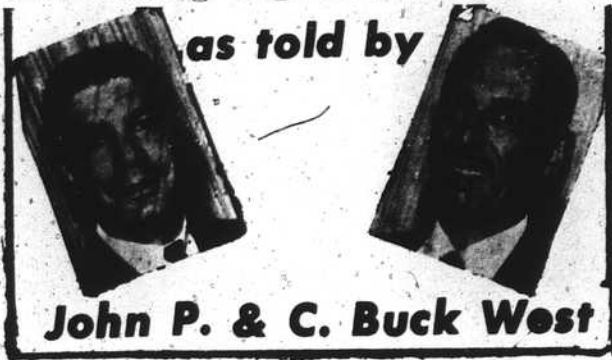


Hidden History

The Unsung Saga of the Black Man

as told by



John P. & C. Buck West

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MORE Miscellaneous Tid Bits

Chevalier de St. Georges (1745-1799) was born in the West Indies. He became a legend in the Court of Versailles, France. He was a superb swordsman, a phenomenal musician, a poet, champion athlete, and a fashionplate in both England and France.

Jean Louis (1785-1865), a Negro, is celebrated as the greatest duelist of history. He founded the most famous fencing school of Europe in Montpellier, France in 1830.

Alexander Sergevitch Pushkin (1799-1837), the father of Russian Literature, was a descendant of General Abraham Pushkin, adopted Negro son of Peter the Great.

George A. P. Bridgetower (1789-1860), one of histories most celebrated violinists, was the son of an African father and a German-Polish mother. He was the court musician and personal friend of George IV, King of England. Bridgetower was honored by Beethoven, who wrote a sonata for him.

Ira Frederick Aldridge (1810-1867), was one of the greatest actors of his day. He was an American Negro who became celebrated in the European theatre, and is generally credited as the greatest of all Othellos.

Samuel Coleridge-Taylor (1875-1912), was born in London, son of Dr. Daniel Taylor, an African physician. He was the first modern-day Negro to gain fame as a musical composer. He is celebrated in England as a legend in music.

Sosthene H. Mortenol (1859-1930), was born in the West Indies. He was educated in France. He chose a service career in the French Navy. In World War I, Capt. Mortenol commanded the battle-cruiser, "Carnot", which played a leading role in the defense of the naval port of Brest, where most of our Dough Boys disembarked in France.

Mortenol distinguished himself as an expert artillery officer in the French Navy. This proficiency was so outstanding that the Military Governor of Paris requisitioned him to combat the German Zeppelin attacks on Paris. Mortenol performed his duties as aerial defender of Paris with great distinction for the balance of the war.

Blaise Diagne (1873-1934), was born on a small island off the African coast near Dakar. He rose from his primitive African origin to become a member of the French Cabinet under Prime Minister Clemenceau.

Diagne denounced the French Boxing Federation in 1922, because they had refused to award the Light Heavyweight Championship to his fellow Senegalese, Battling Siki, who had KO'd the French favorite Georges Carpentier. The title was given to Siki because of Minister Diagne's fight on the floor of the French Parliament.

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EDITORIAL

A Lesson in Human Behaviorism (Especially For BOB FAHEY And "PAL")

It is difficult to change a person's convictions when his reasoning is influenced by his heritage. Even when the heritage is a poor one, the job is not easy.

One important problem area in the Negro Movement for social reforms has arisen because of this basic human behavior pattern. The result has been a situation where too many impetuous, irresponsible Negro spokesmen have been labeled by the press as Civil Rights Leaders.

THE AMERICAN Negro heritage began in 1502 under conditions of slavery. The first African slaves, brought to the New World, were landed in Haiti 464 years ago.

There have been 23 generations of American Negroes who trace their heritage to that miserable day, in that dark year, 1502, in American history. Since that day, the older generation of Negroes has revealed to its youngsters all of the miserable torments, fears, frustrations, and injustices that ruling whites imposed upon the slaves.

