), on which he has published more than 170 papers and five books.

Mickens's most recent research projects have focused on mathematical models for epidemiology and vibrations and oscillations in materials science. As he told the APS, "There's really no area of physics that doesn't have real world applications... Even if it seems like the applications for something aren't too significant, you still have the satisfaction of dealing with a challenging problem and making progress with it".

"Ron is also deeply involved in documenting African American contributions to science and technology. He has already written a biography of Edward Bouchet, the first African American to earn a Ph.D. in any subject—it happened to be physics. He continues to research and write a biographical work on Elmer Imes, the second African American to earn a Ph.D. in physics" (APS interview). He has served as historian of the National Society of Black Physicists and was one of the founders of the National Conference of Black Physics Students.

00565 **£450** 



# 8. Mishoe, Luna I. Eigenfunction Expansions Associated with Non-Self-Adjoint Differential Equations.

Dover, Delaware: Delaware State College, 1964.

Perfect bound. 113-page mimeographed text. Plastic-coated red wrappers printed in black, white and dark green cloth backstrip. Library shelf number and barcode tickets to the upper wrapper, stamps of the "England Library" and Philadelphia College of Pharmacy & Science to the title and edge of the text block, library pocket to inside rear wrapper, library number to verso of final leaf. Plastic coating lifting a little at the edges of the wrappers, lightly

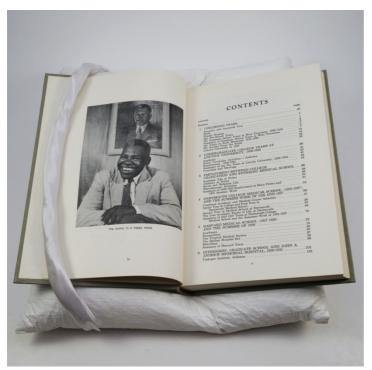
rubbed at the extremities, a couple of small scuffs to the lower wrapper. Excellent condition.

### First edition, first printing of this rare work by mathematician, college administrator, and Tuskegee airman Luna I. Mishoe (1917-1989).

Mishoe was born in South Carolina and worked his way through school, earning a master's degree in mathematics and physics. In 1942 he joined the US Army Air Corps and "served through World War II as a photographic intelligence and communications officer in the 99th squadron... he left the service in 1946 to become a professor of mathematics and physics at Delaware State College in Dover, Delaware... a small Black college with fewer than 400 students and paltry state support" (Krapp, *Notable Black American Scientists*, p. 232).

Mishoe spent the rest of his career advocating for the college at the state level, convincing the hesitant governor and legislature to invest the funds that "expanded the college into one of the two biggest university systems in the state. Under his leadership, the student body increased more than five-fold and the college became an integrated institution" (Krapp). Mishoe also served on state educational committees and task forces, and he went back to school to earn a master's degree in business administration from Wharton.

00543 **Sold** 



## 9. Poindexter, Hildrus A. My World of Reality (An Autobiography).

Detroit, MI: Balamp, 1973. Octavo. Original grey cloth, titles to spine gilt. With the dust jacket. 5 illustrations from photographs within the text. Spine very slightly rolled. An excellent copy in the jacket which is a little faded along the spine panel with a couple of minor areas of creasing and rubbing.

First edition, first printing.
Presentation copy inscribed by the author on the front free endpaper, "Mr. and Mrs. John L. Telford, you now have a most interesting world and many new problems, try to solve some of them. Hildrus

A. Poindexter, July 20th, 1980". The identity of the recipients is unclear. An exceptional copy, the boards and jacket bright and fresh.

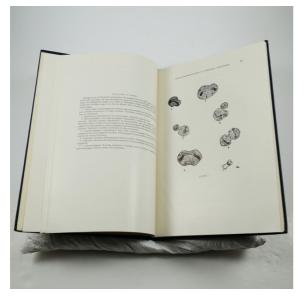
Born near Memphis, Tennessee in 1901, Hildrus A. Poindexter (1901-1987) decided at the age of five that he would become a doctor. He worked his way through school, teaching himself Latin, Greek, and algebra. He specialised in tropical medicine and received his MD from Harvard in 1927, followed by his PhD in microbiology and immunology at Columbia in 1932.

