

THE TRIBUNAL AID

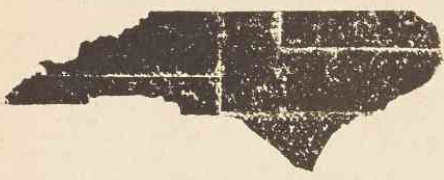
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A VIABLE, VALID REQUIREMENT
RESPONDING TO
BLACK NORTH CAROLINA

BICENTENNIAL BLACK HISTORY "Lost-Strayed-Or Stolen"

Black history in the Western Hemisphere most probably begins with the discovery of the New World by Christopher Columbus in 1492. Blacks are known to have participated meaningfully in a number of later explorations made by Europeans in various parts of the United States and Spanish America. Facts such as these at once fashion a new dimension for Black history within the mainstream of American history. Inasmuch as one of the primary purposes of this feature is to record some historical achievements of the Black, it becomes most important to offer the reader chronological accounts through which he can conveniently familiarize himself with the broad sweep of American Black history. The years covered here are 1492-1954.

1841 Massachusetts
Frederick Douglass begins his career as a lecturer with the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society.

1842 Boston
The capture of George Latimore in Boston precipitates the first of several famous fugitive slave cases straining North-South relations. Latimore is later purchased from his master by Boston abolitionists.

1843 Buffalo, New York
Henry Highland Garnet calls for a slave revolt and general strike while addressing the National Convention of Colored Men.

1843 Buffalo
Garnet, Samuel R. Ward and Charles B. Ray participate in the Liberty Party convention thus becoming the first Negroes to take part in a national political gathering.

1843 New York City
Sojourner Truth takes to the platform as an anti-slavery lecturer.

1844 Philadelphia
Birth of Richard Greener, the first Negro to receive a degree from Harvard (1870). Active as a teacher and editor. Greener is admitted to the South Carolina bar in 1876, and becomes dean of Howard's Law School three years later.

Historical Landmarks Of Black America

No more substantial testimony to the role of the Black in the growth and development of America can be found than the numerous historical landmarks in various regions of the country which are associated with Black Americana. Many of these—like the Alamo and Bunker Hill—are not conventionally known as sites involving chapters of Negro history.

INDIANA
Bloomington: Underground Railroad Marker (U.S. #1)

This marker is only one of several once used to assist fugitive slaves brave enough to risk death by fleeing from the South and seeking freedom and safety in Canada. One of these, William Trail, liked Indiana so much he decided instead to stay on and go into farming. His efforts were met with success, and he became one of many prosperous farmers active in Union County, Indiana.

Fountain City: Levi Coffin Home, North Main Street

Levi Coffin, a Quaker abolitionist referred to as "The President of the Underground Railroad," used his own home as a way-station in which, from 1827 to 1847, he hid more than 300 slaves heading for Illinois, Michigan, or Canada.

Born in North Carolina in 1798, Coffin moved to Fountain City (then known as Newport) at the age of 28. From there he went to Ohio where he continued his activities, eventually helping over 3,000 slaves escape from the South. One of the founders of the Freedmen's Bureau (1865), he was still engaged in the resettlement of slaves long after the Civil War had ended. Coffin died in Avondale, Ohio in 1877.

IOWA
Clinton: Underground Railroad Station

Before the Lafayette Hotel was built, the small house that once stood at Sixth Street South and South Second Street is known to have been a point of shelter and sustenance for Negro fugitives escaping from Missouri. Iowa was a free territory by virtue of both the Northwest Ordinance (1787) and the Missouri Compromise of 1820. Many Quakers who had come to the state before the Civil War took great pains to organize and efficient and effective Underground Railroad network.

Sioux City: Pearl Street
Once the city's main thoroughfare, Pearl Street is named for a Negro pioneer who arrived in the town by boat more than a century ago and achieved widespread popularity as a cook. Another Negro cook, Aunty Wooden by name, impressed many leading citizens with her speciality, an opossum dinner. Civil War veteran Henry Riding was another black pioneer who staked a claim to Iowa land, and had a successful career as a homesteader. He once prevented a railroad crew at gunpoint from laying track across his land, and forced the company to settle for \$21,000 before granting them the right of access. Sioux City was a refuge for many slaves escaping from Missouri.

The 1976 Editions of THE TRIBUNAL AID will be dedicated to America's bicentennial Celebration, with emphasis on contributions our Race has made in the making of America from birth to the present. In 1976 there should not be a need to lift these contributions from isolated sources. Our

past should be interwoven into the fabric of our civilization, because we are, except for the Indian, America's oldest ethnic minority. We have helped make America what it is, and what it is, since the landing of Virginia. We have been a factor in many major issues in our history. There have been many misdeeds

against us, yet we have been able to live through them and fight back. This is living proof of our history. Our role in the making of America is neither well known or correctly known. Many positive contributions have escaped historians and have not found their way into the pages of

many history books. We will strive to give readers, Black and white, many little-known facts about our past and it is hoped that a proper perspective of our history will be of value to persons who may believe that as Black People we have an unworthy past; and hence, no strong claims to all rights of other Americans.

PROFILES OF BLACK WOMEN IN BLACK HISTORY

The late sociologist, E. Franklin Frazier, paid this tribute to the 19th century woman: "After Emancipation when the whole social fabric of life crumbled and

the very economic basis of Negro existence was destroyed, it was the Negro woman who made the survival of the Negro possible".

