Black inventors and scientists

Inventors play a large part in the technological advancement of this country and even the world. Too often, strides made in this country by black inventors have been overlooked. It is important for all Americans to realize the contributions made by black inventors, especially during Black History Month. Some of them are: GEORGE WASHINGTON CARVER (1864-1943) - Agricultural Chemist, Experimenting with Peanuts and Sweet Potatoes

His early childhood was spent with Moses and Sue Carver, a German couple where he worked around the house and in the fields always with an insatiable desire to learn everything possible about plants. He was equally determined to acquire a good education and had to travel from place to place to find schools that would admit blacks.

He eventually was admitted to Simpson College in Iowa where he excelled in the arts and sciences. With intentions of majoring in the agricultural sciences, his professors advised him to transfer to Iowa State College of Agriculture and Mechanical Arts (now Iowa State University). When he received his B.S. degree in 1894, he was offered a faculty position at the college as assistant professor of botany—the first black professor at Iowa State. He agreed to serve on the faculty while he worked toward a master's degree.

In 1896 came the great and challenging offer from Booker T. Washington to direct the department of agricultural research at Tuskegee.

GRANVILLE T. WOODS (1865-1910) - Inventor of Various Industrial Appliances.

Granville Woods, believed by many to be the greatest inventor of his time, won at least three suits against Thomas Edison when the United States Patent Office confirmed that he had applied for certain patents before Edison.

Woods' numerous inventions include the steam furnace, the electric street car powered by overhead wires, an improved type of telephone transmitter, an apparatus that combined features of the telephone and telegraph, a grooved wheel called a "trooler" or "trolley" from which the "trolley car" was derived, and an improved air-brake system.

Perhaps his most important invention was made in 1887. Called the "multiplex telegraph", and the "block system," it dramatically improved railroad safety.

PERCY LAVON JULIAN (1899-1975) - Chemist noted for useful production from the Sovbean

Percy Lavon Julian, one of the world's greatest research chemists and noted civil rights leader was born April 11, 1899 in Montgomery, Alabama, the first child of James Sumner and Elizabeth (Adams) Julian. He was the grandson of slaves.

Although he lacked educational background when he started, he was graduated, in 1920 Phi Beta Kappa and was the highest ranking student in his class at DePauw University in Indiana.

Julian taught chemistry at Fisk University until he earned enough to attend Harvard University, where he received a master's degree in chemistry in 1923.

After teaching at West Virginia State College, he came to Howard University as associate professor. Finding the door closed to obtaining a doctorate in America, he received a grant to study at the University of Vienna and was awarded the Ph.D. degree in 1931.

Fed up by rejections from other major universities, Julian entered industry as director of the soybean research section of the Glidden Paint Company in Chicago. He remained there for seventeen years during, which he made many of his major research discoveries. He held more than 100 patents.

When he left the Glidden Company, he founded the Julian Laboratories, Inc., a string of pharmaceutical companies with subsidiaries in Mexico and South America which thrived so successfully that he found the pressure overbearing and sold it for nearly $2,400,000.

BENJAMIN BANNEKER (1731-1806) - Surveyer, Mathematician, and Astronomer

Benjamin Banneker is renowned for his genius in mathematics, astrology, astronomy, and of scientific findings in other areas. When he had the opportunity to study the workings of a pocket watch, he constructed a clock made entirely out of wood. This was the first clock, every part of which was built in the United States.

Banneker numbered surveying among his talents, and in 1791, Major Andrew Ellicott, a friend of Banneker, prevailed on Secretary of State Jefferson to appoint Banneker to the three-men team that would lay out the actual plan for a new capital city of the United States.

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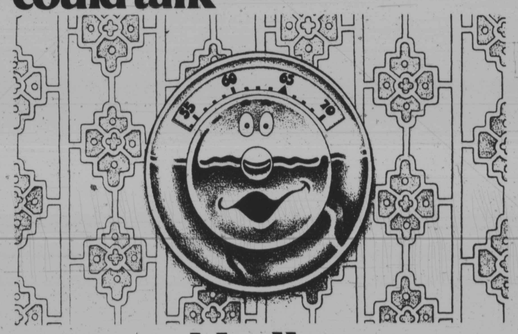

It would tell you to keep your home at a reasonable temperature.

Did you know that heating costs represent over 55% of your total Baltimore Gas and Electric bill during these cold months? That's just one good reason to conserve. Our dwindling energy supplies are another.

