

Hidden History

The Unsung Saga of the Black Man

NEGRO HISTORY BAFFLER

By NEGRO PRESS-INTERNATIONAL

Names make news--and they also make history. What people do is the determinant of history's development and meaning.

With this in mind, test your knowledge of our people's leading personalities. Scoring: 4-7; excellent; 3; fair; 0-2; poor. Bonus Question counts two points.

Here's the multiple-choice quiz:

1. This still-active labor leader organized the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters in 1925 and is a top official of the AFL-CIO. His threatened "March on Washington" as World War II opened, won many jobs for Negroes in war industries.

--A. George Meany; B. A. Philip Randolph; C. Jimmy Hoffa.

2. Called "Baba We Taifa" (the father of nations) in Swahili, this man became the first African prime minister of Kenya in June, 1963. He has been active in African liberation efforts since 1920.

--A. Haile Selassie; B. David Livingston; C. Jomo Kenyatta.

3. This well-known baritone, who recently became ill, was a star athlete during his collegiate days at Rutgers University. His politics notwithstanding, his majestic voice has thrilled both friend and foe all over the world.

--A. Paul Robeson; B. Frank Sinatra; Edward Kennedy (Duke) Ellington.

4. Those who are bedazzled by the human heart transplant in South Africa are likely to forget that a physician at Provident Hospital in Chicago performed the first successful heart surgery. Earlier, he had established the hospital:

--A. Dr. Martin Luther King Sr.; B. Dr. Daniel Hale Williams; C. Dr. George Washington Carver.

5. These are this poet's immortal lines: "If we must die, let it not be like hogs/Hunted and penned in an inglorious spot,/ While round us bark the mad and hungry dogs,/ Making their mock at our accursed lot./ If we must die, O let us nobly die..."

--A. Carl Sandburg; B. Countee Cullen; C. Claude McKay.

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BONUS QUESTION: This Tennessee native led thousands of black people out of the South to such states as Kansas, Missouri and Illinois after the Civil War in an effort to help Negroes escape the Ku Klux Klan terror and economic exploitation.

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ANSWERS: 1. B; 2. C; 3. A; 4. B; 5. C.
BONUS ANSWER: Benjamin "Pap" Singleton.

CURRENT EVENTS BAFFLER

Today's Baffler will test your knowledge of racial advance made amid cries of doom and despair.

Scoring: 4-7; excellent; 3; fair; 0-2; poor. Bonus Question at the end counts two points. Here's the multiple-choice quiz:

1. What good news is coming out of the Watts area of Los Angeles, two years after that community's devastating riots?

--A. More outbreaks are planned for this summer;

--B. An area foundation is putting scores of jobless people to work making "Watts walloper"

Black Coalition Hits Snag

Militants Woo Defecting Moderates In Unity Goal

WASHINGTON - (NPI)--Before it had a chance to demonstrate just what could be done, the "black united front" in the nation's capital has been set back with the defection of a moderate civil rights group.

The first evidence that something was amiss within the ranks of the coalition came when Whitney M. Young Jr., National Urban League executive director, declared that his organization would not "go for it," if Stokely Carmichael "is trying to establish himself as a leader of leaders."

"The Urban League--a biracial organization--cannot be a part of anything that is racially exclusive," said Young, after a committee of 18 Negro clergymen denounced Carmichael's "unholy alliance."

One of the ministers who attacked him was the Rev. E. C. Smith, Metropolitan Baptist Church, who later reversed his criticism by welcoming Carmichael to his church with open arms.

From another quarter, H. Carl Moultrie, local NAACP branch president, said he was under instructions from the national board in New York not to become affiliated under any circumstances with any movement in which Carmichael, former SNCC chairman, is involved.

The disagreement was carried a step further when one of the coalition's members, SNCC, said it was "very disturbed" over the statement issued by "our brother, Whitney Young."

SNCC DIRECTOR Lester McKinnie said it

baseball bats, which should become a nationwide sensation;

--C. The community has seceded from Los Angeles.

