

Hidden History

The Unsung Saga of the Black Man

NEGRO HISTORY BAFFLER

By NEGRO PRESS INTERNATIONAL

At a time of mounting racial tensions, bitter investives against both Negroes and whites are increasingly heard. Many whites ignore the indispensable achievements of the American black man; at the same time, some Negroes seem to regard the white man as a monolithic foe.

What do you know about those whites who have not been the Negro's enemy? Today's Baffler will test your knowledge of whites' contributions to the civil rights cause.

It will also show whether you can avoid thinking in stereotypes and learn to judge people by their individual accomplishments.

Scoring: 4-5: tops; 3: fair; 0-2: poor. The Bonus Question at the end counts two points. Here's the quiz:

1. Organizer of the American Anti-Slavery society and one of the leading abolitionists of the early 19th century as well as editor of "The Liberator," was a man who fought slavery harshly, uncompromisingly, and not moderately.

A. John Adams; B. William Lloyd Garrison; C. Benjamin Franklin.

2. This man led an attack on the government arsenal at Harpers Ferry, Va., in 1857 to set up a refuge for slaves. Hanged for "treason," he was responsible for creating a revolutionary situation that resulted in the Civil War. He was:

A. John Brown; B. U.S. Grant; C. William McKinley.

3. A famed boxer, now in trouble with the law, was named after a famous white Kentucky abolitionist, who had to flee to Cincinnati in 1845 after a mob wrecked his press, where his anti-slavery publication, "The True American," was printed. This boxer's original name, and that of the abolitionist was:

A. Joe Louis Barrows; B. Henry Armstrong; C. Cassius Marcellus Clay.

4. This well-known civil rights organization was founded in 1909 by three white New Yorkers, Miss Mary White Ovington, Dr. Henry Moskowitz, and William English Walling:

A. SNCC; B. Deacons for Defense; C. NAACP.

5. Author of the Declaration of Independence which, in its original form, condemned slavery as a war against human nature, was:

A. Patrick Henry; B. Thomas Jefferson; C. George VI.

BONUS QUESTION: Her book about slavery just before the Civil War spurred anti-slavery sentiment in the North and brought the nation's slavery crisis to a head. Who was she, and what was her book's name?

* * *

ANSWERS: 1. B; 2. A; 3. C; 4. C; 5. A. BONUS: Harriet Beecher Stowe, author of "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

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OFTEN, WHEN the names of well-known historical figures are mentioned, the places with which they are associated are overlooked. Today's Baffler will test your knowledge of those places. Five personalities from the past will be described, followed by 10 places with which they are linked. (Some of the places don't go with any of the people.)

Scoring: 4-5: tops; 3: fair; 0-2: poor. The Bonus Question at the end is worth two points. Here's the quiz:

1. Marcus A. Garvey, founder of the Universal Negro Improvement Association, is remem-

An Equal Opportunity Employer Said It -

"EQUAL JOB OPPORTUNITY MUST BE EXTENDED TO INCLUDE EQUAL HOUSING OPPORTUNITY"

WHEATON, Ill. - (NPI)--What happens to a city that has passed an open-housing ordinance? Property values go up. And what's the outcome of not having such an ordinance? Industry can't find the workers it needs.

That is the contrasting picture in this country seat of DuPage County, where a \$375 million atomic accelerator is to be built.

Wheaton is experiencing an economic boom after passing a housing ordinance, while other areas of DuPage County, lacking such an ordinance, are suffering economic setbacks.

Concerned that federal officials might reject plans to build the atom smasher in the area because of discriminatory housing practices, Wheaton officials passed an open-occupancy ordinance July 3.

Some feared that the suburb of 27,700 population would be flooded with Negro newcomers. Others worried about property devaluation, panic selling, and interracial strife. But none of these things happened. Since the law was passed, two Negro families and an American Indian family have bought homes in Wheaton, and five minority-group families have rented apartments.

According to James Strenski, former chairman, Wheaton Human Relations Commission, property values "not only have not gone down where Negroes have moved in; they have gone up at the same rate that all Wheaton property has risen since July.

"I see no reason to expect that the same thing will not happen in any other western suburb," he said.

