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raging as to the outcome of the confrontation between the Congress of the United States and Adam Clayton Powell.

POWELL HAS taken his case to the federal court for legal action to regain his seat even while enjoying the near certainty of an easy re-election next month. Meanwhile, support for him continues to mount.

In New York, Hulan Jack, former President of the borough of Manhattan issued a statement that the community "is shocked and angry at the action taken on Congressman Powell." Whitney Young, Jr., National Urban League Executive Director described Powell's ouster as "shocking". Young said that congressional action against Powell "denies the basic right of his constituents to representation of their own choosing." AFL-CIO Vice President, A. Philip Randolph, called the action "a mockery of democracy without precedent".

"A SLAP in the face of every black man in the country" was the summation of Floyd McKissick, National CORE Director. The American Jewish Congress termed it "an unconstitutional arrogation of power and an infringement of the rights of every voter". The group added further that "The House had no constitutional right to exclude any duly elected representative who met the qualifications of the federal Constitution regarding citizenship, age, and residency". The American Civil Liberties Union said that it would aid any court test Powell might bring to challenge the House decision to exclude him calling the House action a "mockery of due process which resembles more an emotional bloodletting than an understanding of the vital constitutional issues at stake".

FURTHER EVIDENCE of the unanimity of Negro feeling is the congressional record of the vote on Powell's "exclusion" from Congress. All Negro congressmen voting on the ouster backed Powell. (Congressman William Dawson of Illinois did not vote). Representatives John Conyers and Charles Diggs from Michigan, California's Augustus Hawkins, and John N. C. Nix from Pennsylvania all voted against the exclusion of Powell from Congress.

**Freedom of religion
and speech, courage and faith**

(HEARING, from page 1)

to present arguments against the Bills.

Las Vegas NAACP prexy, Attorney Charles L. Kellar, was unable to make the trip due to trial commitments here. Attorney Earle White, delegated along with McDaniel to represent the local NAACP Branch was unable to insure necessary return plane reservations and was scheduled to be heard by the Assembly Committee yesterday (Wednesday). However, Assemblyman Woodrow Wilson appeared before the committee along with McDaniel and Scott as representatives of the opposition to the Bills.

McDANIEL, WHO also serves as Chairman of the Committee on Employment for Las Vegas' NAACP Branch, was invited to appear on Channel 8's six o'clock TV newscast in Reno Monday. According to Reno's Nevada State Journal, McDaniel's interview was anything but dull.

The Journal reported that the Vice President of the Las Vegas Chapter for the Advancement of Colored People challenged Governor Paul Laxalt to "show his hand" on the question of civil rights.

"Being against civil rights and civil rights legislation is not the best hand that he can show at this point", McDaniel stated in criticizing Laxalt for saying there is no need for more civil rights legislation, adding "I know of no Negro he's supposedly serving who feels the way he does".

THE NEVADA State Journal further reported McDaniel's expression of disappointment in the Clark County delegation for not proposing or introducing a Fair Housing Bill.

"We have to separate the bears from the cubs, and have to know where persons stand--It will take the best legislation on fair housing to find out where all the legislators stand--so we may know how to make up our minds in 1968" McDaniel was quoted.

"If no civil rights legislation goes through this session, it's the worst thing that could ever happen to a Negro in the state of Nevada, because we'll regress instead of making progress", he concluded.

Text Of Letter To ERC Chairman From NAACP Head

March 14th, 1967

Mr. William M. Laub
Chairman, Nevada Commission on
Equal Rights of Citizens
215 E. Bonanza Road
Las Vegas, Nevada

Dear Bill:

In the REVIEW JOURNAL of Sunday, March 12, 1967, under the byline of Richard Brennehan, I read with interest the account of your interview concerning the Equal Rights Commission. In the last column of that article you are quoted as saying:

"I am disappointed by the Las Vegas Chapter of the NAACP's (National Association for the Advancement of Colored People) choice of 'black power' as their motto." I am sure that you have misread that information whatever your source.

The Las Vegas Branch of the NAACP has never adopted "black power" as any motto. The motto of the Las Vegas Branch of the NAACP is: EQUAL RIGHTS, JUSTICE AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL. That is our aim, that is our only motto.

