

# Hidden History

The Unsung Saga of the Black Man

## NEGRO HISTORY BAFFLER

By NEGRO PRESS INTERNATIONAL

The tension between militant elements within the black community and more cautious factions is an old story in Negro history.

According to Dr. John Hope Franklin, chairman, University of Chicago history department, the rise of radicalism in the Negro community is "nothing new." Throughout history, he says, "you find the rise of radicals, who are also measures of the anxiety and despair of a people."

In today's Baffler, identify the militant leaders of our people who came into conflict with more conservative leadership. Scoring: 4-7: excellent; 3: fair; 0-2: poor. Bonus Question at the end counts two points. Here's the multiple-choice quiz:

1. This racially conservative leader held much of the power in the black community at the turn of the century. He suggested that Negroes "cast down your buckets where you are" --within the segregated Southern system:

--A. William Monroe Trotter; --B. Booker T. Washington; --C. Dr. J. H. Jackson.

2. The racially conservative leader's major opponent was a man who demanded full equality for his people. An early NAACP official, he died a few years ago in Africa:

--A. W.E.B. DuBois; --B. William Monroe Trotter; --C. Langston Hughes.

3. A leader in the opposition to the racially conservative leader was a man who helped organize the Niagara movement, which sought the abolition of all racial distinctions. Four years earlier, in 1901, he had founded the militant Boston Guardian:

--A. Robert Abbott; --B. Robert L. Vann; --C. William Monroe Trotter.

4. Out of the Niagara movement developed which civil rights organization:

--A. SCLC; --B. CORE; --C. NAACP.

5. Shortly later, the leader of a back-to-Africa movement began making headlines. (Dr. Franklin compares his rise to the more recent activities of SNCC leader Stokely Carmichael and H. Rap Brown).

--A. Marcus Garvey; --B. James Farmer; --C. Thurgood Marshall.

\* \* \*

BONUS QUESTION: Of the following civil rights organizations--all known for their militancy--which were founded after 1915? Universal Negro Improvement Association, CORE, SNCC, SCLC.

\* \* \*

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

## CURRENT EVENTS BAFFLER

By NEGRO PRESS INTERNATIONAL

Today's Baffler will test your knowledge of racial gains made by Negro public officials--and those seeking political office.

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

1. Seeking to be elected a U.S. Representative from Mississippi is:

--A. James Meredith; --B. Charles Evers; --C. Aaron Henry.

2. This candidate is:

## (DEMOS, from page 1)

you've got the horses, GO!" And Saturday's Democratic County Convention offered a text book example of the verity of that advice. It was a Baring convention throughout, and delegates whose commitment to the Democratic party is almost solely limited to the support and bi-annual re-election of Congressman Walter Baring had the horses and they WENT!

U.S. Senator Alan Bible appeared briefly in the opening minutes of the Convention and stressed the need for party unity to avoid a repetition of the 1966 debacle when party strife resulted in Governor Grant Sawyer's defeat.

The theme of party unity was re-echoed throughout the day, oftentimes by delegates who had not supported Sawyer in that fateful election and even by some, there is good reason to believe, who worked and voted against him.

However, the party loyalists went along with the ideal of a harmonious convention in the feeble hope of achieving a semblance of party unity. This, in spite of the obvious fact, that convention manipulators had long had all the votes necessary for election of all key officers and committees.

The nominating committee's slate for Central Committee offices, Dr. Robert Morrison, Chairman; Ed Kovac, 1st Vice Chairman; Ralph Legion, 2nd Vice Chairman; Joe LaVoie, 3rd Vice Chairman; Millie Kelly, Secretary; and Al Landsman, Treasurer; were, as expected, elected.

Protest candidates were nominated from the floor for the offices of Chairman, 1st and 3rd Vice Chairman, and Treasurer. Ralph Legion and Millie Kelly were unopposed. Rev. Prentiss Walker was selected by the Negro delegation as a candidate for the Chairmanship. Sam Pasterano and Earle White "last minute" candidates for 1st Vice Chairman, and Dr. Marvin Sedway opposed Al Landsman for the post of Treasurer.