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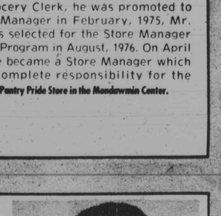
Pantry Pride salutes BLACK HISTORY MONTH

Pantry Pride

Eugene Rolls was employed in 1971 as a full time Grocery Clerk, he was promoted to Grocery Manager in February, 1975. Mr. Rolls was selected for the Store Manager Training Program in August, 1976. On April 1, 1977 he became a Store Manager which entails complete responsibility for the operations of Pantry Pride Store in the Mondawmin Center.



Jim Knight started working for Pantry Pride in 1959 as a part time porter, he was promoted in 1961 to a Grocery Clerk, in 1963 Mr. Knight was given responsibility of the Grocery Department on the night shift as a Grocery Night Captain. He became a Grocery Manager in 1971, and a Store Manager Trainee in 1972. Jim Knight was promoted to Store Manager in 1973 and has managed two (2) of the Pantry Pride Stores. Presently store manager in th Edmondson Village Shopping Center.

Jim Ransom started working for Pantry Pride in 1969 on parcel pick-up, later that year he became a porter and in 1960 he was promoted to a Grocery Clerk. Jim became a Night Captain in 1962 and a Grocery Manager in 1964. Mr. Ransom became a Store Manager Trainee in 1966 and in 1967 was promoted to a Store Manager. Jim Ransom has worked with the Department of Education with special projects in his store and has been honored with the Mayor's Certificate for his cooperation. Mr. Ransom has managed four (4) Pantry Pride Stores. Presently store manager at Waverly Towers.

EDWARD BROWN was hired by Food Fair Inc. as a part-time cashier in July 1968 at Franklintown and Franklin Sts. Early in 1969 he was transferred toPantry Pride No. 46 in the Edmondson Village Shopping Center, working there as a part-time cashier and grocery clerk. Approximately 3 years later he was transferred to Mondawmin and trained as a part-time office clerk. In 1974 he was given full-time status with the company. He worked at Mondawmin until he was promoted to front-end manager in Westminster, Md. He worked in Westminster until he joined the store manager's training program in January 1978. His store manager's training was completed in November 1978 and he was given his first store in Landover Shopping Center.

AT PANTRY PRIDE

The opportunities don't just start equal...

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Black History quiz

1. In what year did the first cargo of slaves imported for English use reach Jamestown, Va.?
a. 1619
b. 1492
c. 1620

2. In 1770 he was the first of five men killed in the Boston Massacre and is now considered a martyr.
a. James Weldon Johnson
b. William C. Handy
c. Crispus Attucks

3. Sometimes referred as the "Black Rose of Texas," she gained national prominence for her role in the Watergate hearings.
a. Cardiss Collins
b. Shirley Chisholm
c. Barbara Jordan

4. He was the first black elected to serve a full term in the U.S. Senate and in 1879 he presided over the Senate.
a. John S. Rock
b. Edward Brooke
c. Blanch K. Bruce

5. She was the first black woman bank president, founding St. Luke Penny Savings Bank in Richmond, Va. It later became St. Luke Bank and Trust Company.
a. Sojourner Truth
b. Madame C.J.Walker
c. Maggie Lena Walker

6. He fought against slavery in England and in 1789 published an autobiography that was the first description of African society written by an African.
a. Olaudah Equiano
b. Paul Cuffee
c. Kunta Kinte

7. Who wrote SOUL ON ICE?
a. Fred Hampton b. Huey Newton c. Eldridge Cleaver

8. He created the popular literary character Jesse B. Semple (also known as Simple).
a. Langston Hughes
b. Ishmael Reed
c. Arna Bontemps

9. His fables are famous for their morals.
a. Nicaeus
b. Aesop
c. Olympius

10. Who wrote BLACK BOY?
a. Richard Wright
b. Paul Robeson
c. Sterling A. Brown

11. A top black historian, he was the long time director of The Association for the Study of Afro-American Life and History.
a. Lerone Bennett
b. Dr. Benjamin Mays
c. Carter C. Woodson

12. This astronomer, mathematician, writer and inventor helped plan and design the city of Washington, D.C.
a. Benjamin Banneker
b. Pierre L'Enfant
c. David Ruggles

13. Gwendolyn Brooks won the 1950 Pulitzer Prize for which one of her works?
a. THE BEAN EATERS
b. ANNIE ALLEN
c. MAUD MARTHA

14. Miss Jane Pittman was a character created by:
a. Sam Greenlee
b. Ernest Gaines
c. Richard Allen

15. What Harlem Renaissance poet wrote IF WE MUST DIE?
a. Countee Cullen
b. Alain Locke
c. Claude McKay

16. Who wrote BLACK BOY?
a. Richard Wright
b. James Baldwin
c. Chester Himes

17. Who led the mutiny on the slave ship "Amistad"?
a. Nat Turner
b. Joseph Cinque
c. Denmark Vesey

18. Who was the first black man to receive the Congressional Medal of Honor?
a. Sgt. William H. Carney
b. Lt. Cmdr. Samuel L. Gravely
c. Gen. Daniel "Chappie" James Jr.