The darkest days of slavery did not break the spirit of the Black woman. Instead these days produced an amateur lawyer, abolitionist, lecturer and the

great "conductor" of the underground railroad. During the next few weeks we will introduce to you some of these Black women that were the mainstay of the past.

A Legacy For All ACHIEVEMENTS BY BLACK AMERICAN INVENTORS

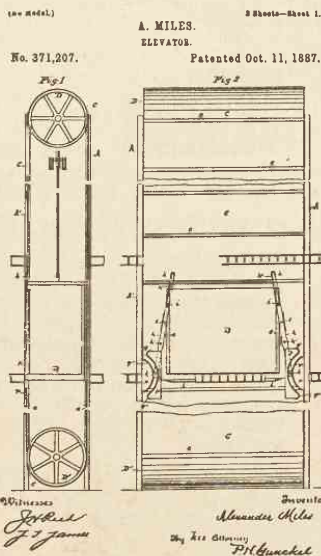
In the 1800's, America began an Industrial Revolution which is still going on. Our scientists and engineers over 100 years ago started to devise new products for mankind along with new machines to make things better, cheaper and faster. These dreams and visions became ideas and in turn gave birth to good jobs and prosperity to many people. This new prosperity and the new ideas behind it were blocked for many Black people. Education was denied to slaves and rarely available to freed Blacks. The Black men had to overcome severe challenges, and only through their courage and perseverance could they offer their ideas to the world. Before emancipation, the Black man was not considered a citizen and therefore could not obtain patents. Because of this many Black inventors

concealed their identities or gave their ideas to others. The masters held patents for anything his slaves invented. There may have been a considerable number of inventions by slaves because the Southern Confederacy thought it necessary to include a section in its Constitution stating that the owner of a slave also controlled his inventions. For example, Jo Anderson, a Black on the plantation of Cyrus McCormick is said to have contributed much toward the invention of the Cotton gin. Norman Rillieux, a free Black, invented a vacuum pan in 1864, which vastly improved the refining of sugar and helped develop the sugar industry in Louisiana. In 1913, 50 years after emancipation, a detailed study of Black inventors was made by Henry E. Baker, a Black assistant examiner for the United States Patent Office.

Despite difficulties in proving all that Black people had done, Baker found that they had been granted about 1,000 patents during those 50 years. Some of these patents are as familiar as the potato chip of Hyram Thomas, a Saratoga chef, the ice cream of Augustus Jackson, a Philadelphia confectioner, and the player pianos of J. H. and S. L. Dickinson. The study also pointed out that Black people invented hundreds of large mechanical devices and items we use every day, including a folding bed, letter box ironing board, detachable car fenders, various models and improved versions of printing presses, elevators, fire extinguishers, steam and railroad engines and the egg beater. The outlook for inventive Blacks improved in the twentieth century. One of the most notable was Garrett A. Morgan, who became a hero on July 25, 1916. An explosion had trapped a dozen men in a tunnel 228 feet below Lake Erie. Morgan was called to help with his newly-invented gas mask. Wearing his mask, he was able to enter the tunnel and rescue several of the

men. Several years later, Morgan invented the traffic light just as the automobile was to become a large part of American life. THIS IS A PART OF OUR HISTORY WHICH HAS BEEN "LOST, STRAYED OR STOLEN." Our recent history still abounds with individual Black heroes in medicine, engineering, and science. With the general surge of Black people into scientific occupations, there remain the individuals whose work is extraordinary today. B. V. Moore of Pine Bluff, Arkansas, designed an earth moving machine which can deliver twice as much as conventional excavators. Tony Helm of Chicago devised an all-angle wrench that is so popular that he started his own factory to make them. Sgt. Adolphus Samms of the U.S. Army Weapons Test Station in Yuma, Arizona, developed an air frame support which eliminates the second and third stage engines from rockets. Samms has several patented rocket designs. The work of Black American scientists and technicians continues, adding to an already proud legacy.

INVENTOR	INVENTION	DATE
Bailiff, C.O.	Shampoo headrest	1898
Bailey, L.C.	Folding bed	1899
Binga, M.W.	Street sprinkler	1879
Boone, Sarah	Ironing board	1892
Brooks, C.B.	Street sweepers	1896
Burr, J.A.	Lawn mower	1899
Church, T.S.	Carpet heating machine	1884
Elkins, T.	Combination of dining, ironing table and quilting frame. Chamber commode	1870
Faulkner, H.	Ventilated shoe	1872
Fisher, D.A.	Joiner's clamp and furniture castor	1890
Goode, Sarah	Folding cabinet bed	1875
Jackson, B.F.	Heater and Gas burner	1886
Latimer, L.H.	Incandescent electric light bulb with carbon filament	1899
Sewis, A.L.	Window cleaner	1881
Miles, A.	Elevator	1892
Newsome, S.	Cooker	1887
Purvis, W.B.	Fountain pen	1894
Ray, L.P.	Dust pan	1890
Smith, J.W.	Lawn sprinkler	1897
Standard, J.	Oil stove and Refrigerator	1897
Thomas, S.E.	Waste trap for basins	1889
White, J.T.	Lemon squeezer	1887



(No Model.)

C. B. BROOKS.
STREET SWEEPER.

No. 556,711. Patented Mar. 17, 1896.

WITNESSES:
Arthur M. Thomson
Runcaw M. Robertson

INVENTOR
Charles B. Brooks
BY Partner & Co
ATTORNEYS

1776 Honoring America's Bicentennial 1976