

Hidden History

The Unsung Saga of the Black Man

NEGRO HISTORY BAFFLER

By NEGRO PRESS INTERNATIONAL

People who moralistically condemn all wars forget that warfare is, in effect, a two-edged sword, with both good and bad effects. World War II, for example, was far more instrumental in bringing this country out of the Depression than President Roosevelt's New Deal policies. And it is the prosperity resulting from that war on which this nation continues to ride today.

At the same time, war is, of course, a tragedy for those caught up in it--a fact overlooked by those who jingoistically urge combat at the drop of a hat.

Today's Baffler will test your knowledge of warfare's relation to the Negro's situation in this country. Scoring: 4-7: tops; 3: fair; 0-2: poor. Bonus Question at the end counts two points.

Here's the multiple-choice quiz:

1. The participation of Negro soldiers in the Civil War, beginning in 1862, was:

--A. Black Americans' first opportunity to fight for their country;

--B. Followed by integration of the U. S. armed forces;

--C. An important factor in the Northern forces' victory over the South.

2. Which of the following was NOT an upshot of the Civil War?

--A. The abolition of slavery;

--B. A U.S. Supreme Court ruling striking down school segregation;

--C. A period of Reconstruction in the South, in which many Negroes held high office.

3. Most of the major Negro colleges, such as Fisk, Howard, and Morehouse, were established:

--A. With the help of the Freedmen's Bureau during the Reconstruction period after the Civil War;

--B. Despite vigorous opposition from Presidents Abraham Lincoln and Andrew Johnson;

--C. In the 1920's, as part of the Urban League's "Take Care of Business" campaign.

4. What was a result of the development of war industries during World War I?

--A. Thousands of impoverished Southern Negroes flocked to large Northern cities in hopes of finding good jobs; thus, many black people, for the first time, became urbanized;

--B. Congress passed a law prohibiting Negroes from working in any but menial jobs;

--C. The United States, for the first time, allowed Negroes to work in factories.

5. What was an unfortunate outcome of the turmoil and social change resulting from World War I?

--A. Extermination camps for Negroes were built in Montgomery, Ala., and Richmond, Va.;

--B. Race riots broke out in Philadelphia in 1918 and in Washington, D.C., Chicago, and Longview, Tex., in 1919;

--C. Slavery was reinstated by law in some parts of the South.

BONUS QUESTION: Which was an upshot of World War II: Continued segregation of the U.S. armed forces or integration?

CURRENT EVENTS BAFFLER

By NEGRO PRESS INTERNATIONAL

Acts of belligerence, whether perpetrated by Negroes or whites, are a key feature of today's news. And to keep up with the news, one must understand what sparks these acts.

Sometimes, racial animosity is a key feature of the hostile actions. At other times, different factors--often unknown to the persons caught up in the turmoil--may be at work.

Today's Baffler will test your knowledge of the war-like acts which get the biggest headlines in many newspapers. 4-7: excellent; 3: fair; 0-2: poor. Bonus Question counts two points. Here's the multiple-choice quiz:

1. While a "Black Christmas" boycott was directed at Milwaukee's downtown stores during the holiday season, a group of white property owners threatened to stage a taxpayers' strike over:

--A. The loss of the Braves baseball team;

--B. The failure of the Common Council to pass a strong open housing ordinance;

--C. Passage of an open housing ordinance by the Common Council.

2. In retaliation against seven Kluxers' conviction on conspiracy charges in the 1964 slaying of three civil rights workers, Ku Klux Klansmen are directing bombing attacks at which group of Mississippians:

--A. Tavern owners and shoemakers;

--B. Clergymen of all faiths and races;

--C. Their mothers, for bringing them into the world.

3. Why does H. Rap Brown, SNCC chairman, suggest burning Columbia University down?

--A. Because the institution wouldn't admit him;

--B. Because the university, in admitting black students, has offset his program of separating the races;

--C. Because the institution is planning to build a gymnasium in the Morningside park as a presumed buffer between the campus and Harlem.

