

# Hidden History

The Unsung Saga of the Black Man

## NEGRO HISTORY BAFFLER

By NEGRO PRESS INTERNATIONAL

In today's Baffler, eight Negro history statements will be given--each containing an error. Your task is to identify and correct each error.

Scoring: 8-10: excellent; 6-7: good; 4-5: fair; 0-3: poor. Bonus Question counts two points. Here's the quiz:

1. Paul Robeson, famed singer, was the third Black person to be admitted to Princeton. Winner of a Phi Beta Kappa key, he was also an All-American end on the university's football team and the winner of a campus letter in four different sports.
2. Congress ruled in 1810 that all persons, regardless of their race, might be employed in carrying the mail and provided fines for offending mail contractors.
3. During the Spanish-American War, Colonel Roosevelt and his Rough Riders rescued Negro regiments that had fallen into a Spanish trap and were about to be captured.
4. Frederick Douglass, 19th century Black leader, was never a slave, but even so, he identified with the people's battle against slavery.
5. Unlike the slavery system of the United States and the British West Indies, the Spanish and Portuguese system made no provision for the passage of Black slaves into freedom, without stigma of skin color or previous servitude.
6. Black people made up only about one-fortieth of the U.S. Navy during the Civil War.
7. The heroism of the Black soldier during the Civil War was particularly notable in 1861 and early 1862.
8. The first Black man to win an Olympic championship was Eddie Tolan, who ran broad jump for the United States in the Olympic games in Paris in 1924.

\* \* \*

BONUS QUESTION: Name the two Black men who served in Congress in 1945.

\* \* \*

ANSWERS: --1. He went to Rutgers, not Princeton;

--2. The ruling was that "No other than a free white person shall be employed in conveying the mail";

--3. It was the other way around. The Negro regiments rescued Roosevelt and the Rough Riders;

--4. Douglass worked in a Baltimore dock-yard as a slave, and disguised as a sailor, made his escape to freedom;

--5. Quite the contrary. The Spanish and Portuguese slavery systems aided Black emancipation, not the U.S. and British West Indies systems;

--6. The proportion should be one-fourth;

--7. Black people were not allowed to serve in the U.S. Army at that time.

--8. The statement is correct, except that the name of the Olympic champion should be DeHart Hubbard.

\* \* \*

BONUS ANSWER: They were Rep. William L. Dawson (D.-Ill.) and Rep. Adam Clayton Powell (D.-N.Y.).

### BECOMING A WEAPON OF DENIAL!



## "BLACK RAGE" IS AN ULTIMATUM TO NATION

By JOSEPH L. TURNER  
NEGRO PRESS INTERNATIONAL

BLACK RAGE, Written by WILLIAM H. GRIER and PRICE M. COBBS; Published by BASIC BOOKS, Inc., New York; 213 pp.; \$5.95

Black people in the United States have, for the past three years, by rioting, looting, burning, killing, and being killed, produced an ever-increasing awareness and concern about the nation's racial problems.

Today, in many of our cities, armed Black militants are even organizing in an all-out fight to kill, destroy, or harass the "system" until it makes some constructive attempts at dealing with racism and its effects.

To make an honest attempt to deal with racism and the direction it is taking the nation, some basic realities must be acknowledged. White people say they can't understand why Blacks are so angry. Many Blacks, they say, are much better off than they were a few years ago, and things are definitely getting better.

The thing for Blacks to do, they say, is to stop being so angry, stop being so violent, stop burning and looting, stop killing, and let white people help them. Blacks must be patient and understanding, they say, these things take time. Blacks must learn to work with whites, and accept what they tell them they are going to do.

Black people say, on the other hand, they are tired of waiting, tired of white promises, police brutality, ghetto containment and unfair merchants; tired of the "charity" types of welfare subsistence.

Blacks, they say, want to be treated like people, like human beings, with all the rights and freedoms and opportunities guaranteed them as citizens born in this country. They are saying, and perhaps with more anger today than ever before, if whites don't give Blacks what they want, they will take it, or destroy the whole society.

White people have an especially difficult time understanding this new sacrificial anger. They are simply bewildered by it. Some Blacks even, when pressed for an explanation, say it is the "temper of the times," or make some

other pseudo-philosophical answer.

There are, however, two major theories voiced--by those who "study" the reactions of Black people--as possible explanations to this intensified Black anger and its attack on racism.

One of the theories is that the leadership and accomplishments of the late Dr. Luther Martin King, Jr., lifted the spirit, hope, and determination of Black people to heights never before known. He showed his followers the society could be made to change, could be made to give recognition, freedom and equality.

THE SUCCESS of his campaigns only whetted the appetites of the "have-nots," and now that the reality of their dreams seems more possible than ever, they won't be turned around or slowed down.

The other explanation for the growth of Black anger--and what it will do if it is not recognized in its fullest potential--is given by William H. Grier and Price M. Cobbs, two Black psychiatrists from California. They have put together a book which is both an explanation and a warning for all who will heed it.

The two doctors point out: Black people have for generations been holding their hurt, suffering, and anger inside them. They have been living with these feelings, letting them destroy them, because they had no other way to deal with it. Their determination to improve conditions has been exhausted in almost every endeavor, to no avail.

Black anger, armed force, rioting, burning, (See RAGE, page 4)

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