For 23 successive generations, American Negroes have been taught by their elders to compensate for their suffering by dreaming of a pot of golden compensation at the end of the rainbow. For 23 successive generations the young have weaned the wisdom of their fathers, added a little something of their own, and passed the accumulation of wisdom on to their children.

Dreams of the bright reward at the end of the rainbow were gradually converted into plans to achieve that goal. Each new generation added implementation to the plans for freedom, until the plans became workable and hopes became brighter.

All along the 23-step staircase that led to the present generation, steps were laid to put well-formed plans into operation. Step by step, some of the plans began to work and the vision of the pot of freedom came closer, and closer to view.

AS THE Negro movement made more gains along the road, the distance to rainbow's end became progressively shorter, and the weary travelers became progressively more anxious to reach out and grasp the pot of rich rewards.

Anxiety to reach the final goal of ancestral dreams accelerated the pace of the plodders. As the pace quickened, anxiety among the younger travelers was transformed into reckless impetuosity. Today's Negro youth are at this

Negroes, as military leaders, have played an important role in the political affairs of the Western Hemisphere.

Toussaint L'Ouverture and Deltasines weakened the power of France in the Caribbean and thereby brought about the sale of the historic "Louisiana Purchase."

Vicent Guerrero drove the Spaniards from Mexico, and his anti-slavery policy caused Texas to join the Union.

Enrique Dias broke the power of the Dutch in South America and saved Brazil for Portugal.

Bernardino Rivadavia (1780-1845), a mulatto native, became the first President of Argentina in 1826.

Girard College, Philadelphia, was founded by Edouard Girard. Girard, as American Consul to Haiti, had been entrusted with 6,000,000 gold francs by Toussaint L'Ouverture. Girard violated the trust and appropriated the vast gold fortune.

When Girard died, the bulk of his fortune was directed to found the Girard College for foundlings. It was stipulated that no founding of Negro ancestry should be admitted.

stage.

Negro youth shouts "NOW" with reckless indifference as to the price of "Now-at-any-cost". Although the impetuous youngsters are not yet the leaders, they have had powerful influence on some of the Negro leaders, who have been influenced by selfish motives to yield to the youngsters.

The leaders who have compromised their convictions have done so because they feared their personal fate tomorrow when today's youth would take over the leadership. A leader who conforms to pressures to save his own hide disqualifies himself because he has allowed personal interests to supplant dedication to the cause. Dedication is the prime requisite for effective leadership.

THE QUASI leaders, who have yielded to the temptation of self-preservation at the expense of the movement, fortunately, have been as small in numbers as they have been in character. However, they are not exclusive heirs to the indictment of self-gain. A large portion of indictment rests upon those followers who, when sensing a defecting leader, cry out against all leaders, and discredit all that the incumbent leadership has accomplished.

The agitators within the flock who scream out from the crowd are motivated by selfish patterns which are instinctive in everyone. The responsible instinct was spawned from Mother Nature's great distaste for sameness.

Mother Nature never believed that any two things should be exactly alike. Each blade of grass is a little different from all others. Every snowflake has a distinctive architectural pattern. No two leaves on a tree are identical. Every person ever born on earth has had a different set of fingerprints. Nature believes in distinctiveness.

IN EVERY MAN, nature has placed a burning urge to be recognized as someone a little different from all others. Every man, to some degree, craves to be distinctive. If he does not, he is not normal, for he must have been left out when nature was building instincts into every form of life.

The quest for recognition is, of course, much stronger in some than it is in others. Most men have conditioned themselves to conform to social conventions, and have developed control over basic instincts to the point where they can subdue the power of natural motivations and make them secondary to demands of a gregarious society.

If a man had never developed sufficient intelligence to think, and to control his instincts when such was for a better end, man could never have formed his gregarious society. Man discovered very early in his earliest days upon Earth that he needed the help of other men if he were to survive. Early man, each for his own survival, was compelled to temper his natural urge of selfishness and condition himself to the compromise of sharing with his brother because his brother was the key to his (See EDITORIAL, page 15)

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