2. After facing a threatened court test of his election, Robert Clark came out a winner when he:

--A. Was seated on the U.S. Supreme Court;

--B. Was inaugurated as the first Negro mayor of a large U.S. city;

--C. Became the first Negro to be seated in the Mississippi legislature since Reconstruction days.

3. In what city has a nest of policemen belonging to the Ku Klux Klan been flushed out?

--A. Chicago; --B. Anchorage, Alaska; --C. Montevideo, Uruguay.

4. Alfonso Holliday has become Gary, Ind.'s first:

--A. Negro mayor; --B. Black fire chief; --C. White member of the Black Muslims.

5. An agreement reached between Ohio State University and the NAACP has resulted in:

--A. Jobs for 135 Negro craftsmen in the construction of the university's \$12 million medical science building, despite craft union discrimination which has excluded black workmen from the project;

--B. Integration of the university, at long last;

--C. A requirement that all OSU students must join the NAACP as condition of staying at the university.

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BONUS QUESTION: What "favor" has Gov. Lurleen B. Wallace recently done Tuskegee Institute?

* * *

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

BONUS ANSWER: She sent the institution its \$117,500 support for the next three months after talking of cutting off Tuskegee's aid because federal courts had ruled against payment of tuition grants to white students attending private schools--an admittedly extraneous issue.

was "essential for our people to be united on every level, from the masses to the black bourgeoisie." He went on to declare Young to be "flesh of our flesh and blood of our blood" and to "pay tribute to the work his organization has done and is still doing."

It was a compliment not returned to the civil rights militants. Indeed, the dispute over the black coalition was marked by a reversal of temperaments, with the moderates doing the finger-pointing and the militants playing the role of conciliators.

Even Carmichael was reported to have refrained from making volatile statements during the coalition meeting and afterward. Carmichael went so far as to keep black power talk off the podium and to avoid name-calling.

One of his aides, in effect, turned the other cheek to Young's rebuff by declaring that "any member of SNCC would be happy to serve on any committee of which Brother Whitney is chairman."

The militants' main goal, at the hush-hush meeting, appeared to be putting the black community together. It was reported that the coalition would take part in Dr. Martin Luther King's civil disobedience campaign in Washington this spring, but this could not be verified.

Whatever the militants had in mind, the moderates seemed to want no part of it. Oddly enough, it was the moderates who were being divisive, while the black power advocates were seeking to reconcile various elements of the black community.

THIS WEEK IN NEGRO HISTORY

AN "NPI" FEATURE

Jan. 25, 1863	First U.S. Negro Regiment (the 45th) organized.
Jan. 26, 1788	Andrew Bryan, ordained as first pastor of African Baptist church, Yamacraw, Savannah, Ga.
Jan. 26, 1928	Eartha Kitt, singer-actress, born in South Carolina.
Jan. 26, 1869	Fifteenth Amendment proposed in Congress, giving former slaves the right to vote.
Jan. 27, 1913	Negro priest, J. J. Plantvigne, at St. Francis Catholic church, Baltimore, died.
Jan. 27, 1918	George Henry White, last of Negro Congressmen (of Reconstruction era) from South Carolina, died in Philadelphia.
Jan. 27, 1934	Mathilda Dunbar, mother of Paul Laurence Dunbar, died.
Jan. 28, 1863	H. C. Smith, journalist, Cleveland Gazette and Ohio Legislator, born in Clarksburg, W. Va.
Jan. 28, 1901	Richmond Barthe, contemporary sculptor, born in Bay St. Louis, Miss.
Jan. 29, 1839	Gen. S. C. Armstrong, pioneer in Negro education, named principal at Hampton Institute.
Jan. 30, 1942	Catholic Sisters of the Holy Name Family established by gifts, property and funds by four Negro women.
Jan. 30, 1865	Thirteenth Amendment abolishing slavery passed by Congress.
Jan. 31, 1931	Ernie Banks, of the Chicago Cubs, born in Dallas, Tex.
Jan. 31, 1948	Larry Doby became first Negro to play in the American League.

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