

# Hidden History

## The Unsung Saga of the Black Man

### NEGRO HISTORY BAFFLER

By NEGRO PRESS INTERNATIONAL

The Negro as a slave insurrectionist, fighter for freedom, and victim of poverty is well-known. But not the Negro as an inventor.

To offset this, expand your knowledge of black inventors' contributions to this nation by testing your wits on today's Baffler. Scoring: 4-7: excellent; 3: fair; 0-2: poor. Bonus Question at the end counts two points. Here's the multiple-choice quiz:

1. This 19th century inventor's lasting machine made modern shoe manufacture possible:

--A. Jan Ernst Matzeliger; --B. Matthew Henson; --C. Dixie Kidd.

2. Inventor of the first clock to strike the hours, he helped lay out Washington, D.C. In 1792, he produced an almanac which was among the most accurate of his time.

--A. George Washington Carver; --B. Benjamin Banneker; --C. Roland Hayes.

3. This man, who died in 1963, is credited with inventing the first automatic traffic signal and developing a gas inhalator:

--A. Dr. William D. Crum; --B. Garrett A. Morgan; --C. James Weldon Johnson.

4. Inventor of a lubricating cup in 1872 and other lubricating devices used in machinery and transportation was:

--A. John Jones; --B. Ira Aldridge; --C. Elijah J. McCoy.

5. The first Negro to be granted a patent was a man, who in 1834, took out a patent for a corn harvester:

--A. Henry Blair; --B. Sam Houston; --C. Henry Ossawa Tanner.

\* \* \*

BONUS QUESTION: Who was the prolific inventor who patented more than a dozen inventions for electric railroads, including the "induction telegraph" for communicating to and from moving trains? Called the "greatest electrician in the world," he earned over 35 patents, ranging from an incubator and a steam boiler furnace to an automatic air brake.

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ANSWERS: 1. A; 2. B; 3. B; 4. C; 5. A.  
BONUS ANSWER: Granville T. Woods.

### CURRENT EVENTS BAFFLER

By NEGRO PRESS INTERNATIONAL

Overcoming obstacles is a training ground for character and a means of building new strengths. Learning how to cope with one's limitations and to be successful, despite it all, is a sign of personal or collective maturity.

It is only the cry-baby who must constantly bemoan his fate and try to blame others for what he has himself done.

Today's Baffler will test your knowledge of what individuals and organizations have accomplished, despite setbacks. Scoring: 4-7: excellent; 3: fair; 0-2: poor. Bonus Question counts two points. Here's the multiple-choice quiz:

1. His lack of musical experience did not prevent him, at age 16, from being admitted into the Los Angeles Philharmonic as a bass player. Now, conductor Henry Lewis has achieved what first in New Jersey:

--A. He is the first symphony conductor also to be a trained conductor;

--B. He is the first symphony conductor to

# Negroes And The National Guard

By JOSEPH L. TURNER  
NEGRO PRESS INTERNATIONAL

Developments are underway in cities across the country that could involve the Negro and the National Guard in all-out war during the summer of 1968.

Unofficial reports and/or "boasts" from Negro leaders indicate militants will use national political conventions (in August), and a host of other events to tie up normal activity of major cities with riots, demonstrations, and other harassing actions.

The National Guard, on the other hand, is being reorganized, strengthened, and given special training and equipment to deal with civil disorders on an "all-out" combat basis.

Following the series of riots in 1967, President Johnson formed the National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders. Headed by

join a civil rights march;

--C. He is the first Negro ever chosen to be musical director of a sizable American symphony orchestra--the New Jersey Symphony.

2. What is a major obstacle many Negro instrumentalists have had to overcome?

--A. They were born with a different kind of fingering technique, which the major symphony orchestras don't use;

--B. They were excluded from minor and community orchestras in both the North and South, thus being denied needed musical experience.

--C. They forget to say "Sir" to the conductor, and thus lose their jobs.

