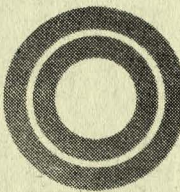


Feb. 11

A SALUTE TO BLACK HISTORY WEEK

Feb. 15

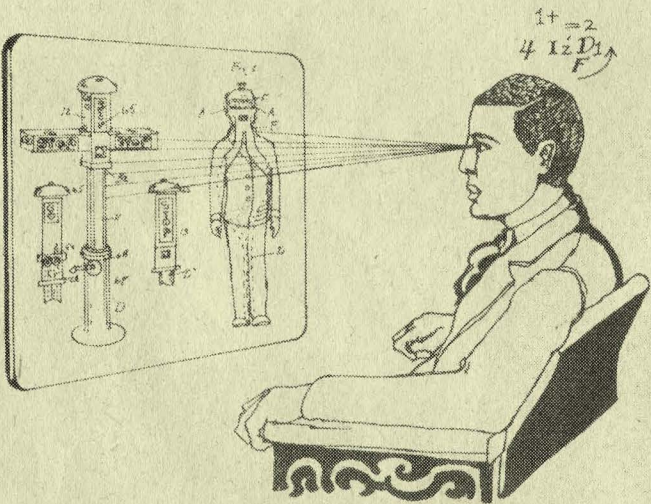
GARRETT A. MORGAN Inventor - 1877-1963



On March 4, 1877 Garrett A. Morgan was born in Paris, Kentucky. He attended elementary school in his home town but had no further formal training. He left home at the age of fourteen to find work. After a brief stay in Cincinnati, he moved on to Cleveland where he spent the rest of his life.

Morgan taught himself enough about sewing machines in order to be able to secure a job as a machine adjuster. In 1907 he opened his own sewing machine sales and repair shop. Then in 1909 he opened a tailoring shop where he manufactured dresses, suits, and coats and employed thirty-five workers. During this time, chance brought about his first invention.

Morgan was experimenting at home with a chemical solution that could be applied to a sewing machine needle to reduce friction and eliminate the scorching of woolen material. When the time came to go to dinner, he wiped his hands on a piece of wiry pony fur cloth. When he returned, he noticed that the wiry fuzz of the cloth had apparently been straightened out by the chemical solution. Realizing the possibilities of the solution, Morgan decided to try it out on his neighbor's dog. It worked so well that the



neighbor did not recognize his own dog. Then Morgan tried it out on his own hair, a little at a time, then gradually his whole head. It worked and thus was born the first human-hair straightener. The G.A. Morgan Refining Company was organized in 1913 to market the hair refining cream.

In 1912 Morgan developed the Safety Hood, later known

as the gas mask. U.S. Patent number 1,113,675 was granted in 1914 for what Morgan described in his application as a "Breathing Device". The device consisted of a hood to be placed over the head of the user. Extending from the hood was a tube long enough to be placed beyond the reach of gas fumes and dust through which the wearer could breathe fresh air. The lower end of the tube was lined for some distance with an absorbent material such as sponge which was moistened with water before use. This served to cool the air and prevent smoke and dust from going into the tube. A second tube containing a valve was attached to the hood for transmitting exhaled air. The National Safety Device Company was set up to manufacture and sell the Safety Hood, and Morgan became the general manager.

On July 24, 1916, Morgan's invention was put to a crucial test. An explosion occurred in a tunnel of Cleveland Water Works, 250 feet below Lake Erie. Thirty-two men were trapped in the gas and smoke filled tunnel and it was feared that they would suffocate. Help was sought from Morgan, who, along with his brother put on their Safety Hoods and entered the tunnel. After a long and tense period of waiting, Morgan emerged carrying an injured man on his back. He and his brother kept making trips back into the tunnel until all of the trapped men were brought out, although all of them were not alive.

The story of this heroic deed was carried in newspapers all over the country. Morgan was honored by the citizens of Cleveland as well as the International Association of Fire Engineers. Requests poured in for demonstrations of the Morgan Safety Hood, and as a result, Morgan set up his own company to manufacture and sell the hoods. During World War I, the hood was improved upon and emerged as the gas mask used by the U.S. Army as standard equipment.

Morgan witnessed a traffic accident one day, which involved an automobile and a horse and carriage. The two vehicles collided at a street intersection and resulted in injury to the occupants and the death of the horse. With the growing number of automobiles on the street, Morgan recognized the need for a safety device to prevent such accidents. He conceived the idea of electric-light signals at intersections with different colored lights as signals for traffic to stop and go. Thus the world's first traffic-light signal was born.

In November 1923, Morgan received U.S. Patent number 1,475,024 for his traffic signal and also secured British and Canadian patents. The rights to the signal system were sold to the General Electric Corporation for \$40,000. Morgan did not confine himself to the development of safety devices, but also invented a woman's hat fastener, a round belt fastener and a friction drive clutch.