The Las Vegas Branch of the NAACP did have a public meeting at which "black power" was the topic. Dr. Charles I. West, the publisher of the Las Vegas Voice, was the speaker. The meeting was an educational one in which the meaning of "black power" was explained to the audience, its portent, and a proper definition of its meaning were gone into. It was agreed that often the words are misused in the public press and that an attempt is too often made to use the terms as a way of arousing the fears of the majority persons of our population. The Las Vegas Branch of the NAACP desired to have everyone understand--both its friends and its opponents--that it would construe "black power" to mean only the effectual utilization of the mass strength of the Negro politically, socially, and economically to aid in its program to bring equal opportunity and justice to minority Americans.

While I am on the subject I want you to understand that it is the desire of the Las Vegas Branch to meet its obligations as an American organization, working within constitutional limitations, to assist the American society in attaining the goals expressed in the American Constitution, Bill of Rights and Declaration of Independence. Just as the Republican Party considered it fair that every one of its members should vote against the seating of Adam Clayton Powell, a Negro, and it did not consider that action un-American, so the Negro, if he had such strength, would have the right to use it in demonstrating his power on any particular issue

of importance to him. The Las Vegas Branch of the NAACP desires to work with the Commission on Equal Rights of Citizens which it, more than anybody in the State of Nevada, was responsible for establishing and wants a good relationship with all the Commissioners and the staff.

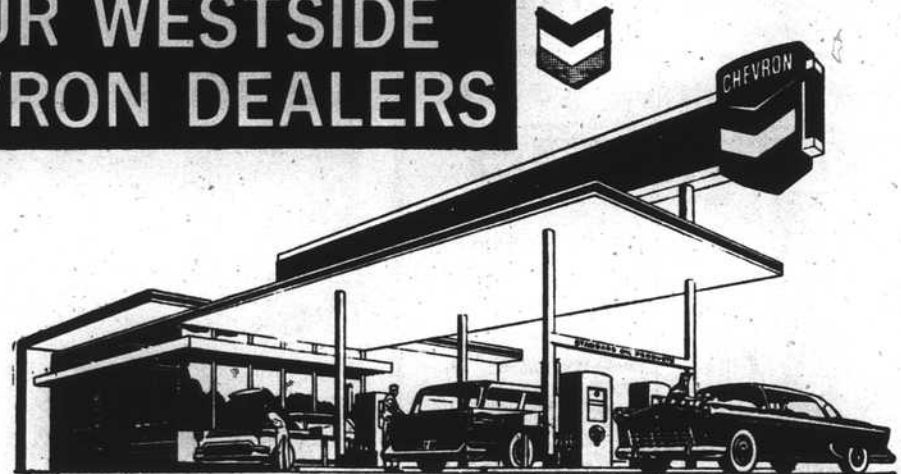
You will recall that when your Commission was organizing recently, I was invited to sit with you and I brought to your attention the importance of unanimity and working for an improved budget. I thought we were agreed that the budget of \$44,000.00 which was urged upon the Legislature by the NAACP branches and others interested in equal status of all minorities was a reasonable request, and that you would support it. I was, however, very chagrined when I learned from official sources that when you visited Carson City, in spite of the fact that the Assembly Ways and Means Committee had already approved of the \$44,000.00 budget for the Equal Rights Commission, you went to the Senate and advised the Senate that you saw no need for \$44,000.00 but would be satisfied with a budget of \$37,000.00, which the Senate did approve. I regret, indeed, that your estimate of the budget reduced the number of Commission meetings to four per year and reduced the out-of-state travel of the Executive Secretary from \$2,000.00 per year to \$500.00.

The NAACP has learned over the years that exposure is often the greatest broadening influence which Americans have. The principles and practices which have been successful in one area can often be tried in another area even with variations and amendments, but nevertheless the experience which has been gained at another's expense is often helpful. Travel to out-of-state conferences and sources of information are often more financially rewarding, even if indirectly, than the incurred expense in the executive's expense budget. I regret indeed that you did not see fit to discuss further with me the fact that you were going to recommend a diminution of \$7,000.00 in the budget which had already been approved by the Lower House. I was of the opinion that we had reached an understanding on the subject and I shall always seek to have better understanding with you in all the areas which we shall strive to function jointly.

Please feel free to call upon me at any time and be assured that the NAACP is desirous of working with your Commission toward effecting a more harmonious life for all our citizens in our State.

Sincerely yours,
Charles L. Kellar
President, Las Vegas
Branch NAACP

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