19. Oscar De Priest, a black Republican, was the first of his race elected from a northern state. Which one?
a. Ohio
b. New York
c. Illinois

20. He operated the first steamer to pass through the Golden Gate and a street is named for him in San Francisco.
a. William Alexander Leidesdorff
b. George Washington Williams
c. William Monroe Trotter

21. He is called the founder of the CHICAGO DEFENDER.
a. Carl Murphy
b. Robert Abbott
c. Prince Hall

22. The world's first successful open heart operation was performed by this man in 1893.
a. Dr. Daniel Hale Williams
b. Dr. Delano Meriwether
c. Dr. Charles Drew

23. Until his death in 1915, he was the most important spokesman for blacks. He also founded Tuskegee Institute.
a. Booker T. Washington
b. George Washington Carver
c. Marcus Garvey

24. In 1909, it was he and not Admiral Perry who was the first man to stand at the top of the world.
a. Matt Henson
b. Henry O. Flipper
c. James Durham

25. She served as an advisor to F.D.R. and founded the National Council of Negro Women.
a. Mary McLeod Bethune
b. Harriet Tubman
c. Marian Anderson

26. Which black broke Babe Ruth's record for number of lifetime home runs?
a. Reggie Jackson
b. Willie Mays
c. Henry (Hank) Aaron

27. Which black woman was the first to win three gold medals in Olympic track?
a. Shirley Jo Feeny
b. Wilma Rudolph
c. Althea Gibson

28. Who was the first black to win the world's heavyweight title?
a. Jack Johnson
b. Muhammed Ali
c. Joe Frazier

29. He wrote "St. Louis Blues."
a. Scott Joplin
b. William Christopher Handy
c. Duke Ellington

30. Which Pennsylvania institution is the oldest black college in the United States?
a. Wilberforce
b. Howard University
c. Lincoln University

31. He was a black frontiersman and discovered a major migration route to California.
a. James Beckworth
b. Bose Ikard
c. George Glenn

32. What is the name of the first black newspaper?
a. BOSTON GUARDIAN
b. FREEDOM'S JOURNAL
c. CHICAGO DEFENDER

33. He is one of three blacks to win the Nobel Peace Prize.
a. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.
b. Robert C. Weaver
c. Ralph Abernathy

34. Who is the current U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations?
a. Julian Bond
b. Donald McHenry
c. Maynard Jackson

35. Who was the first black justice of the United States Supreme Court?
a. Thurgood Marshall
b. Frederick Douglass
c. W.E.B. DuBois

36. Which slave led a successful revolt before he was captured and eventually hanged?
a. Gabriel Prosser
b. Denmark Vesey
c. Nat Turner

37. Who was the first black to play Shakespearean characters?
a. Ira Aldridge
b. James Earl Jones
c. Torrence

38. What freedman revolutionized the sugar industry?
a. Norbett Rillieux
b. Dred Scott
c. William Wells Brown

History quiz Answers

1. a		21. b	31. a
2. c	12. a	22. a	32. b
3. c	13. b	23. a	33. a
4. c	14. b	24. a	34. a
5. c	15. c	25. a	35. a
6. a	16. a	26. c	36. c
7. c	17. b	27. b	37. a
8. a	18. a	28. a	38. a
9. a	19. c	29. b	39. a
10. a	20. a	30. c	40. a

A salute to Navy professionals

By Mike McCabe and Bill Pointer

"My race needs no special defense, for the past history of them in this country proves them to be the equal of any people anywhere. All they need is an equal chance in the battle of life."

Thus spoke Navyman Robert Smalls, a black ship's pilot for the Union forces during the Civil War. Later, in 1876, Smalls was elected to the U.S. Congress, where he served five terms as a representative from South Carolina.

Smalls' words and actions have inspired people of all races and creeds to press forward and work together to tear down racial barriers and obstacles through sacrifice and devotion to duty.

