

VOICE READERS COMPRISE A \$30,000,000 MARKET

EDITORIAL

PENICILLIN for a SICK SOCIETY

By DR. CHARLES I. WEST

After a century of promises, America is finally going to write the meaning of 'equality' into law. Compliance with the new law will bring tranquility, as well as prosperity to our American way of life. Defiance will bring chaos and cause irreparable injury to our nation.

It appears that the Negro has been persecuted for his virtues rather than for his weaknesses. Despite a century of imposed inequities the American Negro has retained his belief in democracy, and has lost little of his desire to contribute to America's socio-economy.

The white Judeo-Christian majority which imposed restrictions upon the black minority has stubbornly suffered along with those upon whom they placed these impositions. The majority placed tremendous economic burdens upon itself by placing 10% of its population in the position of being a hypothetical parasite living at the expense of the total society.

Denial of opportunity to the Negro has been an American tragedy that our society can not endure much longer. The abominable practice of racism has become an ever more lethal cancer in our society.

Racial discrimination has too often led to loss of self-respect on the part of some of the minority, and has thereby limited initiative and prevented latent talents from emerging. Our gross national product has thereby been limited to 90% of its gross potential.

Denial of opportunity has blighted the dreams, and has made life bitter and meaningless to millions of American Negroes. Denied lawful means of economic ascent, some have found the stairway to financial success outside the law. The majority has had to pay the freight for this lawlessness, for it was the host upon which the minority depended for survival.

Inadvertently, one good thing has come out of racial discrimination. Those few Negroes who did get 'a chance' were motivated to apply themselves more diligently. This compulsion to 'make good' activated nearly superhuman motivation to excell. The end result is clearly demonstrated by the achievements of Negroes in sports and in the world of entertainment.

No one can deny that the Negro has distinguished himself in boxing, track, baseball, football, basketball, and other fields of sports that have been opened to him, but far too few Americans are aware of the great contributions that Negroes have made in arts, crafts, and sciences.

Somewhere in this country are many more potential George Washington Carvers, as well as more Mary Bethunes, more Dr. Charles Drews, more Ralph Bunches, and limitless numbers of Negroes with important latent talents.

tribal associations, he formed what was in essence a tribal coalition party, the Confederation of Associations of Katanga, or Conakat. It was to become one of the best-organized and best-disciplined parties in the Congo.

Tshombe is married to the daughter of a noted tribal chief and has, according to some sources, 10 children.

America can ill afford to keep such talents dormant.

The folly of racism is that it hurts the majority as well as the minority. Denial of opportunity to 10% of the population injures the total population. The damage is not confined to the minority for which the harm was intended--it reaches out and touches every facet of our society with a cancerous hand.

Removal of all restrictions which limit the Negroes' opportunities in education, industry, employment and business will reduce our national expenditures in social welfare, community services, law enforcement and health services by hundreds of millions a year. The savings would grow like a rolling snowball in each subsequent year. The end result would add to billions instead of millions, and would allow for substantial tax cuts, and a much more secure national economy. Looking further into tomorrow we can envision an end to slums, and to central decay of our cities. This would save additional billions of tax dollars now spent in slum clearance and in urban renewal projects.

Compliance with the new Civil Rights Act will bring about the greatest economic windfall in American history.

When America opens the doors of opportunity to Negroes light will shine through to brighten the image of faded democracy. Our social revolution will become tranquil, our national strength will be bolstered, and twenty million American citizens will enjoy, for the first time, the warm pleasant sensation of being an integral part of America.

The Civil Rights Act will be a far more effective cure--all for our social ills than Penicillin ever was for our ailing bodies.

(From the Las Vegas Sun)

By HANK GREENSPUN

States rights!

There has been much talk recently by opponents of the civil rights measure, soon to become the law of the nation, that it is an infringement upon the rights of the states.

Our own Rep. Walter Baring thinks it's unconstitutional as does a candidate for the nomination for the presidency on the Republican ticket.

Walter Baring, Sen. Barry Goldwater and some of the Republican leaders in Nevada firmly believe that the rights of minority groups are strictly within the purview of the states and any attempt to regulate them by the federal government ranges from government by bureaucracy to out and out communism.

If human life were not at stake in this controversy people could choose up sides with possibly some merit to either viewpoint.

But can we say it is no business of the federal government to investigate and attempt to determine the fate of three citizens of the United States who visited one of the states of the Union and whose car was found burned without a trace of the three occupants?

An American citizen traveling abroad is guaranteed all the protection from his government that he is entitled to at home. International incidents bordering on war have developed from

(See GREENSPUN, page 12)



AFRICA in Today's World

By CHARLES I. WEST, M.D.

(From the New York Times)

DISDAINED by many of his fellow African leaders as a "white-man lover," Moise Tshombe, the son of an African millionaire, was able to inspire a fierce loyalty in the black people of the Congo's Katanga Province. The broad-shouldered, muscular, former secessionist leader noted for his quizzical half-smile, ended a self-imposed European exile last week by going to Leopoldville to discuss the formation of a government of national reconciliation with Premier Cyrille Adoula.

Just four years ago--on June 30, 1960--at a ceremony in Leopoldville, King Baudouin of the Belgians recognized with "joy and emotion" the "independence and international sovereignty" of the Republic of the Congo.

Eleven days later Katanga Province, about the size of California and the richest area of the Congo, seceded. In the turmoil and bloodshed that followed, the central figure was Katanga's enigmatic and unpredictable President.

Early in 1963, after two and a half years of secession and civil war, United Nations troops deposed Tshombe as head of Katanga Province. Several months later he went into exile. It was said at the time that he was suffering from an eye infection and would seek treatment in Europe.

Tshombe, who at one time advised some of his associates that it would be "madness" to drive all the whites out of the Congo, once said to an interviewer:

"I have no inferiority complex toward the white man as do some of my Congolese colleagues."

As President of Katanga Province, Tshombe relied on 100 to 200 Belgian, white South African, Rhodesian and French military advisers in his 5,000-man gendarmerie, and about two dozen Belgians in policy advisory posts.

Moise-Kapenda Tshombe was born Nov. 10, 1919, at Musumbe, in Katanga Province. It has been said that his first name means "Moses, my darling," or "Beloved of Moses." The name Moses sometimes occurs among Congolese families, apparently a lingering influence of Arabic slave traders.

Tshombe's father, Joseph Kapenda Tshombe, spent the early years of this century traveling throughout the Congo with the Belgians helping to pacify many of the troubled regions. Declaring that his father had been "a very good diplomat," the son once said:

"The chiefs trusted him and he kept the Belgians from using force."

His father later went into business, which was unusual for a Congolese in 1914. He began by selling potatoes to European residents and later other articles; soon business was booming. Tshombe has said that his father was the first Congolese millionaire (in Belgian francs), the first to go to Europe on his own money, and the first to have his own car (a 1928 Chevrolet).

The son was educated by American Methodist missionaries. For a while he wanted to become a minister himself, but, he has said, the Belgians refused to let him go to America to study.

In 1956, Tshombe became head of the Confederation of the Mutual Associations of the Lunda Empire. With the leaders of several other

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