Organization of efforts for "protest" candidates began far too late to reflect any meaningful significance. However, it is extremely likely that had there been any previous notice of Earle White as a candidate, he might easily have won the seat of 1st Vice Chairman over Ed Kovac.

THERE WERE elections to the County Cen-

--A. The first black man ever to run for Congressman in the Magnolia state.

--B. Reviving an old Mississippi tradition of Negro political leadership, which was snuffed out after Reconstruction.

--C. Succeeding a Negro Congressman, who has resigned to campaign for Mississippi governor.

3. Another black candidacy making big news is Hulan Jack's decision to run for:

--A. New York assemblyman from Manhattan; --B. President of the United States; --C. Sheriff in Tuskegee, Ala.

4. Which of these states is not represented by a Negro in Congress.

--A. Georgia; --B. Michigan; --C. California.

5. In which city has a "Black United Front" been put together in a bid for political power:

--A. Chicago; --B. Albuquerque, N.M.; --C. Washington.

\* \* \*

BONUS QUESTION: Not counting Adam Clayton Powell, six black men serve in the U.S. House of Representatives and Senate. Name three of them and the states they represent.

\* \* \*

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

\* \* \*

BONUS ANSWER: The six are Representatives Augustus F. Hawkins (California), William L. Dawson (Illinois), John J. Conyers, Jr. and Charles C. Diggs, Jr. (Michigan), Robert N.C. Nix (Pennsylvania), and Sen. Edward Brooke (Massachusetts).

tral Committee and also in the State Delegation to the State Convention next month which bode a lively two years ahead. Some members of the nominating committee managed acceptance of names of a few party loyalists whose commitment is to the Democratic Party and not only one democratic official. In the interest of getting Democrats (plural) to legislative offices and to adhere to the principles of the Democratic Party in resolving a meaningful platform, these active party loyalists are expected to give "part time" Demos a run for their money.

Out of the convention, also, there apparently emerged a strengthening of determination on the part of participating Negroes to force recognition of the Negro vote and to obtain much more than token representation in the decision and policy making echelon of the Democratic Party in Nevada. There were 97 registered Negro delegates representing Negro voters from West and North Las Vegas. The Negro vote is definitely not a minority vote in Clark County when it is a unit vote, and a unit vote is exactly what Negro delegates have pledged.

## Roy Wilkins Honored

SPRINGFIELD, Ill. - (NPI)--Roy Wilkins, NAACP executive director, has been honored as "a distinguished American whose life, principles, and dedication best embody the character and personality of Abraham Lincoln."

The award came from the Board of Regents, Lincoln Academy of Illinois, which voted to bestow its annual Regents medal on Wilkins.

## THIS WEEK IN NEGRO HISTORY

AN "NPI" FEATURE

- Feb. 15, 1851 Shadrach, a fugitive slave, was rescued from a Boston courtroom by abolitionists after a decision to return him to his master had been handed down.
- Feb. 15, 1895 George Schuyler, writer-columnist for the Pittsburgh Courier weekly newspaper, was born in Rhode Island.
- Feb. 15, 1959 Dr. George W. White, physician-insurance executive, president, Federal Insurance Company of Washington, D.C., and vice president, Richmond Beneficial Life Insurance Company, died in Richmond, Va.
- Feb. 16, 1826 C. L. Force, of Boston, published the first paper printed in Africa, the Liberian Herald.
- Feb. 17, 1865 The Ku Klux Klan was organized at Pulaski, Tenn.
- Feb. 17, 1902 Marian Anderson, famed contralto, was born in Philadelphia, Pa.
- Feb. 18, 1861 Jefferson Davis was inaugurated president of the Southern Confederacy.
- Feb. 18, 1959 Chester S. Jackson became the first Negro president of the Buffalo Municipal Baseball Association, which originated in 1913 in Buffalo, N.Y.
- Feb. 19, 1921 Henry Lowry was lynched by being burned alive by a mob at Nodena, Ark.
- Feb. 20, 1827 Hiram R. Revels, first Negro senator from Mississippi (1870-71), was born.
- Feb. 21, 1922 Dirigible "Roma" exploded, descending at Hampton, Va. where Hampton Institute is located.

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