

Hidden History

The Unsung Saga of the Black Man

NEGRO HISTORY BAFFLER

By NEGRO PRESS INTERNATIONAL

Opposition to the Vietnam war is sometimes presented as a novel, idealistic creation of today's young generation. But we forget that objections to warfare are an old part of this nation's history.

In today's Baffler, identify the anti-war efforts made during World Wars I and II, along with attempts to link the nation's wartime goals to the problems of democracy at home.

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

1. Who was the famed Negro leader who went to jail in 1918 for taking exception to the nation's involvement in World War I?

- A. Booker T. Washington
- B. A. Philip Randolph
- C. Walter White

2. On July 28, 1917, some 10,000 New Yorkers marched down Fifth Avenue in a silent protest against the rising tide of lynchings. What, also, did they protest?

--A. President Wilson's failure to "make America safe for democracy"--as he sought to do throughout the world during and after World War I.

--B. The end of the war and its accompanying prosperity.

--C. De facto school segregation.

3. What action, threatened just before World War II began, demonstrated black people's opposition to fighting for a country which discriminated against them?

- A. The Montgomery (Ala.) bus boycott.
- B. Draft-card burning all over the nation.

--C. The "March on Washington," called off when President Roosevelt issued his executive order banning discrimination in defense industries.

4. Which of these was a complaint made by the Negro community with reference to this nation's war efforts?

--A. The armed forces and blood plasma were largely segregated.

--B. Negroes were not allowed to fight for their country.

--C. Black servicemen were expected to fight without pay.

5. Negro newspapers during World War II put so much pressure on the government to fight for freedom both at home and abroad that federal officials considered:

- A. Fully integrating the armed forces.
- B. Calling off the war.

--C. Prosecuting Negro publishers for impeding the war effort.

BONUS QUESTION: In contrast to considerable opposition to World Wars I and II, black people clamored to take up arms in a previous war. The President, reluctant to "stretch forth his hand unto Ethiopia," at first refused them, declaring the conflict to be a "white man's war." But Negroes finally were allowed to fight,

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CURRENT EVENTS BAFFLER

By NEGRO PRESS INTERNATIONAL

Integration has become almost a dirty word to some black people, who are turning to self-segregation; and to some whites, who are back-lashing against Negro demands.

Yet, integration progress is being made in housing, jobs, and education. Even the Ku Klux Klan has been "integrated" by FBI agents, who pretty much have the hate organization covered.

In today's Baffler, identify recent integration progress and set-backs. Scoring: 4-7: tops; 3: fair; 0-2: poor. Bonus Question counts two points. Here's the multiple-choice quiz:

1. While a school busing plan in Chicago appears doomed, a similar plan aiming at "total school desegregation" has been approved in:

- A. Cicero, Ill.; --B. Atlanta, Ga.; --C. Berkeley, Calif.

2. This church, with millions of members, maintains a racially constituted "Central Jurisdiction," but is gradually phasing it out:

- A. Baha'i; --B. Methodist; --C. Roman Catholic.

3. What has the U.S. Supreme Court, in effect, ruled on the use of racial quotas to correct Negro imbalance in the public schools?

- A. They are permissible, but not required;
- B. They are in violation of the 14th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution;
- C. They are required by the 1964 Civil Rights Act.

4. Religious and lay organizations of all faiths have joined in supporting a U.S. Supreme Court ban on:

- A. Housing marches in all-white neighborhoods; --B. Discriminatory housing practices; --C. The war in Vietnam.

5. What is Congress planning to do about passage of an open-housing law during the current session?

--A. Nothing. The open-housing provisions of the 1966 rights bill have been omitted in the bill currently being considered;

--B. It looks as though this will be the year open occupancy, at long last, becomes federal law;

--C. Congress is expected to ask President Johnson to require fair housing by executive order.

BONUS QUESTION: Which of these federal units are still for whites only: The President's cabinet, the House of Representatives, the Senate, the Supreme Court, District Courts and Circuit Courts of Appeal?

ANSWERS: 1. C; 2. B; 3. A; 4. B; 5. A. BONUS ANSWER: None.

playing a decisive role in the war's outcome. What was that war?

ANSWERS: 1. B; 2. A; 3. C; 4. A; 5. C. BONUS ANSWER: The Civil War

THIS WEEK IN NEGRO HISTORY

AN "NPI" FEATURE

- Feb. 8, 1947 Sister Josephine Bakhita, former slave from Darfur, Sudan, died in Schio, a small village in northern Italy. She had been taken to Italy by her owner and was freed through the intercession of Pope Pius X in civil court. She is now a candidate for beatification in the Roman Catholic Church.
- Feb. 9, 1870 Allen University, Columbia, S.C. was founded.
- Feb. 9, 1906 Internationally - famous poet Paul Laurence Dunbar, died in Dayton, Ohio, at the age of 36.
- Feb. 10, 1854 Joseph C. Price, orator-educator - founder of Livingston College, Salisbury, N.C. (1879) was born.
- Feb. 11, 1929 Birth of opera star Leontyne Price.
- Feb. 12, 1790 Anti-Slavery Memorium signed by Benjamin Franklin.
- Feb. 12, 1809 Abraham Lincoln, the Great Emancipator and 16th President of the United States, was born in Harding County, Kentucky.
- Feb. 12, 1865 The Rev. Henry H. Garnett, pastor, 15th Street Presbyterian Church, Washington, D.C., became the first Negro minister to deliver a sermon in the U.S. House of Representatives. Conference held in New York leading to the formation of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP).
- Feb. 12, 1926 Negro History Week initiated by Dr. Carter G. Woodson.
- Feb. 13, 1760 Richard Allen, founder of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, was born in Maryland.
- Feb. 13, 1870 Frederick Douglass, Statesman - author-abolitionist, was born a slave in Maryland.
- Feb. 13, 1873 Emmett J. Scott, secretary to Booker T. Washington and one-time secretary - treasurer of Howard University, was born.
- Feb. 13, 1874 James T. Carter, lawyer, president and general counsel of Southern Aid Life Insurance Company, and vice president, Consolidated Bank and Trust Company of Richmond, Va., was born in Richmond, Va.
- Feb. 14, 1879 Blanche K. Bruce, Negro Senator from Mississippi, presided over U.S. Senate.

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