

Hidden History

The Unsung Saga of the Black Man

The Lomax Poll

SURVEY SHOWS NEGRO REJECTION OF KING'S "MASSIVE DISLOCATION OF CITIES" PLAN

By Almena Lomax

NEGRO HISTORY BAFFLER

By NEGRO PRESS INTERNATIONAL

Negro Americans have fought valiantly in all the nation's wars, from the American Revolution to the Vietnam war. See if you know the Negro's contributions in each of them.

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

1. Elijah B. Tunnell, a Negro cabin cook on the USS Winslow, was the first American to die in the Spanish-American war. What were the two Negro military units held responsible for saving Theodore Roosevelt's Rough Riders from annihilation at the Battle of San Juan Hill in 1898?

--A. The Fourth and Fifth Army; B. The Ninth and Tenth Cavalry; C. The First and Second Infantry.

2. Who was the Negro fighting man credited with turning the tide at the battle of Bunker Hill when he killed Major Pitcairn, commander of the British forces, during the American Revolutionary War?

--A. Crispus Attucks; B. Nat Turner; C. Peter Salem.

3. Among the first Americans to die in World War II was a steward on the USS Arizona at Pearl Harbor who lost his life while manning a gun against the Japanese planes. Who was he?

--A. Jack Sisson; B. B. O. Davis; C. Dorie Miller.

4. How many Negro soldiers served in World War I?

--A. 5,000; B. 5 million; C. 400,000.

5. In the War of 1812, the capture of three Negro American seamen by the British is said to have set off the fighting. What percentage of Commodore Perry's Navy was Negro?

--A. 25; B. 50; C. 75.

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BONUS: In which of these wars did more Negroes serve: Civil War or World War II?

* * *

ANSWERS: 1. B; 2. C; 3. C; 4. C; 5. A.

BONUS: World War II, in which 920,000 Negroes served. Some 276,312 served in the Union Army during the Civil War.

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TO CONTINUE the military theme, five famous Negro military units of past wars will be described, followed by 10 names of the units. Some of the units' names don't go with any description. One of the questions below is a trick question.

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

DESCRIPTIONS:

1. These regiments of Negro troopers were active in the Indian wars after the Civil War. The Apache Chief Geronimo was captured by one of these units in 1876.

2. These two Negro fighting units in World War II flew a total of 16,053 missions and 14,455 sorties. Eighty pilots of the two units were awarded Distinguished Flying Crosses.

3. In the same war, this unit was awarded the Distinguished Unit Citation for laudable combat records in the European Theater.

4. This regiment, from a New England state,

LOS ANGELES -- Negroes are not in favor of Dr. Martin Luther King's proposed "massive dislocation of major cities", starting with government operations in Washington around Easter and feel that Negroes can no longer be counted on to react non-violently under harassment, and consider that Dr. King has "made his point" and should give the Negro another kind of leadership. The Lomax Poll found in its 9th monthly survey of all-Negro opinion, released here Dec. 17.

While most Negroes have felt reluctant to criticize Dr. King in the past, both out of respect for him and racial loyalty, they are much more ready to criticize him now, and with reference to the threat to immobilize Washington to force Congress and the Administration to provide "jobs or income for all", feel this could jeopardize President Johnson's chances for re-election and could bring Dr. King into a confrontation with the new Negro Mayor of Washington and the integrated City Council which could do damage to the Negro image.

Non-violent demonstrations have had great success, are credited with spurring the passage of all of the vital civil rights legislation of the past 10 years, but have gone as far as they can go; Dr. King has "made his point" and either needs to rest on his laurels or try a new tack, Negroes feel. They are almost unanimous in feeling that they are no longer non-violent in the cowed, passive, or enduring sense, that the demonstrations no longer do any good, and that many Negroes, young and old, seize almost any opportunity to exhibit anger or hostility to whites.

A hardened resistance among whites to civil rights demonstrations is evident to Negroes. While one with their aims, most Negroes said they would not take part in them; the majority said they would not go to Washington if they could and that they are not "proud" of what they see of the demonstrators' behaviour on television today, by contrast with their pride in days past.