3. What is a major reason many black people are not found in the building trades?

--A. Their personal inclinations run toward blue-collar and laboring jobs not included in the building trades;

--B. The nation's major labor unions have an official policy of Negro exclusion;

--C. Many black people find it difficult to be accepted into apprenticeship programs; the "father and son" tradition in the building trades also keeps Negroes out.

4. What storm has the Black United Front weathered in the nation's capital?

--A. The militants walked out, after objecting to the presence of civil-rights moderates;

--B. Several civil-rights moderates bowed out even before the organization had a chance to get started;

--C. The FBI has been breathing down the backs of Front officials and threatening to have them locked up.

5. Which of the following is NOT an obstacle being used to keep black people from moving to the suburbs:

--A. Court-sanctioned restrictive covenants are in force in many suburban areas;

--B. The federal government is carrying out economic programs that ever-so subtly seek to keep black people out of the suburbs;

--C. The cost of living in the suburbs is simply out of the reach of many black people.

\* \* \*

BONUS QUESTION: The civil-rights-oriented Southern Courier newspaper in Montgomery, Ala., is about to fold. What is its big "obstacle," which it must overcome, if it wants to keep from dying?

\* \* \*

ANSWERS: 1. C; 2. B; 3. C; 4. B; 5. A. (Restrictive covenants have been outlawed by the U.S. Supreme Court.)

BONUS ANSWER: It's out of money, and needs a financial injection to stay alive.

Illinois Gov. Otto Kerner, a former National Guard general, the commission had sub-committees conduct inquiries, and investigations in the guard, and in trouble areas to determine what could best be done to prevent another summer of civil disorder.

The discoveries, answers from high ranking Guard commanders, and recommendations from top civilian authorities, revealed by the Commission in its report to the President, cover a wide range of attitudes and probable solutions.

Some attitudes, reflected in remarks by civilian and military authorities, indicate an awareness that riots, demonstrations, and other civil disturbances are more often unorganized and spontaneous.

THEY INDICATED awareness of the organized efforts, the groups, their leaders, plans, and areas of concentration. With such information (See GUARD, page 15)

## THIS WEEK IN NEGRO HISTORY

AN "NPI" FEATURE

- March 2, 1867 Reconstruction bill passed over President Andrew Johnson's veto.
- March 3, 1867 Howard University, Washington, D.C. was chartered by an Act of Congress.
- March 3, 1887 James M. Trotter was confirmed as Recorder of Deeds, succeeding Frederick Douglass.
- March 4, 1843 Peter Ogden was granted charter from England to organize Negro Odd Fellows.
- March 5, 1770 Crispus Attucks became first martyr for American independence. A sailor, he was killed in the Boston Commons massacre and was among first to shed blood.
- March 6, 1820 Slavery protected by Missouri Compromise.
- March 6, 1857 Dred Scott decision of the U.S. Supreme Court, which denied Negroes the right of citizenship, was rendered.
- March 6, 1863 Bishop Daniel A. Payne, AME leader, purchased Wilberforce University at Xenia, Ohio, from the Methodist Episcopal Church for \$10,000.
- March 6, 1957 The Gold Coast in West Africa was granted independence from Great Britain, and became known as Ghana. The first and only African premier and president of the country was Kwame Nkrumah who has since been deposed and is in exile in Guinea.
- March 7, 1520 Hernando Cortez, Spanish soldier of fortune, had Negroes in his party in conquering Mexico.
- March 10, 1887 Robert Vann, founder of the Pittsburgh Courier in 1910, was born in North Carolina.
- March 11, 1861 Adoption of the Constitution of the Confederate States.
- March 11, 1884 William Edouard Scott, artist, was born in Indianapolis, Ind.
- March 12, 1791 Benjamin Banneker laid out city of Washington, D.C., with L'Enfant.
- March 13, 1865 Orders were given to enlist Negroes in the Confederate Army. Gen. Lee surrendered before these troops saw action.

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**Voice**

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