

School Integration Policy In Final Review

A joint meeting of members of the three groups who have been, for the past several months, reviewing and discussing the questions and issues regarding school segregation and desegregation, was held Monday night at the School Administration Board Room.

The Superintendent's Advisory Council,

Planning Council, and Staff Committee on Integration met with School Superintendent Dr. John I. Mason who outlined to them a formal policy and plan of action to implement the policy on integration.

No action was taken at Monday's meeting, but all members were given copies of the pro-

posal to peruse and asked to return on December 19 for another joint meeting at which time it is hoped that any necessary adjustments or revisions can be finalized in order that a policy can be presented to the Board of Trustees at its December 22 meeting for their consideration.

LAS VEGAS Voice

Vol. 4, No. 51

LAS VEGAS, NEVADA

Thursday, December 8, 1966

New Deputy D.A. and Judge Gordon Thompson



CLARK COUNTY'S fourth Negro Attorney, Addeliar D. Guy, who will be the first Negro to serve as a Deputy District Attorney in the State, is a native of Chicago, Illinois and a product of the Chicago School District. He earned his LLB degree at Loyola University, School of Law in 1957.

Guy's background is an impressive one and he brings with him in his new position, a wealth of experience accumulated in military and community service as well as legal.

He served in the U.S. Coast Guard from 1942-1946 with the rank of Sp3/c CW; in the U.S. Army from 1948-1954 as 1st Lt., Infantry; in the Illinois Army National Guard 1955-1964 with the rank of Capt., Infantry (2nd Artillery); in the Nevada Army National Guard 1964-1966 as Capt., Artillery and, presently, holds a commission as Artillery Captain in the United States Army Reserve.

HIS LEGAL experience dates from 1957 when he was admitted to the Illinois Bar and engaged in Criminal & Civil Practice from '57 to 1960. Admitted to United States District Court for Northern Illinois in March 1958, Guy held the position of Assistant Corporation Counsel for the City of Chicago and his assignments included Jury Court--1960-1961; Assistant Corporation Counsel--Task Force Prosecution 1961-1963, City License Violations-1963, and Defense of City of Chicago and Police Officers against charges of violation of Civil Rights and Police Brutality 1963-1965. In 1964, the brilliant young attorney was admitted to the United States Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit, the United States Supreme Court, and the United States Military Court of Appeals.

Here in Nevada's Clark County, Guy has served as Nevada-Research Assistant in the office of the D.A. and from '64 to the present as Administrative Assistant.

Apparently endowed with energy and enthusiasm, as evidenced by both his scholastic and community involvement, Guy's activities in the former included Football, Basketball, Track, Baseball, Chemistry Club, School Paper, Moot Court, Phi Alpha Delta Law Fraternity, and Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity. In Chicago, he was a member of the Junior Chamber of Commerce, Cosmopolitan Chamber of Commerce, South Side Community Commission, Third Ward Young

THEY WALK IN BEAUTY FOR CHARITY



For more (and less) on models of Ebony Fashion Fair presented by Gamma Phi Delta Sorority's Alpha Rho Chapter Friday night at the Sands Hotel, see Eddy K. Kim, page 8.

White Residents Find Open Housing Beneficial

WORTHINGTON, Minn. - (NPI)--The difference open occupancy can make in a community was shown as integration produced a housing boom and much interracial good will in this Minnesota town, while the segregated Detroit suburb of Grosse Pointe stagnated amid rampant divorce and alcoholism.

IN THIS community of nearly 10,000 population, one builder noted, "If a Negro buyer comes to me and he is financially qualified, then I'm building him a house."

"Business is business, and a Negro's money is just as green as mine. If he's got the money, I've got the time," another builder said.

Their remarks were indicative of this town's reaction to its new Negro residents. Until a couple of years ago, before Armour & Company opened a hog slaughterhouse, no Negroes lived in the town.

In the place of real estate panic has come residential integration. Negroes are renting at 16 different addresses in town--none next to any of the other 15. Five Negroes have bought homes--each in a different part of town. In the place of a ghetto has come an open community, which local leaders have described as being "better for our town."

THE ONLY institution which has tended to remain segregated is, oddly enough, the church. According to Mrs. Samuel Sheppard, a newcomer, Negroes are welcomed as visitors to Worthington churches, but "It has been said that they would rather have their membership stay the way it is." As a result, she said, only Negro

Democrats, and Third Ward Regular Democrats.

Married to Aquilla S. Guy in Camp Gifu, Japan, July 8, 1950, the couple have three children, Addeliar D. Guy, age 15; Pamela D. Guy, age 11; and Michael L. Guy, age 9.

Roman Catholics have transferred church membership to Worthington.

In Grosse Pointe, a Detroit suburb, it was a different story as a panel of religious and educational leaders described their community as a "middle class ghetto" where "divorce and alcoholism run rampant." The community, they said, was segregated socially, racially, politically, and economically.

The trappings of success surround Grosse Pointe children and defeat them, said Dr. Armin Grams, a staff member of Detroit's Merrill-Palmer Institute, which deals in child guidance.

THE SUBURB'S families present their children, with "clothing, shelter, and a rat race," said the Rev. Franklin Bennett, Christ Episcopal church. The children are defeated, a panelist noted, when they "realize that they have no hope of attaining--in terms of status symbols--the success of their parents. They are likely to say, 'What's the use?'"

School classes that "ought to be alive and vibrant and full of spark of vigorous give and take are dead, because children will not, or cannot, speak of their differences," said Hugh Riddleberger, headmaster, Grosse Pointe University school, a private school. Grosse Pointe youngsters were not doing well on college admissions interviews, he noted.

Meanwhile, two pleas for integrated housing were heard at opposite ends of the country.

In Los Angeles, the National Committee Against Discrimination in Housing petitioned President Johnson to use federal powers "to eliminate rather than to support the ghetto system." The group urged that federal money be withheld from any housing or community development programs not geared to achieve integration.

(See HOUSING, page 16)