4. In testimony before the U.S. Senate subcommittee on Indian education, John Belindo, executive director, National Congress of American Indians, said Indians don't riot because they revere the land too much. What is another good reason Indians don't go on the war path any more?

--A. They're doing so well financially that they have little to protest;

--B. They've been so beaten into submission that they have little will to resist;

--C. Indians never resort to violence.

* * *

BONUS QUESTION: Who is the unannounced Presidential candidate who has gotten on a civil-rights bandwagon, of a sorts, by warning that a race war is in the making in this country, "and if it is not solved, it will not matter what happens in Vietnam?"

* * *

ANSWERS: 1. C; 2. B; 3. C; 4. B.
BONUS ANSWER: Richard M. Nixon, former U.S. vice president.

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

BONUS QUESTION: Integration. President Harry S. Truman, on July 26, 1948, issued an executive order directing "equality of treatment and opportunity" in the armed forces, which were integrated within a few years.

CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE CAMPAIGN UNDER FIRE

NEW YORK - (NPI)--Dr. Martin Luther King's announcement of a civil disobedience campaign has drawn fire from Dr. John A. Morsell, NAACP assistant executive director.

Dr. Morsell predicted that the protest would lead to violence and repressive measures.

"I don't think you can pressure Congress by sitting down in Congressional offices or by creating disturbances or by interfering with the flow of traffic," he said. "I think the results are more likely to be just the opposite."

The disobedience, Dr. Morsell said, "would be met with an insurrection and put down as such. That would lead to violence."

At the same time, the NAACP leader said his organization was not at odds with Dr. King or his Southern Christian Leadership Conference. This is "just a case where I don't think we would go along," he added.

Dr. Morsell didn't have to worry about whether to go along with the effort to "dislocate" the nation's capital. His organization had not been invited.

But the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee had received a specific invitation from Dr. King to join the protest. The only condition laid down was that demonstration participants pledge non-violence for the duration of the campaign.

The disobedience is designed to pressure Congress and the Administration into providing "jobs or income for all."

Protest At The Polls

THIS WEEK IN NEGRO HISTORY

AN "NPI" FEATURE

- Jan. 4, 1789 Benjamin Lundy, abolitionist and colonizationist, was born.
- Jan. 4, 1935 Floyd Patterson, heavyweight boxer, was born. He was the first heavyweight to regain the crown, only to lose it again.
- Jan. 4, 1950 Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia warns United Nations that his country will not recognize Italian trusteeship over Italian Somaliland.
- Jan. 5, 1943 Dr. George Washington Carver, famous scientist, died at Tuskegee Institute, Ala. The date has since been established as Carver Day by an Act of Congress.
- Jan. 6, 1948 Edith De Voe, first Negro nurse officer to be transferred to the regular Navy.
- Jan. 7, 1922 Col. Charles Young, who once rode horseback from Ohio to Washington, D.C., to prove fitness as an army officer, died in Liberia.
- Jan. 8, 1815 More than 500 free Negroes served as soldiers in the Battle of New Orleans.
- Jan. 8, 1492 Alonzo Petro, navigator with Christopher Columbus when America was discovered, sailed from Italy.
- Jan. 9, 1811 Revolt by slaves in Louisiana.
- Jan. 9, 1861 The Civil War began.
- Jan. 9, 1926 Entertainer Sammy Davis, Jr., was born.
- Jan. 10, 1768 James Varick, first superintendent of the AME Zion church, was born in Newburgh, N.Y.

LAS VEGAS
Voice

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER (Published every Thursday) DEDICATED to the INTERESTS and ASPIRATIONS for a BETTER LIFE for NEGRO CITIZENS of the STATE of NEVADA

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ADVERTISING RATES FURNISHED UPON REQUEST

Price per copy - 15¢ * One year - 7.50 * Two years - 12.50
(Application for 2nd Class Mailing Permit pending at Las Vegas, Nevada)