Between 1931 and 1943 Poindexter taught bacteriology, preventative medicine, and public health at Howard University, then served for three years as a U.S. Army physician in the South Pacific, New Guinea, the Philippines, and occupied Japan. Later tours of duty took him to Liberia,

Vietnam, Surinam, Iraq, Libya, Somalia, Jamaica, and Sierra Leone. "In all of these assignments, he used his knowledge of tropical medicine in efforts to improve the poor health situation of the citizens of these countries" (Krapp, *Notable Black American Scientists*, p. 253).

"Poindexter's importance as a medical researcher lies in his careful scientific observations of the many tropical diseases he encountered in his foreign duty posts and the very extensive reports he wrote concerning his findings. He often suggested possible medications to eliminate or alleviate the diseases, which were sometimes based upon his own field experiments. These reports served as valuable raw data upon which other scientists and public health physicians could base their own research" (Krapp).

00531 **£450** 



10. Taylor. Julius H. (ed.). The Negro in Science. By the Calloway Hall Editorial Committee, Morgan State College.
Baltimore, MD: Morgan State College Press, 1955.

Large octavo. Original blue cloth, titles to spine gilt. Illustrations within the text. Cranbrook Institute of Science Library bookplate, card pocket, bar code sticker, and released ink stamp to both sets of endpapers, shelf number and other designations in pencil and ink to the copyright and foreword leaves, and library blind stamp to the title. Spine rolled, lower corner bumped, small abrasion to the front pastedown. An excellent copy, the cloth and contents fresh.

First edition, first printing and a very attractive, though ex-library, copy of this important volume in the history of science by prominent physicist Julius H. Taylor (1914 - 2011).

Taylor earned his master's degree from the University of Pennsylvania in 1941 and remained at the school as a research assistant in a field so cutting-edge that its name—solid-state physics—was not coined until six years later. "Solid-state physicists study the structure and reactivity of a solid material, especially the behavior of ions molecules, nucleons, and electrons within it. They work with crystals and explore the effects of imperfections on solid substances" (Krapp, *Notable Black American Scientists*, p. 293). Taylor earned his PhD in 1950 with a dissertation concerning "the properties of germanium, a semi-metallic element with qualities similar to those of silicon. First isolated in 1886, germanium would later be used for optical instruments, and as a semiconductor in transistors" (Krapp).

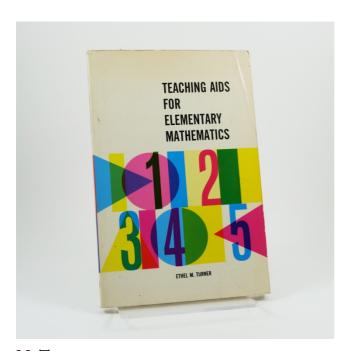
In 1949 Taylor was appointed a professor of physics at Morgan State College (now Morgan State University), becoming chair of the department the following year. It was at Morgan that he served as editor of this volume highlighting the contributions of Black researchers, which was published to celebrate the dedication of the school's new science quadrangle.

As Martin D. Jenkins explained in the introduction, "That Negroes have made important contributions to the field of the natural sciences is an important fact of which neither the lay public nor scientists themselves are fully cognizant. The primary purposes of this volume, then, are to lay before a larger public the achievements of a little-known group of scientists, and to call

attention to the valuable resource constituted by the racial group from which these scientists come".

