

# Tall Texan Taller

## New Civil Rights Plea

WASHINGTON, D.C., Thursday, February 16, 1967 (Special)--President Lyndon B. Johnson's new civil rights message which went to Congress Wednesday won the full support of national Negro leaders who praised the President for calling for stronger measures by the Congress--stronger than the 1966 bill--against racial discrimination in housing, employment and in the administration of justice.

Defying the bigots and the cynics, President Johnson told Congress: "The bullets of the battlefield do not discriminate--but the landlords at home do. The pack of the Negro soldier is as heavy as the white soldier's--but the burden his family at home bears is far heavier. In war, the Negro American has given this nation his best--but this nation has not given him equal justice."

President Johnson continued: "It is time the Negro be given equal justice. In America, the rights of citizenship are conferred by birth--not by death in battle. It is our duty--as well as our privilege--to stand before the world as a nation dedicated to equal justice."

THE PRESIDENT specifically called for a law that would assure fair housing across the board, including apartments and housing developments. This law would take effect in stages with full coverage of all housing everywhere by January 1, 1969.

The President asked action on legislation that would include fines and imprisonment for those who interfere with citizens seeking to exercise their rights, granting full protection for civil rights workers.

President Johnson called for a ban on racial discrimination in jury selection, Federal and State, and asked for new "teeth" for the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, granting it the right to issue "case-and-desist" orders.

THE PRESIDENT'S message also asked for a five year extension of the life of the U. S. Civil Rights Commission and for a 90 per cent increase in the budget of the Community Relations Service, providing \$2.7 million for 90 additional staff members and six more regional offices.

On Monday President Johnson met with a cross section of Negro leaders, including the NAACP's Roy Wilkins and Clarence Mitchell, Whitney Young of the Urban League, the new State Senator Barbara Jordan of Texas, Dorothy Height of the National Council of Negro Women, the Reverend Walter Fauntroy of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference and many others. The President outlined his civil rights message and asked Acting Attorney General Ramsey Clark, HUD Secretary Robert Weaver, and Vice-President Humphrey to assist in the briefing. At the close of the two-hour meeting in the Cabinet, President Johnson was greeted with applause from the conferees who praised him for his moral courage to press on for stronger civil rights action despite threats from the radical right wing in American politics.

IN THE OPENING of the President's message, he recounted the struggle since emancipation that the Negro has faced in seeking to win first class citizenship. In the last decade some notable progress has been made. He pointed out that today 20 Negroes serve in Southern legislatures and the number of Negroes registered has increased by 64 per cent, rising from 715,099 to 1,174,569, in five hard core states since the passage of the 1965 Voting Rights Act.

The President said: "The right to vote--the fundamental democratic right--is now exercised by men and women whose color served in years past to bar them from the polls. After centuries of silence their voice is being heard. It will never again be stilled."

Noting the widespread acceptance of the 1964 Civil Rights Act ban on discrimination in public accommodations, the President said: "Now Negro families traveling through most parts of the country do not suffer the inconveniences of searching for a place to rest or eat where they will be accepted or the humiliating indignity of being turned away."

SINCE THE 1964 law, the President said as of September 1966, Negroes in desegregated schools in the South were 12.5 per cent and "we expect this figure to increase significantly next fall".

President Johnson pointed out that Negroes

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In programs for education and employment, the President said he was asking for \$135 million additional funds to strengthen Head Start Programs and another \$135 million for a special job training program "to open the doors of opportunity and meaningful employment to our most disadvantaged citizens."

Reviewing the programs of the Great Society, President Johnson noted: "The programs we have adopted in the past few years are only a beginning. We have made a good start."

EMPHASIZING THIS point, he continued: "But we must remember that it is only a start. We must realize that civil rights are civil opportunities. Unless these rights are recognized by Negro and white alike, they can achieve nothing."

The President added: "The next steps are harder, but they are even more important. We shall need years of trial and error--years in which children can be strengthened to grow into responsible young adults, years of better training, better jobs, better health, and better housing--before the results of what we have done so far can be seen."

In concluding his historic message, the President quoted from his speech at Howard University on June 4, 1965 as follows: "Freedom is the right to share fully and equally in American society--to vote, to hold a job, to enter a public place, to go to school. It is the right to be treated in every part of our national life as a person equal in dignity and promise to all others."

**Where Is  
The File  
Ex-Sheriff?**

SELMA, Ala. - (NPI) --A secret racial file was reported missing as Wilson Baker took over as sheriff of Dallas County.

The file, including jail arrest reports, confidential FBI investigative reports, accident reports, fingerprint cards and mug shots, belonged to former sheriff Jim Clark, remembered for his harsh treatment of racial demonstrators in 1965.

The records included lengthy notes made by Clark and his associates on the activities of civil rights workers and "outsiders" during the Selma outbreaks.

Baker, a racial moderate, found not only the files missing, but ashtrays and a coffee-making machine as well. He indicated that Clark's mounted posse had been disbanded, and that he had hired a Negro deputy, the first in the county.

### LEGAL NOTICE

IN THE EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF CLARK No. A 40615

In the Matter of the Application of HAZEL STONE MANNARINO for Change of Name.

NOTICE OF FILING PETITION FOR CHANGE OF NAME NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on February 10, 1967, a Petition was filed in the Eighth Judicial District Court of Clark County, by HAZEL STONE MANNARINO, praying for an order of Court changing her name to HAZEL STONE.

Any person desiring to object to the granting of said Petition may do so by filing said objection in writing with the Clerk of said Court not later than ten (10) days after the date of the last publication of this Notice.

DATED this 10th day of February, 1967.  
LORETTA BOWMAN,  
Clerk of the Court,  
By RUTH WAYNE,  
Deputy.

Submitted by:  
DENTON, MONSEY,  
ROGERS & BRENNAN  
By s/Ralph L. Denton  
Attorneys for Petitioner  
880 East Sahara  
Las Vegas, Nevada.  
Pub. Feb. 16, 23, Mar. 2,  
1967.

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