

LEADING WEST COAST DAILY NEWSPAPER IN MASTERFUL "RIGHTS" BILL ANALYSIS

(Reprinted from the
SAN FRANCISCO CHRONICLE)

A PAMPHLET called "The Truth" has come to us from the Montgomery, Ala., Junior Chamber of Commerce with an appeal from president Lynoid Vaughn of the Jaycees to study the Civil Rights bill now before the Senate and see how it conflicts with "the American way of life."

The authors of this pamphlet are two past presidents of the American Bar Association, Loyd Wright and John C. Satterfield. Wright, a Los Angeles lawyer, was an unsuccessful Republican candidate for nomination to the United States Senate in 1962. He is a supporter of the John Birch Society. Satterfield, a Yazoo City, Miss., lawyer, is secretary of the Co-ordinating Committee for Fundamental American Freedoms, Inc. The Co-ordinating Committee's source of funds is the Mississippi State Sovereignty Commission, which is financed by the State of Mississippi.

It is our pleasure to present herewith the principal points which Wright and Satterfield bring up in denunciation of the bill and the rejoinders in defense of the bill made by its sponsors:

1—THE WRIGHT-SATTERFIELD argument says: If the Civil Rights bill becomes law, the Federal Government will "dictate to whom you may sell or rent your home."

Sponsors say: This is untrue; bill forbids racial or religious discrimination by any inn, hotel, motel or other establishment which provides lodging to transient guests; it does not deal with the sale or rental of private homes.

2—IF YOU ARE in "any kind of business that offers anything to the public," says the pamphlet, your business would be subject to Federal control.

Sponsors say: Untrue; bill is limited; it forbids discrimination solely because of race, color, religion or national origin by hotels, inns, etc., by public eating places, by gasoline stations, by movie houses, sports arenas, and other places of entertainment; it does not specifically forbid discrimination in businesses other than public accommodations and facilities, and it specifically excepts private clubs or like places to which the public does not have access.

Senator Kuchel has dealt with this point more fully. In a Senate speech, he stated: "Some citizens, aroused by the advertising campaign of the Co-ordinating Committee, have written to me expressing a fear that the bill invades the right of a businessman to control his private property. Any businessman will still be free to refuse to serve

the drunk, the disorderly, and the disreputable. He will still be free to set standards of dress and conduct for persons using his establishment. But . . . he would have to apply these same standards to all customers . . ."

3—PAMPHLET SAYS: "Federal inspectors" could find a racial or religious imbalance in a business; thereafter employer could not employ or promote people he preferred "but only racial or religious individuals in such quantity as the Federal inspector designated."

Sponsors say: Bill makes it an "unlawful employment practice" to refuse to hire or to discharge anyone because of race, color, or national origin; or limit, segregate or classify employees in any way tending to deprive them of employment opportunities because of race. Bill also holds unions to this same nondiscrimination policy in membership and apprentice training. Nothing in the bill authorizes setting up racial quotas, or preferential advancement for minority groups.

4—PAMPHLET SAYS: Under this act all employers who borrow from or deposit money in a government-insured bank or who participate in any government-supported program (FHA, Small Business Administration loans, Soil Conservation Service, Federal Crop Insurance, Veterans Administration, etc.) can be told "whom they shall hire, fire, promote and demote and how they shall handle their employees."

Sponsors say: This is a complete misrepresentation. Bill authorizes cutoff of Federal grants or assistance where the recipient State or local agency practices discrimination on the basis of race, religion, color or national origin. The theory is that where Federal funds are expended, such discrimination cannot be justified.

5—PAMPHLET SAYS: U. S. Commissioner of Education could force the transfer of children from one school to another—back and forth—until racial balance and religious balance existed.

Sponsors say: Commissioner cannot compel local school boards to do anything they do not want to do. The House of Representatives specifically provided that "desegregation" shall not mean the assignment of students to overcome racial imbalance.

CONCLUSION: The distinguished past presidents of the American Bar Association have violently and scandalously misrepresented the Civil Rights bill. If they were to mislead a court of law to the same extent, they might well be punished for contempt of the court.



AFRICA in Today's World

By C. I. West, M.D.

AFRICA'S GROWING IMPORTANCE in international affairs was emphasized last week by the creation of a new post in the United States Department of State and the appointment of a prominent Negro economist to fill it.

Samuel Z. Westerfield, Jr., was named Deputy Assistant Secretary of State in the Bureau of African Affairs. In announcing the appointment, press officer Robert McCloskey said it "reflects our intensified interest in African economic affairs."

Westerfield is well-equipped to handle his new duties. Before his transfer to the State Department as Deputy Assistant Secretary in the Bureau of Economic Affairs, he was a Treasury Department expert on the economics of underdeveloped areas, particularly in Africa.

IT IS TO BE HOPED that Westerfield can help prevent repetition of free world mistakes that drove Guinea and other African states toward the Soviet orbit.

Zanzibar appears to be the latest victim of Red penetration in Africa. President Karume, formerly regarded as a moderate, appears unable or unwilling to halt Zanzibar's systematic transformation into a "Cuban-type" stronghold of socialism only 30 miles off the stragic East African seaboard.

Karume has cast aside cooperation with the United States and has ordered the shutdown of the Project Mercury space tracking station after four years of operation. Everything points to the island of cloves and coconuts becoming the gateway to a corridor of revolution the Reds are trying to set up across Africa from Tanganyika in the east to Ghana on the Atlantic.



S. Z. WESTERFIELD JR.
... gets new post

MORE THAN HALF the required 12 African nations have ratified establishment of an all-African bank designed to promote multi-national development projects on the continent.

The bank is being organized by the United Nations-sponsored Economic Commission for Africa, with a proposed capitalization of \$200 million contributed by 30 independent African

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