

Thurgood Marshall

--Delicia Barnes

Thurgood Marshall served 24 years as the Supreme Court's first black justice. He retired from the high court 18 months ago because of age and poor health. On Sunday, January 24, 1993, this civil rights champion died of heart failure at Bethesda Naval Hospital in the Washington suburbs. He was 84.

Marshall, the great-grandson of a slave, was somewhat reserved in public. But he cracked up the news conference where he announced his retirement, telling a reporter: "What's wrong with me? I'm old and coming apart."

Marshall's 1967 appointment to the Supreme Court by president Lyndon B. Johnson culminated a successful career as a civil rights attorney. As a justice, he opposed the death penalty, and was an advocate of abortion rights, affirmation action and legal protection for criminal defendants.

BLACK HISTORY QUIZ

1. Head of Pediatric Neurosurgery at John Hopkins and in 1987 performed the 1st successful separation of Siamese twins joined at the head.

2. Inventions include the alternation current telephone, "telephony" (conversion of an ordinary telegraph key into a telephone). Was called the "Black Edison"

3. 1st Black woman to sing at the Metropolitan Opera.

4. Is recognized as an expert in the standard method of sonic boom minimization. Is included in "Black Wings" exhibit at National Air and Space Museum, Smithsonian Institute.

5. 1st Black American astronaut in space.

6. Inventor of the first gas mask, the traffic light, hair straighteners, and "The Cleveland Call and Post Newspaper."

A. Dr. Christine M. Darden

B. Dr. Benjamin Carson

C. Garret A. Morgan

D. Colonel Guiton S. Bluford

E. Granville T. Woods

F. Marion Anderson

ANSWERS:

1.b 2.e 3.f 4.a 5.d 6.c

Hello all Stentorian readers! I apologize for the long wait between issues. However, I hope that you'll still appreciate this tribute to Black history by Delicia Barnes. Even though February has passed, I doubt these articles will ever truly pass out of date. To everyone: Good luck with the upcoming "final days".

DID YOU KNOW?

Delicia Barnes--

page editor

--Ralph J. Bunche was the first black to win a Nobel Prize. He received the peace prize in 1950 for negotiating an end to the Arab-Israeli conflict.

--Ida B. Wells-Barnett was a co-founder of the NAACP and began the "anti-lynching crusade" in America.

--Richard Allen was sometimes called "The Father of the Negro". He was the first Black bishop and president of the first national Negro convention.

--Ella Baker organized the Shaw University conference that led to the founding of SNCC.

--W.C. Handy published the first blues and collected and preserved the musical heritage of Southern singers.

--Charles H. Houston was the NAACP's first special counsel and was the architect of the legal campaign that led to the Brown, vs. Board of Education decision.

--Prince Hall was a Masonic leader who organized the first African American lodge and the first Black interstate organization in America.

--Adam Clayton Powell Jr. was the first Black congressman from the East and the first Black chairman of a major congressional committee.

--A. Phillip Randolph founded the March on Washington movement and helped organize the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters.

--Mary Church Terrell was a co-founder of the NAACP and was the first president of the National Association of Colored Women, which she helped organize.

--Howard Thurman developed the nonviolent "love ethic" that influenced Martin Luther King Jr. and other leaders.

--Madame C. J. Walker was one of the first self-made woman millionaires. She made a fortune with the hot-iron process for straightening hair.

--Daniel Hale William performed the first successful operation on the human heart in 1893.

--Carter G. Woodson, "Father of Black History," organized the first Negro History Week and founded the Association for the Study of Afro-American Life and History.