

**VOICE READERS COMPRISE a \$30,000.000 MARKET**

# EDITORIAL

## Negroes Could Stand a Little 'Pampering'

BY ROY WILKINS

The handiest analysis of the continuing race problem berates the Negro for his slothfulness and the do-gooders for pampering him.

Ever since F.D.R. days the Negro has been accused of "living off the welfare" and political figures who seek some legislative redress for his admitted ills are accused of "buying" his vote. But ever since the F.D.R. days the Negro has had to fight his way inch by inch to get access to a decent job paying wages that would permit him to assume what the hard-faced analysts call his "responsibilities."

The welfare bit will not die down. James Jackson Kilpatrick, one of the more literate philosophical segregationists, refers in his writings to the Negro's "cadging off the welfare. William F. Buckley, the Yale product now amusing himself running for mayor of New York City, has declared for the requirement of a year's residence before an applicant could receive welfare help.

Both these men ignore the state and city welfare statistics which show (a) far less cadging than the howl would indicate and (b) welfare rolls made up (97%) of old residents, the chronically ill, the indigent and unemployed and the aged.

Except for the chiselers present in every race, and the incapables (also in every race), the Negroes on the relief rolls are there because society has refused them the training, the education, the opportunity and the dignity to become self-supporting and self-respecting.

If efforts are being made at last to provide opportunity, to open doors and to reward industry, thrift, dedication, knowledge and skill, are these to be regarded as "pampering"? Are not the advocates of this course fulfilling leadership roles by seeking the elimination of devious and corrosive racism from citizenship?

### That Old Hush-Hush Topic

Let us just grab, for example, that old hush-hush topic of illegitimate children which is being used to beat down every just claim of the Negro. If a Negro committee or single spokesman runs into the hard eye or the cynical smile or the shrugged shoulder on an employment or housing issue, the chances are some whispering has gone on about Negro children out of wedlock.

Has anyone "pampered" Negroes here like establishing a chain of Florence Crittenden homes to care for girls who make a slip? Has anyone arranged for discreet out-of-state care? What has been done before the fact? Anything on family life and decent home environment and opportunities for earning the income necessary to hold families together? Any chance to move out of an undesirable neighborhood? Any instructions for boys and girls at centers or churches or schools? Any clinics for parents?

All the above is ordinary procedure for white society and with all of it, including private physicians and hospitals with their private records, the problem still remains with white people as it has with mankind since Eve discovered Adam.

### Errors—Racial or Human?

The Negro asks why a human error is labeled, in his case, a racial error and why, denied society's assistance in camouflaging his human error, his exposed state is branded as evidence of racial amorality?

Most fair commentators are coming to the conclusion, even if a bit reluctantly, that the nation has to do more now on a double-time basis because it not only did so little itself in the past, but deliberately prevented the Negro from improving himself.

Let no thoughtful person accuse an elected advocate of equal opportunity for the Negro of "buying" votes unless he agrees to accuse the elected advocate of the oil depletion allowance of doing the same. As it stands now, in the minds of the irreconcilables, the latter is "for the good of the economy" while the former is "pampering."



## AFRICA in Today's World

KENYA'S MILE-HIGH CAPITAL of Nairobi, with its bustling streets, handsome buildings and general air of prosperity is a source of pride to all Kenyans—black, white and brown. But the city's emergence as the commercial hub of East Africa has aroused envy in neighboring Uganda and Tanzania according to a correspondent for the London Observer.

Resentment has become so strong that it has wrecked immediate prospects for a political East African Federation, and dangerously near to ending the common market of the three states. Their Customs Union was formed in 1927 when all three territories were under British control.

This trading partnership, under which East Africa has been able to offer to investors and industrialists the inducement of a 25 million-strong consumer block, has proved a powerful factor, especially since independence.