The contents include fifteen academic articles in four subjects: biology, chemistry, physics, and mathematics, as well as an introduction by physicist Herman R. Branson, a short analysis of current trends in scientific education for Black Americans, and a biographical dictionary. Among the authors represented are W. Montague Cobb, James H. M. Henderson, James Bonner, Samuel M. Nabrit, Lloyd N. Ferguson, David Blackwell, J. Ernest Wilkins, Jr., and Warren E. Henry. 00548 £375

### "MATHEMATICS AS A WAY OF THINKING, FORM OF BEAUTY, AND HUMAN ENRICHMENT"



## 11. Turner, Ethel M. Teaching Aids for Elementary Mathematics.

New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 1966.

Octavo. Original white wrappers printed with a design of numbers and geometric shapes in colour. Colour illustrations and diagrams throughout. Inked-out signature and pencil erasures to the front free endpaper. Wrappers a little rubbed and toned, with some small spots and a crease to the upper wrapper, which is also a little curled from use. Contents clean and fresh. A very good copy.

First edition, first printing of this book of innovative teaching aids by the African American mathematician Ethel

#### M. Turner.

Turner earned both her MA and doctoral degree in education at Columbia University, then became chairman of the Department of Mathematics at Cheyney State College, now Cheyney University of Pennsylvania, the first of the Historically Black Universities in the United States (Sammons, *Blacks in Science and Medicine*, p. 235). She published several books on mathematical education, with this one geared toward early learning.

As she writes in the preface, "This book is offered as a sourcebook of teaching aids and ideas for the elementary teacher... In the face of the current revolution in mathematics education, educators have been forced to examine the school curriculum. This examination has brought new topics and ideas into the content of courses. Also, subject matter that had for years been reserved for the high school curriculum, has found its way into the elementary school... The traditional content is now in a new framework. Its philosophy has been centered on teaching through the 'discovery' approach, which emphasizes learning mathematics through the study of patterns and structure. Consequently, those teachers who have considered arithmetic only as 'number work' must restructure their thinking on the meaning and significance of mathematics education. They must teach more than computation. Other aspects to be stressed are conceptual

learnings, seeing relationships and developing reasoning, Also, mathematics should be shown as a way of thinking, an art or form of beauty, and as human enrichment."

The lessons offered here cover a variety of elementary mathematical concepts in original and engaging ways, often as simple games and puzzles. Among them are "Climbing the Steps to the Fairy Castle" to review fundamental operations and learn to carry the ten; "Mathematical Cookie Cutters" to "increase interest in mathematical activities, to review knowledge of symbols, and to relate mathematics to the world of industrial arts"; the Sieve of Eratosthenes to find prime numbers; a lesson on applying the Fibonacci sequence to botanical life; constructing "Jesse's Rods" (based on Napier's bones); lessons on ancient numeration systems, including Egyptian, Greek, Hebrew and "a Roman boy's arithmetic" and medieval algorithms for addition and multiplication, all of which could be incorporated into history lessons; magic squares; mathematical "crisscross puzzles" similar to crosswords; using points on graphs to create pictures; and even instructions for creating a Moebius Strip.

Of particular interest are the lessons dealing with computing: deciphering binary code on punched paper tape; using algorithms for cryptanalysis; and a lesson on "some uses of computers": "counting and tabulating, such as votes, census figures... (UNIVAC)", "handling telephone calls (AUDREY)", "bookkeeping for bank accounts (ERMA)", "detecting planes and missiles (SAGE)" and, in what may be the greatest understatement in computing history, "working out details for constructing new weapons (ENIAC)".

00563 **£,50** 

#### THE FIRST BLACK PHD IN BOTANY



ragged along the fore-edge. A very good copy.

12. Turner, Thomas W. Studies of the Mechanism of the Physiological Effects of Certain Mineral Salts in Altering the Ratio of Top Growth to Root Growth in Seed Plants.

Investigations Carried in the Laboratory of Plant Physiology, Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y. Reprinted from American Journal of Botany, Vol, IX, No. 8, October, 1922. American Journal of Botany, 1922.

