

Hidden History

The Unsung Saga of the Black Man

NEGRO HISTORY BAFFLER

By NEGRO PRESS INTERNATIONAL

Many people who make reference to the U.S. Constitution's guarantees of their rights have little idea of what the Constitution actually says and where it says it.

They regard "civil rights" as a person's freedom to do absolutely as he pleases, whereas the term, in fact, refers only to those rights one has by virtue of being a citizen of his country.

Today's Baffler will challenge you to cite the sources of our rights as Americans.

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 guarantees American citizens their right to religious freedom, free speech, and peaceful assembly to protest their grievances?

--A. The Magna Carta; --B. The First Amendment to the U.S. Constitution; --C. The Monroe Doctrine.

2. By virtue of what authority need black people not be compelled to attend segregated schools?

--A. The Preamble to the U.S. Constitution; --B. The Declaration of Independence; --C. The 14th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution.

3. The right not to be a slave was guaranteed to all Americans by the:

--A. 13th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution; --B. Emancipation Proclamation; --C. Articles of Confederation.

4. All citizens are entitled to "equal protection of the laws" according to the:

--A. Declaration of Independence; --B. Southern Manifesto; --C. 14th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution.

5. The Declaration of Independence upholds what right:

--A. To abolish a tyrannical government and to replace it with another; --B. To be free to enjoy oneself, without restrictions; --C. To disturb the peace, if one has good cause.

* * *

BONUS QUESTION: Which of these rights are protected by U.S. Constitutional amendments: not to be required to pay a poll tax to vote; to be free from unreasonable searches and seizures; to decline military service, if one so chooses; to be allowed to vote, regardless of one's race or sex; to keep and bear arms.

* * *

ANSWERS: 1. B; 2. C; 3. A; 4. C; 5. A. BONUS ANSWER: All but refusing military service. Federal law has granted conscientious objectors the privilege of being exempt from military duty.

CURRENT EVENTS BAFFLER

By NEGRO PRESS INTERNATIONAL

Disagreement is a key factor in what makes news. If everyone agreed on public policy, not only would there be no clarification of issues, but no news, as well.

In today's Baffler, identify the current events which reflect disagreement. Scoring: 4-7: excellent; 3: fair; 0-2: poor. Bonus Question at the end counts two points. Here's the multiple-choice quiz:

1. Malcolm X was memorialized recently in several cities on the anniversary of his death. The only prominent person to take the occasion

Earle White A Natural For Public Defender Post

Richard Bryan's resignation as Public Defender for Clark County which becomes effective April 1 has given cause for little if any, consternation to public minded citizens but not because Bryan hasn't functioned well in the office. To the contrary, he has been done an outstanding job, and it is not an exaggeration to say that no public official is held in higher regard than is young Richard Bryan.

Lack of expressed regret at the news that Bryan would vacate the office, rather, was due to his many well-wishers understanding of his desire for private practice after a long tenure of public service. There was also the accepted knowledge that his organization of the office of Public Defender coupled with a great ability to attract brilliant young attorneys for deputies, was sufficient assurance that the quality of legal service and enviable high standards of the office would be retained after his departure.

It has been generally concluded that either Earle W. White, Jr., or Jim Santini would get the nod for the post with the oddsmakers rating the latter the heavy favorite. That Santini would be the next Public Defender has been accepted by "insiders" since Joe Delaney broke the news that Bryan was resigning on his Viewers Digest telecast. Delaney then said that rumor had it that to be available for the position was the motivation behind Santini's sudden move from the

to denounce the slain black nationalist was:

--A. Stokely Carmichael; --B. Elijah Muhammad; --C. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.

2. What are several publications and organizations doing about the "Negro" designation?

--A. They have decided to make it upper case;

--B. They decided to spell it backwards, in a demonstration of black independence;

--C. They are rejecting the term and replacing it with designations like "Afro-American" and "black."

3. The disagreement over school busing in Chicago has resulted in:

--A. Virtual abandonment of the plan;

--B. A court order that the busing must be instituted, or the school system will lose federal funds;

--C. A sit-in by Ku Klux Klansmen at the local NAACP office.

4. A study of housing conditions in Cleveland, made by the League of Women Voters, takes issue with the widespread notion that:

--A. Mayor Carl B. Stokes has been promoting open occupancy;

--B. Black people are the principal victims of substandard housing;

5. What reaction did Stokely Carmichael get when he addressed the students of Roosevelt High School, Washington, D.C., and talked about black people taking over the 93 per cent Negro school system?

--A. He was razed and laughed at by students who evidently couldn't go along 100 per cent with his "establishment" any more than they could uncritically endorse any other program;

--B. He was made honorary chairman of the student council;

* * *

BONUS QUESTION: Name two civil rights leaders who do not agree with the widely publicized notion that violence is the key to Negro progress?

* * *

ANSWER: 1. B; 2. C; 3. A; 4. B; 5. A. BONUS ANSWER: Among them are Bayard Rustin, Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., Roy Wilkins, and Whitney Young, Jr.

District Attorney's Office to that of the Public Defender. It was of course denied.

With no reflection on Santini's qualifications, it is our considered opinion that Earle White is eminently qualified for the job--by legal training, experience, commitment, and natural bent.

A native of New York City, White earned his Bachelor of Arts degree in Social Science at Harpur College, Endicott, New York in 1956. He attended the University of Hawaii in 1956 and 1957. Inducted into the Armed Service in August, 1958, he was honorably separated and awarded the Good Conduct Medal, May 27, 1959, and received his Honorable Discharge in July 1963. He earned his Bachelor of Laws degree, magna cum laude from Howard University, Washington, D.C. in 1963 where he had been in attendance since 1960.

White has been admitted to practice law in Nevada and the District of Columbia. He is a member of the American Bar Association and the Federal Bar Association. He is Chairman, Constitution and By-laws Committee of the Clark County Bar Association. His community activities are as well known as they are numerous.

From August 1963 to January 1964, Attorney White was Legal Assistant and Attorney, U.S. Housing and Home Finance Agency (now Department of Housing and Urban Development). (See WHITE, page 4)

THIS WEEK IN NEGRO HISTORY

AN "NPI" FEATURE

- March 14, 1794 Eli Whitney received patent for the cotton gin. Invention was said to be based on an idea and plans of a Negro slave.
- March 14, 1910 Henry Lincoln Johnson was confirmed for the office of Recorder of Deeds, upon the resignation of John C. Lancy.
- March 15, 1843 Rev. Richard Henry Boyd, father of Henry Allen Boyd, was born in Noxubee County, Mississippi. He was founder of the National Baptist Publishing Board.
- March 15, 1899 Eight Negroes were massacred in Palmetto, Ga.
- March 16, 1827 Freedom's Journal, first Negro newspaper, was established by John Russwurm, in New York.
- March 17, 1836 Texas abolished slave trade.
- March 17, 1917 Nat "King" Cole, singer-entertainer, was born in Montgomery, Ala. Began musical career while still a high school student in Chicago. He died Feb. 15, 1965, at age of 47, of cancer in Los Angeles hospital.
- March 18, 1898 Blanche K. Bruce, U.S. Negro senator from Mississippi (1875-81) died in Washington, D.C.
- March 19, 1785 Tom Molineaux, a slave and one of America's earliest pugilists, was born in Richmond, Va.
- March 20, 1851 First edition of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" was issued. Written by Harriet Beecher Stowe, it was published in Boston by National Era.
- March 20, 1893 Negro inventor J.E. Metzger patented his famous shoe lasting machine, making modern footwear possible.

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