"Black men and women have been a part of U.S. naval history since the 'Revolutionary War,'" reminded Vice Admiral Samuel L. Gravely Jr., who in 1971 became the first black admiral in the Navy. "Their contributions are a measure of accomplishment and pride.

"In my 37 years of service," Gravely continued, "I have seen great change in the Navy. There exists today an active 'One-Navy' team composed of Americans from many races and cultures. However, just as in American society, this was not always the case.

"But, the times indeed have been changing and the Navy has come a long way."

This past April 1979, another black explorer made history. Navy Lieutenant Commander Anthony J. "Tony" Watson of Chicago, U.S. Naval Academy graduate and engineer officer on board the fast attack submarine USS Archerfish, became the first black nuclear power qualified submarine officer to cruise beneath the North Pole, surface and walk on the ice there.

Watson, who was recipient of the David Lloyd Award given to the most outstanding officer in the 1977 Submarine Officer Advanced Course and the Navy League's

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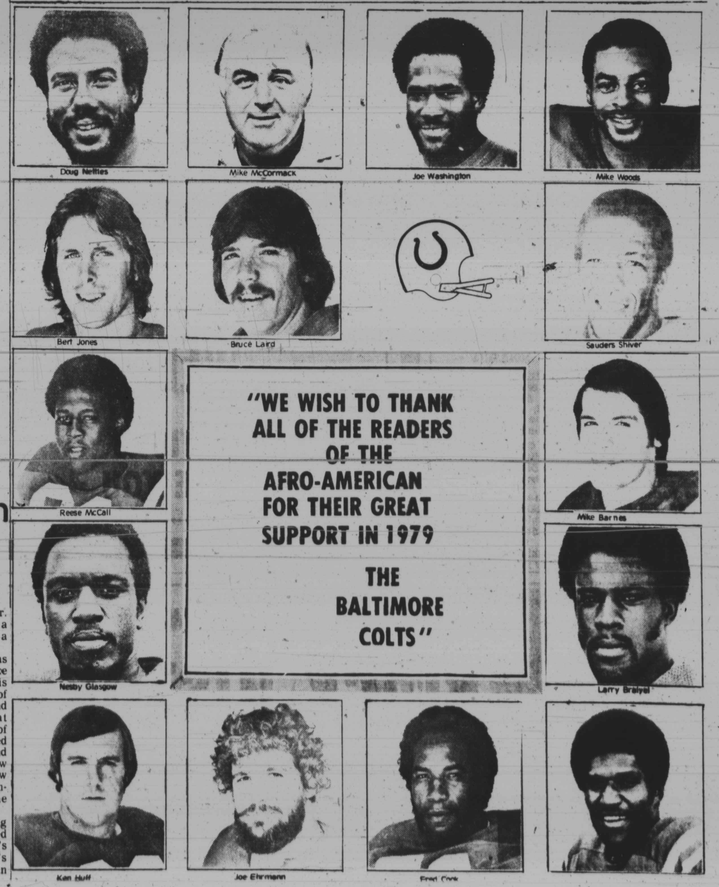

"WE WISH TO THANK ALL OF THE READERS OF THE AFRO-AMERICAN FOR THEIR GREAT SUPPORT IN 1979

THE BALTIMORE COLTS"

Whitney Young citation goes to late architect

The American Institute of Architects will present its 1980 Whitney M. Young Jr. Citation posthumously to Washington (D.C.) community leader and architect Leroy Miller Campbell, who died Aug. 28, 1977.

The citation, named in honor of the late civil rights leader, recognizes the "significant contributions of an architect or architecturally oriented organization toward meeting the architectural profession's responsibility to the social issues of today."

was cited for both his professional and community leadership in the Washington metropolitan area. "His career served as an example of great encouragement to younger black architects and his impact on the whole profession of architecture was significant, said Golden Florance, president of the Washington Metropolitan Chapter-AIA, in nominating Mr. Campbell.

"No tribute is too great for this giant and brother of our profes sion," said former AIA president

special tribute to Mr. Campbell. He was a "winner, a leader and a team player."

"Leroy Campbell was a man who chose to make his contributions to this world via the avenues of architecture. He set and achieved goals that made him the envy of those who surrounded him, yet his warmth and compassion for his fellow man would only allow one to love him," continued Nash in the eulogy.

The Whitney M. Young Citation will be received by the 1980 recipient's widow at the AIA's national convention in Cincinnati in June

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