31-page pamphlet. Original grey wrappers printed in black. Typographic tables within the text. Typewritten correction slip pasted to the bottom of page 434. Contemporary library shelf number ticket to the upper wrapper. Wrapper edges tanned and a little curled and nicked at the top edge, title leaf protruding from the wrappers and so a little

The uncommon offprint of the dissertation of Thomas W. Turner (1877-1978), the first Black American to earn a PhD in botany and a prominent activist.

Turner was the child of formerly enslaved Maryland sharecroppers. Though raised Catholic, he was refused admission to local segregated Catholic schools and attended Episcopal schools

instead. After being accepted at the Howard University Prep School he walked the fifty miles from his home to Washington D. C., and eventually graduated from Howard University in 1901.

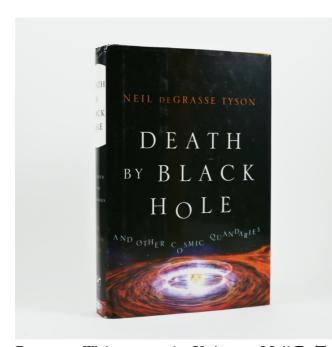
Turner's master's degree and PhD were both earned at Cornell, though he took time off to teach at the Tuskegee Institute and several high schools and colleges; took graduate courses at Johns Hopkins, Columbia, and Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory, and worked as a cytologist for the US Department of Agriculture. "Throughout his career Turner would be consulted by the American government about agricultural problems" (Krapp, *Notable Black American Scientists*, p. 303).

"As a well-respected botanist and biologist, his areas of interest... were plant physiology and pathology; physiological effects of mineral nutrients on root growth in seed plants; and physiological effects of nitrogen and phosphorous on plants. Turner was the first Black man to present a paper to the Virginia Academy of Science, and for many years was the organization's only Black member from south of Philadelphia" (Krapp).

In 1924 Turner became a faculty member at the Hampton Institute, where he was "a key figure in advancing the institution's natural science curriculum. In 1977 the school honored him by renaming its science building Turner Hall" (Krapp). He had "long been interested in science education, especially in traditionally Black colleges. He organized the Virginia Conference of College Science Teachers in 1931... he was motivated to form the group because he noted that historically Black colleges were involved only minimally in the advancement of science and its education. During 1942-43, Turner studied science teaching at 32 Black colleges, and he produced several papers on the topic. He noted that science was still not being taught for its own sake, but to prepare students for other careers. His work was key in founding the National Institute of Science, of which he was the first President" (Krapp).

In addition to his educational activism, Turner established the Federation of Colored Catholics to counter racism in the Catholic Church and he also participated in the founding of the NAACP.

00559 **£500** 



## 13. Tyson, Neil deGrasse. Death by Black Hole, and Other Cosmic Quandaries.

New York & London: W. W. Norton & Company, 2007.

Octavo. Original yellow boards, black paper backstrip, titles to spine gilt. With the dust jacket. A little light rubbing at the edges, minor bump to the upper corner of the boards. An excellent copy in the jacket with a little creasing at the head of the spine panel and a minor vertical crease near the top of the spine panel.

Sixth printing, published in the same year as the first. Presentation copy inscribed by the author in elaborate calligraphy on the half title, "To:

Ravonne, Welcome to the Universe, Neil D. Tyson, May 2007". Uncommon signed.

The present volume is a collection of forty-two essays originally published in Tyson's "Universe" column in *Natural History Magazine* between 1995 and 2005.

Astrophysicist Neil DeGrasse Tyson's (1958 - ) interest in astronomy began during childhood, when he viewed the Moon's surface through a friend's binoculars. Tyson studied at Harvard, the University of Texas, and Columbia, then joined the faculty of Princeton, where "many students found him a particularly inspiring professor" (Krapp, Notable Black American Scientists, p. 304). His academic research has been focused on cosmology, particularly star births and supernovae, and the structure of the Milky Way and other galaxies.