"Furthermore, at least three white families I know moved to Wheaton from other areas of the country because they had heard of our fair-housing ordinance."

Strenski added that "a prime reason why there has been no trouble is that all of the Negroes who have moved to Wheaton have fitted into our community's economic, social, and educational pattern."

It was a different story in outlying DuPage County, where industry officials were complaining that housing bias was holding back their operations. Black people's difficulty in finding housing in the area makes it hard for them to take jobs in suburban areas like DuPage County, it was noted.

ONE AREA firm, the Western Electric Company, has been forced to switch some of its production to its Indianapolis plant, after being unable to find persons able to hold down the jobs it has open.

In addition to the employee shortage in the area, Wheaton has been honored for his efforts to lead Negroes back to the area.

2. W.E.B. DuBois, who challenged Booker T. Washington's leadership at the turn of the century, spent his last days in _____, where he died in 1963.

3. Toussaint L'Ouverture led a revolt in _____ that resulted in its independence from France. The consequence was withdrawal of French influence from the Western Hemisphere in the early 19th Century.

4. Ralph J. Bunche, now U.N. Undersecretary, won the Nobel Peace Prize in 1950 after successfully mediating a dispute in _____.

5. The first Negro to serve in Congress in the 20th Century was Oscar DePriest, of _____, who died in 1951.

* * *

PLACES: Yugoslavia, Haiti, Texas, the Deep South, Ghana, Illinois, France, Russia, Africa, Palestine.

BONUS QUESTION; Menelik II, who died in 1913, is regarded as the father of modern Ethiopia. The country's present ruler is Haile Selassie, known as the Lion of Judah.

* * *

ANSWERS: 1. Africa; 2. Ghana; 3. Haiti; 4. Palestine; 5. Illinois. BONUS: Ethiopia.

area, there is also a rapid turnover of workers, as many live far from their jobs. As soon as many persons employed in DuPage County find work closer to home, they quit, thus reducing the area work force and making it unstable.

The Argonne National laboratory has become so desperate for Negro employees that it has hired a minority-group specialist. Of Argonne's 5,053 workers, only 255 are Negroes. "It's an embarrassingly low figure," according to William Sullivan, the specialist.

Even more embarrassing, he added, is the fact that only four of the black employees live in DuPage County. "We're an equal opportunity employer, but equal job opportunity must be extended to include equal housing opportunity. Otherwise, equal employment opportunity doesn't exist."

To combat the problem of housing discrimination in the area, officials of the Container Corporation of America and the Meyercord Company are thinking of setting up a non-profit corporation to build a racially mixed housing development.

They are talking over their idea with state and federal housing officials.

PROTEST AT THE POLLS REGISTER TO VOTE

THIS WEEK IN NEGRO HISTORY

AN "NPI" FEATURE

- Dec. 21, 1956 Montgomery (Ala.), integrates its buses following a year long boycott by Negroes.
- Dec. 22, 1826 Bishop J. A. Handy, of the AME church, born in Maryland.
- Dec. 23, 1815 Henry H. Garnett, Negro abolitionist, born.
- Dec. 23, 1867 Mme. C. J. Walker, business woman, beauty culturist, inventor and philanthropist, was born in Delta, La. She died in 1919.
- Dec. 24, 1881 The Rev. H. H. Garnett, who preached a sermon before the U.S. House of Representatives, died.
- Dec. 24, 1881 Benjamin "Pap" Singleton led the great exodus of 5,000 Negroes from South Carolina to Arkansas.
- Dec. 25, 1835 Bishop B. T. Tanner, AME church, was born in Pittsburgh.
- Dec. 26, 1906 Alpha Phi Alpha, the first Negro Greek-letter social fraternity, was founded at Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y.
- Dec. 26, 1907 Bandleader Cab Calloway was born in New York.
- Dec. 26, 1908 Jack Johnson, boxer, knocked out Tommy Burns at Sydney, Australia, before police stopped the fight.
- Dec. 27, 1862 The first African Methodist Episcopal Zion church was established at New Bern, N.C.
- Dec. 27, 1963 Earl B. Gilliam, first Negro to become municipal court jurist in San Diego, Calif.

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