There is little non-violence in either side, Negro or white, and the possibility of violence exists at all times, Negroes believe.

DOUBTFUL OF SUCCESS

Negroes doubt that Dr. King can successfully stage his Washington demonstration, which includes the prospect of participants living for months in tents around Washington, because of the widespread lack of faith in non-violent demonstrations and because, it is felt that the majority of those who do support it, aside from the leaders, will be mainly young people looking

led the assault on Fort Wagner on July 18, 1863, storming and entering its target. The unit left behind more dead and wounded than any other unit.

5. This unit, which fought in World War I, was collectively awarded the French Croix de Guerre. It fought as part of the famous French 157th Division.

* * *

NAMES OF UNITS:

A. 496th Battalion; B. Massachusetts 54th Regiment; C. 372nd U.S. Infantry; D. U.S. 48th Company; E. Ninth and Tenth Cavalry; F. 99th and 332d Fighter Squadrons; G. 487th Brigade; H. 969th Field Artillery Battalion; I. Fifth Army; J. Sixth Fleet.

* * *

BONUS QUESTION: What is the name of the famed Negro unit in the Korean war which stormed all the way to the Yalu River and drove the Communist Chinese out of Korea?

* * *

ANSWERS: 1. B; 2. F; 3. H; 4. B; 5. C. BONUS: There was no such unit, as the Army became officially integrated in that war. And there was no such military action.

for a lark or ghetto residents with short fuses on their tempers.

Negroes feel that Dr. King is suffering from a lack of ideas about how to power the civil rights movement, and that he should either turn for solution to the political arena like Negro Mayors Carl Stokes, of Cleveland, or Richard Hatcher, of Gary, Ind., or to Negro education or voter registration in the South. Since leaving the Montgomery (Ala.) Boycott Movement for Atlanta and his little known Southern Christian Leadership Conference, King has had no real power base, it is felt.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Following are the 10 questions put to a cross-section of the national Negro community to arrive at Negro sentiment on Dr. King's late (See LOMAX POLL, page 4)

THIS WEEK IN NEGRO HISTORY

AN "NPI" FEATURE

- Dec. 28, 1816 American Colonization Society organized.
- Dec. 28, 1870 S. H. Archer, teacher and later president, Morehouse College, Atlanta, Ga., born in Petersburg, Va.
- Dec. 28, 1960 Rafer Johnson becomes Olympic decathlon champion.
- Dec. 29, 1827 Hiram Revels of Mississippi, first Negro U. S. senator, was born in North Carolina.
- Dec. 29, 1952 Fletcher "Christopher Columbus" Henderson, bandleader and noted jazz arranger-composer, died in New York at the age of 55.
- Dec. 30, 1873 William J. Trent, Sr., president, Livingstone College, Salisbury, N. C., was born in Charlotte, N. C.
- Dec. 30, 1898 Judge Irvin C. Mollison, who died in 1962, was born in Mississippi. He served on the U.S. Customs court bench in New York.
- Dec. 31, 1945 Lester B. Granger was awarded the Navy's highest civilian decoration.
- Jan. 1, 1804 Haiti received its independence from France.
- Jan. 1, 1862 African slave trade was officially ended in the United States.
- Jan. 1, 1863 The Emancipation Proclamation freeing the slaves was issued by President Abraham Lincoln.
- Jan. 2, 1647 Nathaniel Bacon, Virginia planter, colonial politician and soldier, born in England.
- Jan. 2, 1822 Monrovia, capital of Liberia, West Africa--oldest republic in Africa--was founded.
- Jan. 2, 1831 Abolitionist newspaper, "The Liberator," was first published in Boston.
- Jan. 3, 1793 Lucretia Mott, famous abolitionist, was born. She died in 1880.
- Jan. 3, 1834 Alonzo J. Ransier, Negro Congressman from South Carolina, was born.

LAS VEGAS
Voice

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