

**(FRAUD, from page 2)**

shoe-lasting machine which made America the top manufacturer of the world in footwear.

- 5) St. Maurice, celestial saint of Germany was a Black Man.
- 6) All of the royal families of Europe have some African ancestry.
- 7) King John VI of Portugal, and founder of Brazil was a Mulatto.
- 8) The City of Chicago was founded in 1779 by a Negro, Baptist Pointe de Saible.
- 9) Jean Baptiste Bernadotte, Negro, was the founder of the royal family of Sweden.
- 10) Benjamin Banneker, Negro architect and astronomer, made the first clock in America in 1754, and later was the chief architect in the planning of Washington, D.C.
- 11) Matthew Henson, New York Negro, was the first civilized man to set foot on the North Pole, April 6, 1909.
- 12) Alessandro de Medici, first reigning Duke of Florence, was the illegitimate son of Pope Clement VII and a Negro servant girl.
- 13) The Psalms of David are practically identical to those of the Pharaoh Akenaton which were recorded 400 years before the birth of David.
- 14) Hannibal, conqueror of mighty Rome in 218 B.C. was a pure Black, and not White as history has fraudulently recorded.
- 15) In 1860, there were more than 6000 Negro slave owners. Some of their slaves were white.
- 16) The Rock of Gibraltar is named for a Negro, Gebal-Tarik who captured the Rock 711 A.D. He later conquered Southern Spain and his Black Moorish followers ruled Spain for nearly 700 years.
- 17) Abraham Hannibal, former African slave, was adopted by Peter the Great and became commander-in-chief of the Russian Army.
- 18) Napoleon had 12 Negro Generals. General Alexander Dumas father, and grandfather to the two French literary greats, was once Napoleon's superior General Officer.
- 19) Captain of the Navy, Mortenol, a Negro, was commander-in-chief of the French Air Force in 1916-18. Mortenol bombed the German Big Berthas gun sites which were shelling Paris from a distance of 60 to 80 miles.
- 19) Tippoo Tib, Negro trader from Zanzibar, was the pioneer explorer of Central Africa. Stanley who is usually credited with this honor, followed the trail blazed by this Black African.
- 20) Eugene Chen, Minister of Foreign Affairs for China in 1927, was born in Trinidad of a Negro mother.
- 21) The Bible had its historic origin in Ancient Egypt when, according to Herodotus and Aristotle, the people of Egypt were Black.
- 22) Ethiopians laid the basis for modern religion, and were the founders of culture.
- 23) The first slaves in America were European Whites.
- 24) Slavery in America was not abolished by Abraham Lincoln's Proclamation, but by the XIII Amendment 2 years later. Lincoln was not an abolitionist, but rather was in favor of expatriating the Negro slaves to Carribean islands.
- 25) Senator Edward W. Brooke, (Mass.-R) is the third Negro Senator. Hiram R. Revels was the first, (1870-71), and

**Ancient Egyptian Art  
Clearly Shows Negroid  
Features Of Early Egyptians**



Amenophis III, father of Akhenaton



Amenophis II, his grandfather



Amenophis III, as the Sphinx.

Father and Grandfather of Akhenaton, first Messiah and, described by many Egyptologists, as most remarkable of the Pharaohs.

**Congratulations**

**Happy House Shop**

**TWIN LAKE PLAZA**

Blanche Kelso Bruce was the second, (1875-81). Both of the latter were from Mississippi.

EDITORS NOTE: Complete proof of all historic facts contained above are available in the works of J. A. Rogers available at Henry's Book Store, 220 West 149th St., New York 39, N.Y. Additional authentic texts on Negro History are available through The Association for the Study of Negro Life and History, 1538 9th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20001.

**(HISTORY, from page 1)**

to the rise of Mohammedanism. Africa prior to these events had developed its history and civilization indigenous to its peoples and lands, but it came back into the general picture of history through the penetration of North Africa, West Africa and the Sudan by the Arabs. European and American slave traders next worked their designs on the prostrate continent. The imperialist colonizers and missionaries finally entered to hold the stages until the second half of the twentieth century. Now, there are rumblings and dissatisfactions in Africa based upon beliefs in their historical past and the expectations created by democratic liberalism and concepts of human dignity. At present the peace of the world is being broken on the rock of Africa. To say that this, as it relates to and grows out of Africa, is not history is a confession of ignorance of the worst kind; and it is just as much Negro history, as it is that of any other participant in historical movements in White, Black, and Brown America.

WITH THE history of America, North and South, the Negro is closely connected. Outstanding scholars give just as convincing evidence of the exploration of America by Africans hundreds of years ago as they do the visits of Eric the Red from the extreme north. Negroes like Estevanico in the southwest accompanied the early explorers Narvaez and Cortez to open that part of the continent to western civilization. Other Negroes like Enriques Diaz of Portugal in Brazil and Toussaint L'Ouverture in Haiti, fought enslavement and showed the military prowess which proved to be an important factor in deciding what European nations would dominate the Western Hemisphere. In fact, from this period onward, nothing of great national importance has transpired without the participation of the Negro directly or indirectly in it. The Negro was a factor in most issues in politics, economics, war, expansion, and the social development of the American States. To say that there is no such thing as Negro history is to play into the hands of those who regard the Negro as a "child race," which has just arrived on the world stage and must not be pushed forward too rapidly because of his historically inferior status and qualification.

THE NEGRO is rarely mentioned in the regularly published histories except to be ridiculed or condemned. His positive contributions are usually omitted, or only one or two well known Negroes are included. Shall we wait for that indefinite time when the writers of textbooks will have become broad enough to mention the Negro humanly, as he does others? We have already waited for three centuries. It can now be accomplished by specific references to the Negro and other minority groups when matters of history and civilization contributions come up for discussion; by reading and reciting from supplementary books, which give what the regular textbooks have omitted and by using texts written for special courses on the Negro. It is clear that we must work gradually toward the goal of giving as much attention to the study of the Negro, and to the Black and Brown people as we do to the study of the Greek, the Roman, the German, the French, the Spanish, the English, the Norwegian, the Scandinavian and the other Asiatic and South American peoples."

**The Voice Extends Thanks  
To Pepsi Cola Bottling Co.  
And To Bob Stahl For  
Participation In The  
Negro History Essay Contest**

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