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**(NEW LAW, from page 1)**

ployment and 13 of these are southern or "border" states. In recommending legislation covering these two points plus housing and conciliation, the commission pointed out:

"Nevada now has no such laws, and in the event of complaints which might arise, Nevada law provides no local remedy. Federal intervention would probably be necessary in the event of a complaint relating to public accommodations or fair employment within the state."

If the state adopts legislation as suggested by the commission, it would have 120 days to resolve the matter, before the federal government would step in.

"Most laws are designed to eliminate or limit moral and social problems" the commission said, in recommending the civil rights legislation to solve the moral and social problems that exist in Nevada.

The commission said there is no apparent discrimination in the broad field of education, but recommended "some means be found for encouraging the utilization of Negro educators in those areas of the state where programs are being formulated to deal with the unique problems of educating Negroes."

The state commission was established in 1961 and operates under a "declaration of public policy" rather than actual law. Due to court battles involving its constitutionality, the commission was inoperative through most of last year but the State Supreme Court ruled it was constitutional last Nov. 12.

UNDER THE PROPOSED administration law, the Governor would appoint a state conciliator to mediate civil rights disputes and cooperate with the State Commission on Civil Rights of Citizens in its statutory duty of investigating complaints dealing with alleged acts of illegal discrimination.

It is likely that the state attorney general and perhaps county district attorneys will be empowered to institute legal action against civil rights violators. In civil cases, individuals who fail to heed court orders under the state act could be held guilty of criminal contempt.

Exactly what type of punitive measures will

be written into the final bill had not been determined earlier this week. Under the federal statute, criminal contempt and violation of criminal sections of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 are misdemeanors, carrying possible fines up to \$1,000 for each infraction and imprisonment up to one year.

Gov. Sawyer reportedly will ask for an appropriation of \$35,000 to conduct the office of the conciliator, with some of the funds available to the State Commission on Civil Rights of Citizens. This would be a blessing to the commission, which now operates with unpaid commissioners and a \$2,500 allocation for secretarial help and other hearing expenses.

The commission report reminded that the group operated under legislative mandate to, "Foster mutual understanding and respect among all racial, religious and ethnic groups in the State of Nevada."

**(CALIGURI, from page 3)**

such indefensible assumptions as--these kids can't learn, these kids aren't interested, and the like.

It may be mentioned at this point that other influences related to the integrated school staff, such as the administrator, the support of school and community elements, the possible teacher-ratio combinations for integrated staffs, and so on, have been omitted from this discussion as a preliminary consideration. Proper exploration of the idea of planned staff integration can only occur in actual practice. And it should be emphasized that the case for planned staff integration is not presented as a panacea or cure for all school program ills.

In summing up this brief presentation, we again suggest that composition of the teaching staff should be a major consideration in any strategy for change in the educational system

when effective integration of the schools is being considered. Integration of students as an end in itself is a futile gesture in view of all the realities involved. We must not ignore the silent observations of alert and intelligent Negro--and white--students as they note that there is little evidence of adult integration in the most idealistic setting for such an operation--the public schools. It is unlikely that the importance and desirability of integration at all levels of society can be impressed on school children when the practice is not applied to the teaching staff.

It should be unnecessary to say that planned integration of school staffs should be systematic rather than a by-chance occurrence. Especially in schools dealing with any considerable number of disadvantaged children. School per-

(See CALIGURI, page 12)

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