Thursday, June 9, 1966

aldwin Homes Is Featuring CRASH RENTAL PROGRAM 85 Homes For Rent All Locations Available

2 Bedrooms & Bath 108 per month 3 Bedrooms & Bath 115 per month 3 Bedrooms & 2 Baths 126 per month 4 Bedrooms & 2 Baths 136 per month 5 Bedrooms & 2 Baths 136 per month 5 Bedrooms & 2 Baths 141 per month These Homes Include The Following Features: * Front Lawn * Sprinkling System * Block-Fenced Yard In Rear

Houses Brought Up To Tract Requirements

Models Open Until 8:30 p.m.

Models at Carey & WestCall 642-2651 or 642-5462(HISTORY, from page 2)
jewelry. An English army officer who spent
twenty-four years in Russia tells me that 'their
position was that of privileged servants, whoSweep stakes " Up To Voters

position was that of privileged servants, who after a service of twenty years received a pension of a hundred roubles a month and the title of civil servant of the third grade.' They were married to Russian women and had children by them. He said that he also saw other Negroes with Russian wives, one of them, an Ethiopian, who had been bought in Africa for three roubles by a rich merchant, named Kropensky. This child, he says, was reared with all the luxury of the Russian upper class, but after the revolution became a waiter in a small cafe.

"AN AMERICAN NEGRO, John Gordon, was a member of the Military Revolutionary Committee of the Bolsheviks in 1918, and later a general in the Red Army.

"Considerable Negro strain was brought into Russia and Poland by Polish Jews. Count Gurowski of Poland has been cited on the Negro strain in the 'Polish Jew.'

"In 1932, a case of miscegenation occurred in Posen, Poland, that was a nine days' wonder. The wife of a rich merchant of the town gave birth to a child that was unmistakably a mulatto, in fact, it was almost black. As neither parent showed the slightest sign of Negro ancestry, the doctors were intrigued. Finally, they agreed it was atavism. But one more sceptical than the rest followed up the case. He finally discovered that the woman had been spending time at Toulon in Southern France, where one or two regiments of Sengalese soldiers were stationed."



WITH MORE THAN double the number of signatures necessary, the Silver State Sweepstakes, Ltd. Corporation filed petitions with Secretary of State John Koontz, last week, for certification that will place a "sweepstakes" lottery initiative on the November ballot.

In order to be certified and qualify to go on the ballot, a total of approximately 13.700 signatures, from at least 13 counties, were required. Officers of the corporation who flew back to Las Vegas to hold a press conference after filing the petitions in Carson City, estimated a total of 32,000 signatures were obtained in a door-to-door campaign throughout the state.

in a door-to-door campaign throughout the state. William F. "Billy" Parker, president of the Nevada Corporation that will operate the Sweepstakes said that it seems likely that Nevada residents will approve the initiative in the fall election. If the voters do give a "Yes" vote to the proposed lottery, it still will have to be ratified again by the voters in the 1968 election. Accordingly, the first "sweepstakes" drawing would be scheduled for 1969.

At the press conference, it was explained that the "sweepstakes" lottery would be state supervised and controlled, coming under the jurisdiction of the gaming control commission as is all gambling in Nevada.

UNDER SILVER STATE Sweepstakes, Ltd.'s plan, forty percent of the projected gross income from lottery tickets sold will be designated for prizes; thirty percent, off the top, goes to the state as clear profit; and the remainder is ticketed for covering cost of operations such as construction of a specialized printing plant in Carson City-(required for sweepstakes tickets); other physical facilities, and general overhead.

It is the corporation's premise that the lottery "would provide not only new jobs and urgently needed money for the state, but would, as a new industry, create a tourist boom which would boost the overall economy of business in Nevada". Although that portion of the revenue ailotted to the State would go into the General Fund, thereby left to legislators for budgeting, the Corporation officers point out the lottery would provide "additional revenue for the support of schools, health and welfare programs, state institutions, highway maintenance, and the ever increasing cost of government".

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PARKER ALSO said that with passage of the initiative, "the imminent possibility of higher, more burdensome taxes for Nevadans should be removed".

Present program for the "sweepstakes" lottery calls for two "drawings" for the first year to be held a week prior to one of the bigger stake races at Hollywood Park, Santa Anita, or perhaps even on the Kentucky Derby. The officers explained the projected program is to increase the number of drawings in time and also expressed the hope that Nevada will soon have race tracks affording drawings on local stake races.

Presently, the proposal is that ticket booths will be set up in all casinos wishing to handle them. No lottery tickets shall be sold outside the State of Nevada or to any person under the age of 21, or on a public street or highway. Tickets will sell for \$3 each.

Queried on some publicly expressed opinions that such a lottery, should be state operated rather than by private enterprise, it was pointed out that the most successful lotterys are those privately operated, notable among them the Irish Sweepstakes and England's famous Football Pool.