Throughout his career Tyson has also been focused on sharing astronomy with the general public, leading to him becoming one of the world's most famous scientists. Since 1996 he has been the director of the Hayden Planetarium in New York and has written columns in popular magazines, published sixteen books, and hosted several television shows, including the 2004 PBS series *Origins* and the 2014 reboot of Carl Sagan's *Cosmos*. His reputation, however, has been affected by rape and sexual harassment allegations made public by fellow graduate student Thchiya Amet El Maat, professor Katelyn Allers, former assistant Ashley Watson, and an anonymous woman in late 2018.

00556 **£150** 

#### A LEADER IN THE FIGHT FOR ABORTION RIGHTS



#### 14. Wattleton, Faye. Life on the Line.

New York: Ballantine Books, 1996. Octavo. Original grey boards, burgundy paper backstrip, titles to spine gilt. With the dust jacket. 8 double-sided plates from photographs. Head of spine slightly bumped, edges of boards just a little faded and rubbed. An excellent copy in the jacket that is a little sunned and creased along the edges and spine panel.

First edition, first printing of the autobiography of the first Black president of Planned Parenthood, Faye Wattleton, who was responsible for turning the organisation into a politically

engaged leader in the fight for abortion rights. Presentation copy inscribed by the author on the half title, "To Gordon, some people are put on Earth to enrich us all. Thanks for being one of those people in my life. With much love and affection, Faye, 9-30-96". (The identity of the recipient is unclear; while the last name of Wattleton's former husband is Gordon, it seems unlikely she would use his surname for the inscription.) A special edition of this book was published concurrently for Ms. Magazine and those copies are often described as signed, but they are actually facsimile signatures. Copies of the regular first printing with real signatures, or as in this case, full presentation inscriptions, are less common.

Alyce Faye Wattleton (1943 - ) earned two nursing degrees and then undertook a master's in maternal and infant healthcare at Columbia University. As she explained in a 2017 interview with *W Magazine*: "At that time, abortion was illegal, and so I saw the benefit and the dangers and the results of illegal abortion. My clinical training was at a large urban hospital, and so poor women came in, injured, bleeding, and in one or two cases, I actually saw and witnessed the death of a woman that I cared for. So it didn't take a great deal of courage to speak on behalf of what I had seen, not what I thought about or theorized about, but rather, what I had seen that goes on in women's lives."

Following the completion of her master's degree, Wattleton worked at the Dayton, Ohio Public Health Department, where she saw a need for improved prenatal care and founded a network of clinics to provide it to under-served groups.

In 1970 Wattleton became the executive director of Planned Parenthood of Miami Valley, Dayton, where she "was at the forefront of the fight to legalise abortion" (Krapp, *Notable Black American Scientists*, p. 310). She was selected as the head of the national organisation in 1978, five years after Roe v. Wade was decided.

In *Life on the Line* she "recounts her numerous battles with political conservatives, anti-abortion activists, and the religious right... Two of Wattleton's biggest struggles during her 14 years at Planned Parenthood focused on Title X in 1981 and a United States Supreme Court case, Webster v. Reproductive Health Services in 1989" (Krapp).

During the Title X debate Wattleton testified before the Senate Committee on Labor and Human Resources, coming to the conclusion that Planned Parenthood must become "more politically forceful". Following the decision in Webster v. Reproductive Health services to allow states to restrict abortion services, Wattleton told the media, "Our anticipation is that we will fight on to make certain that all women in this country continue to have access to safe abortion. We are not daunted by this Supreme Court decision".

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#### References

Krapp, Kristine, ed. Notable Black American Scientists. Detroit: Gale, 1999. Sammons, Vivian Ovelton. Blacks in Science and Medicine. New York: Hemisphere Publishing Corporation, 1990.

**Spangenburg, Ray & Kit Moser.** *African Americans in Science, Math, and Invention.* New York: Facts on File, 2003.

Warren, Wini. Black Women Scientists in the United States. Bloomington, IN: Indiana University Press, 1999.