But as more and more industrialists decided to put their factories in the healthy, fertile highlands country in and around Nairobi, the politicians in Dar es Salaam and Kampala began to resent the fact that Kenya was gaining the lion's share of industrial development.

TANZANIA PRESIDENT Julius K. Nyerere, in particular, poring over plans for raising his country's deplorably low living standards, kept coming back to the main stumbling block to the fulfillment of his dreams—lack of industrial development anywhere in Tanzania.

He and his economic advisers were forced to the conclusion that only by establishing some local industries could the country expand opportunities of employment and shift the emphasis away from agriculture, at best a very limited source of employment.

Uganda also was fired with a patriotic desire to see secondary industries growing up, especially as there was an over-abundance of electric power generated by the Nile as it pours out of Lake Victoria at Jinja.

AS A RESULT of concerted action, there transpired the so-called Kampala Agreement, reached by the ministers of commerce of the three East African territories. This was an attempt to zone East Africa so that future industrial development would be more evenly distributed.

Kenya came off worst in the deal, with other countries receiving the go-ahead to license vehicle assembly, tire manufacturing and radio manufacturing plants. Kenya's share of the cake included making electric light bulbs.

Close on the heels of the Kampala Agreement, as yet not ratified, Tanzania moved to impose import quotas on goods manufactured in Kenya, such as beer, biscuits, sweets and soap. In self defense, one of Kenya's largest biscuit manufacturers (Manji) persuaded Tanzania to lift the restrictions in return for a promise to open a plant in Tanzania. Building is to start soon on a \$280,000 plant in Arusha, Northern Tanzania. (To Be Continued)

## Both Police, Negroes Must Ease Friction

(By Richard Wilson in the Los Angeles Times)

Four Negro youths, ranging from 12 to 16, were hustled into a Washington, D.C., precinct station house here recently for playing football in an alley behind a theater.

A crowd of 50 Negroes gathered at the station house angrily protesting the arrests and Washington police officials did not know what kind of an incident they had on their hands. The crowd was calmed by the executive director of the Washington chapter of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People.

The community relations director of the police department, after a preliminary inquiry, said the "poor judgment" of two policemen was responsible for the incident.

**Incident Could Have Escalated** "I don't mind their busting up the football game, but I am critical of their insisting on taking the kids to the station," the police official was quoted as saying.

A Negro woman was reported to have wandered through the neighborhood calling for the station house demonstration, which could conceivably have escalated into a Los Angeles-type riot. Granting that the circumstances might not have justified the arrest of the youths, it is clearly evident that the most serious offense involved was the incitement to demonstrate against the police.

Where reports of "police brutality" are investigated they often reveal little more than the "poor judgment" of policemen who use offensive language or were rougher in word and deed than they needed to be, but rarely "brutal."

It is not so much clearly recognizable brutality to which Negroes object as a racial slur, or calling a Negro "boy," or subjecting him to some treatment which he regards as an indignity, according to a high Washington police official.

Nevertheless, friction between Negroes and the police, particularly in large cities, is an established fact. Blameless Negroes who live in crime-infested areas find themselves caught up in police procedures which their opposite numbers in the white community do not often have to endure. This may merely amount to temporary detention, questioning, or searching in the street, a procedure which a white citizen in a suburb or a crime-free section of a city would resent bitterly.

It is not enough merely to say that "police brutality" is an actionist phrase used by disorderly elements to justify defiance of the law and let it go at that. Nor is it any better to organize demonstrations in favor of the police.

Two elements in this dangerous conflict between the Negro and the police must be recognized clearly, and the little Washington incident highlights both of them. One of them is that the police must treat Negro persons with the same respect due white persons in the same circumstances.

This is what the Washington police are trying to do, without sacrificing the vigor of law enforcement, and it is not easy. The other is the assertion of Negro leadership on the side of law and order, and that also is sometimes not easy. But the official of the NAACP who calmed the crowd in front of the (See WILSON, page 10)

### Two Elements Highlighted



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