FEB. NEGRO HISTORY WEEK GARTER G.



12, 1926

WE NEED YOU, BABY

Baby it looks like Whitey don't want your newspaper to make it. Maybe he knows that the VOICE is your boss organ of togetherness, and he don't want Bro to get too tight with that togetherness bag. But, hear me good, Blood, Puddin believes that the boss reason that most of them cats won't advertise in your paper is because they ain't too anxious to do business with Bro.

The more you do to help your paper, the more your paper can do to help you, baby. You can, and you must start doin' more for your own cause. The VOICE is your paper and you got to play a big part in making your paper a better paper. Spend your hard-earned bread with the people who advertise in your paper. If they don't advertise, it must be that they don't want your business, baby.

We know that we ain't got the best paper in the world, but we want to make it a better paper every time we go to press. The VOICE is the only rag we got, and we got to go together, baby, to make it a stronger voice to support our cause. You can help us do just that, Blood. Write ole Puddin and tell him what you want and tell us off if we ain't actin' right. Tell us about our faults, and tell us how we can make everything right. Write a little note today and keep on writing everytime you come up with an idea. You got to let us know what you want, and we will do our damnedest to give it to you, baby.

Harambee, baby. Do your part to help your cause. Spend only where you are welcomed. Spend with VOICE advertisers and you will be making a boss start. When you go out on the town, go to the places that tell you that you are welcomed by their ad in your paper, the VOICE. Harambee means let's all pull together.

Harambee means let's all pull together. Many hands make the job a breeze. Lend the VOICE a hand and it will scream your bag so loud and clear that even deaf ears will get the message, baby. We got lots of screamin' to do but we got to have your help to do it boss. Harambee is our battle cry. If we don't all pull together, it's going to be a long war.

Drop ole Puddin a card today. We want to hear from you, Blood. You might have some boss ideas and we want to use them, baby.

NEGRO HISTORY WEEK Vice President Humphrey On History Of The Negro

LAS VEGAS, NEVADA

The heritage of the past makes possible a marching song for the future. The heritage of the American Negro is mixed of tragedy and triumph. It is of slavery and liberation, of "back-in-the-bus" and of tokenism, of painful inch-by-inch struggle and courageous achievement, or suffering cruel rejection and substandard conditions of living, and yet of moving, rising, overcoming, attaining, building.

rising, overcoming, attaining, building. The bistory of the American Negro is of leaders who hurdled every obstacle to champion the downtrodden and of followers who often suffered for their devotion. It is a history of memorable words and of deeds, of muscle and of mind and heart.

Negro History Week, 1968, whould be a time of special inter-racial re-dedication. To the magnificent Frederick Douglass, gratitude is owed--now and forevermore--by both the American Negro and the American White.

But we are indebted, too, to those relatively obscure individuals whose honored place in history was so long forgotten and/or suppressed and who only now are beginning to emerge to proper recognition.

Let us acknowledge all those gallant souls, known or unknown, who made possible Negro advances--in public affairs, in medicine and the other sciences, in the arts, in education, in sports, in business, in labor and in countless other fields.

In elevating their brother and sister Negro to equality, they helped elevate this nation, as a whole.

In striving to make real the unfulfilled promises of the Declaration of Independence and the U.S. Constitution, both white and Negro leaders helped make America keep faith with its own conscience.

In Negro History. Week our Negro fellow citizens stand especially tall--with rightful pride, with honor, with dignity. But that is the way it should be, it must be--52 weeks a year. Let there be no second-class place in censored history. Let the truth be known. Let there be justice for the present and future.

Let every child of every race and every ancestry learn the facts about what the Negro has given to our land and suffered for this land. Let us draw deeply from the past, so that we may enrich the future and build a better day for all. Let the inspiration of Frederick Douglass and of Abraham Lincoln spur us on to bring into reality the worthiest ideals of freedom.

GESTAPO IN OHIO

COLUMBUS - (NPI)--A riot-control bill passed by the Ohio House and a proposed antiriot ordinance in Cincinnati have both been labelled police-state tactics.

Rep. Philip M. Delaine (Cleveland) opposed a section of the bill which would free officials from prosecution for their actions during riots, saying, "This is the kind of authority the Gestapo had."

In Cincinnati, Councilman Myron Bush, a black man, called the local measure "a first step toward a police state," because it gives city officials broad powers during disturbances.

Demos Face Negro Wrath At County Convention

Thursday, February 15, 1968

The Clark County Democratic Convention held in Caesars Palace's Colosseum Room, Saturday, rolled along with no overt manifestations of discord or hostilities until the waning moments of the newly elected Central Committee meeting when a disaffected Negro delegation precipitated a donnybrook of no minor proportion in wrathful indignation at the attempted ramrodding of a hand-picked slate for the Executive Board. This was the final piece of business on the agenda.

piece of business on the agenda. By-laws provide that 9 members of the Executive Board be elected by the Central Committee membership and 10 be appointed by the County Chairman.

When Convention Chairman Dick Thomas asked for nominations from the floor, he then recognized Bill Flangas, one of the prime manipulators of the convention. Flangas placed into nomination names for all 9 elective positions, and the tenuous truce that had held all day and far into the night ended and the body finally was forced to come to grips with political reality.

North Las Vegas Mayor William Taylor and County Assessor Bill Bilbray both denounced the arbitrary action with emphasis on the fact that not a single Negro was named. Mayor Taylor termed the cavalier treatment of the Negro members "an outrage and a disgrace."

In the ensuing tumultuous melee, Assemblywoman Flora Dungan managed to be recognized on a point of order. She questioned the authority of Dick Thomas to be conducting the meeting, pointing out that a new Central Committee had been elected; that it was now in session and that the new County Chairman, Dr. Morrison, should be presiding.

Thomas relinquished the gavel to the new County Chairman who recognized Marjorie Elliott at the microphone. Miss Elliott's justifiably emotional observation was brief, but everyone present was noticeably affected by her query to the body "Do you know what it's like to be a Negro Democrat in Nevada?" She struck at them with the undeniable charge that they had just insulted the largest Democrat bloc vote in the entire state. (Negro precincts turned out a 97 percent democrat vote in the last election-consistent with the voting turnout in all elections).

Dr. Morrison asked for a ten minute respite to confer with the rules committee. Upon his return to the podium, he announced that appointment and election of board members would be deferred until the next Central Committee meeting. Adding there was an exception, Dr. Morrison then named four Negroes, Rev. Prentiss Walker, Mrs. Lula White, Isaac White, and Mrs. Peggy Smith as appointees of the Chairman to the Board.

Isaac White had the final word before adjournment. He expressed appreciation to the Chairman for the appointments but he decried the situation which necessitated a bigoted-like resolution of the issue. White also, on behalf of the Negro delegation, expressed concerned incredulity that such action could transpire at a Democratic convention in 1968. "This kind of treatment was expected in Mississippi," the articulate young spokesman said, "but it doesn't happen even there any more."

THERE IS a political axiom that "When (See DEMOS, page 2)