Six months before his death, in 1963, Morgan's signal system was displayed at an exhibit and he was cited by the U.S. Government for having invented the first traffic signal.



COMPLIMENTS OF

PACIFIC CAR AND FOUNDRY COMPANY



THEODORE K. LAWLESS Physician-1892-1971

Theodore K. Lawless, one of the world's leading skin specialists, gave of himself, his talents, his wealth and, most of all, his wisdom. Born in a small Louisiana town in 1892, his parents were moderately well off in comparison to the majority of friends and neighbors. As a result, they always shared with others. Their son was greatly influenced by their example. The decision to become a physician resulted from his desire to help others. As a child, he worked with a veterinarian and his concern for sick animals was transferred to a concern for sick humans.

After completing high school, Lawless enrolled at Talladega College in Alabama and graduated with a B.A. in 1914. Thereafter he engaged in extensive preparation for his career in dermatology. From Northwestern University he received his M.D. in 1919 and his M.S. in 1920. During 1920-21 he served as a fellow at the Vanderbilt Clinic, Columbia University and the Massachusetts General Hospital. From 1921 to 1923 he worked at the Pathological Institute in Freiburg, Germany; the Kaiser Joseph Hospital in Austria and the St. Louis Hospital in Paris, France.

Dr. Lawless taught at the Northwestern University School of Medicine from 1924 to 1941. In 1924 he set up practice in dermatology on Chicago's South Side. Here, he was close to the people he wanted to help. His patients came from every social strata and every section of the country. He won the respect and admiration of his patients because they knew he cared for them. Sometimes, as in the case of

servicemen, he charged no fee for medical care.

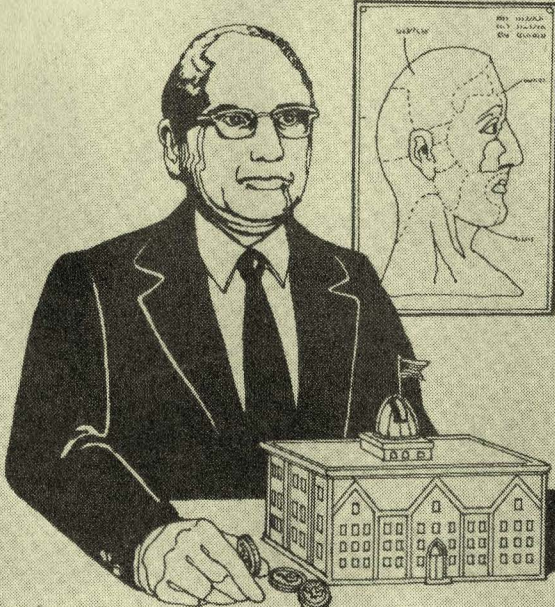
In addition to his practice and teaching duties, Dr. Lawless served as senior attending physician in dermatology and syphilology at Provident Hospital in Chicago. His research in the treatment of skin diseases enabled him to make significant contributions towards the treatment of leprosy and syphilis. Recognized as an authority in his field, he was called upon to serve as a consultant at the Geneva Community Hospital in Switzerland.

Having grown up in the South, Dr. Lawless was keenly aware of the financial problems black students encountered in their efforts to secure college training. Thus, he poured thousands of dollars into black institutions like Talladega, Dillard University, Prairie View College in Texas, and Fisk University. He gave Lawless Memorial Chapel to Dillard University as a memorial to his late father, and also established Gentilly Gardens, a \$700,000 apartment complex located near the campus. His philanthropic generosity extended as far away as Israel, where at the Beilinson Hospital a dermatology clinic was made possible through his efforts. The \$500,000 clinic was named in honor of Dr. Lawless. Dillard University; T.K. Lawless Dermatology Department of Seilism Hospital, Tel Aviv, Israel and the American Committee for the Wiesmann Institute of Science, Inc. were named as beneficiaries in his will.

Consistent with his desire to give of himself wherever needed, Dr. Lawless rendered service to the federal government as a consultant for the Chemical Warfare Board and the Advisory Committee on VD during World War II. He also served on the Prison Welfare Committee of Cook County; the Chicago Board of Health; the advisory board of the Chicago Civil Liberties Committee, and on the trustee boards of various colleges.

Dr. Lawless was a member of the American Medical Association; the National Medical Association; Chicago Medical Society; Academy of Science; the International Congress of Dermatology, and because he achieved distinction as an expert in his field was accepted by his peers as a Diplomate of the American Board of Dermatology and Syphilology.

He received various honors in recognition of his outstanding professional and philanthropic efforts. Among them: the Harmon Award in 1929; the American Music Festival Award in 1949; an award from the Chicago Negro Chamber of Commerce for service to the community, and the NAACP's Spingarn Medal in 1954. The city of Chicago paid tribute to him, along with the state of Illinois, at a testimonial dinner in his honor in 1963.



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WASHINGTON NATURAL GAS COMPANY