

# YOUR VOTE IS YOUR FUTURE - VOTE TUESDAY

NEXT TUESDAY (May 2nd) is election day and, if the situation is normal, a small percentage of citizens will go to the polls and cast their votes for the candidates of their choice. In Las Vegas, offices of the mayor and two city commissioners are the posts to be voted on in the city's Primary. In North Las Vegas, two city councilmen and a judge will be elected in that city's Municipal election.

It is an unhappy fact that in no election do all qualified voters exercise their right, privilege, and duty to vote. It is an even unhappier

fact that qualified citizens exercise their right to vote less in city elections than any other. How the city in which one lives is governed affects the individual and his welfare much more than how the state is governed, and infinitely more than the nation is governed.

A democratic form of government for which we strive is absolutely unattainable unless all the people participate. With total participation, the ideal democratic government can so easily be a reality.

IT IS IMPORTANT to vote. It is important

to know the candidates who seek elective offices and what they stand for. It is important to seek advice before voting if circumstances have prevented you from acquainting yourself with the political and social philosophy of candidates for public office. It is even more important to "police" the representation of elected officials --And never, never forget one vote can make the difference.

Vote for the candidate of your choice--but vote-Tuesday, May 2nd.

# LAS VEGAS Voice

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## Project SEESAW Proves Poverty Program Value

WASHINGTON, D.C.--About 150 disadvantaged individuals are benefitting from Project SEESAW, a Manpower, Development and Training Act program in rural Louisiana. More than half of the program trainees are Negro.

Sponsored by the Institute of Human Relations at Loyola University in New Orleans, Project SEESAW (Special Extension Education for Secretarial and Agricultural Workers) is an experimental and demonstration project designed to provide men and women of four isolated rural parishes in southern Louisiana with marketable job skills, basic education, and personal development guidance to prepare them to get and hold decent jobs.

The program is described in the March-April issue of "Employment Service Review."

"THIS IS the first time I've ever seen my name on a paycheck," were the proud words of a 25-year-old Negro woman whose life has changed radically by the program. Abandoned by her husband and supporting four small children on welfare, she could not even get a job as a domestic, because of the labor surplus in her small Louisiana town. Now, she is a secretary at Tulane University in New Orleans.

A 47-year-old Negro man who had known nothing but a life of part-time work as a carpenter or in the sugarcane fields reports "this is the first time I've had a steady job in my whole life."

Federally funded and integrated, the project was divided among three centers, two for training 90 women in secretarial skills and the other for training 60 men in welding and mechanical skills. At all centers, training lasted for six months and included basic education and classes in personal development and job information.

OF THE 150 accepted for the program, 134 graduated. This remarkable record was attained in spite of the fact that trainees commuted as far as 60 miles.

One center enrolled and graduated 30 girls and set an unofficial record for no dropouts from a training program.

The program "graduates" had little difficulty in finding jobs. About 80 of those actively seeking work were placed in jobs three months after training ended. Half of the secretarial graduates had jobs only two weeks after they completed training.

Many of those working are receiving pay beyond their wildest dreams. The secretaries average more than \$300 a month and some are receiving nearly \$470 a month. An example of the women whose dreams have come true is a young Negro girl in her twenties who had dropped out of school in the 10th grade to help support her younger brothers and sisters. Working as a maid, she had received, at most, \$80 a month. After 6 months of training, she is a receptionist earning \$410 a month.

IN SOME cases, secretaries who have been placed, are the first Negroes in their offices. Generally, employers describe SEESAW graduates as "working beautifully." They are competent, self-assured, and highly motivated.

## JAME CHANEY MAKES PUBLIC STATEMENT

JAMES CHANEY, candidate for public office in North Las Vegas City elections May 2, told the VOICE that rumors have been circulating that he (Chaney) is being connected with another candidate seeking office in NLV, and that there was absolutely no authority given to connect him (Chaney) with any candidate.

Chaney said, "I am running alone, and have not made any deal or any commitment to anyone to run as a part of a coalition with other candidates for office."

CHANEY IS a candidate for one of the two council seats which will be determined by NLV voters on May 2.

## "Hot" Line At Madison



If you don't believe a hot lunch program is not only indicated but somebody'd best start budgeting funds for same, check this line of youngsters in photo above waiting to be served hot dogs, potato chips and punch at Madison Elementary School last Friday noon...Program was initiated by the Madison School Neighborhood Council whose members have committed themselves to serving the treat every Friday for 25 cents...In photo below, youngsters have finally made the head of the line and are being served by Mrs. Hazel Geran and Council Service Worker Mrs. Ethel Pearson who along with Mrs. Emma L. McGee and Mrs. Vanalla Archer serviced the children after making the program possible through contributions from the community which will be acknowledged next week...Mrs. Geran said that no further contributions will be necessary after the successful "pilot" program--the 25 cents charge is sufficient for supplies.



## QUESTION - WHY?

### Reasons For Racial Outbreaks Probed

NEW YORK - (NPI)--What causes a racial outbreak?

Leaders came up with all sorts of answers last week--ranging from racial agitators, bad living conditions, attempts to blame Communists for the trouble, and charges of a frame-up by white leaders to problems within the black community itself.

In New York, the United Presbyterian Commission on Religion and Race blamed recent racial outbreaks in Nashville and Louisville on "ghetto conditions that cause minority group unrest--massive poverty, ill health, miserable schools and housing, and the lack of economic and political power."

The assumption that "revolutionary outbreaks and riots of the poor" are caused by agitators in the nation's Negro ghettos is "fatuous and misinformed," the commission said.

THE ONLY way to solve the problem of public disorder in "our cities is to dispel the mood of decitizenization, hopelessness, disrespect for law and psychological alienation now rampant in the ghetto."

The commission took issue with the idea that "any single Negro leader, organization or movement should be blamed for the revolutionary outbreaks and riots of the poor."

"We cannot accept the argument that social unrest in the ghettos is the work of a few agitators. Removing the repudiating Negro leaders will not bring peace to the cities."

In Nashville, Mayor Beverly Briley blamed racial disorders at local Negro Universities on black power champion Stokely Carmichael, who made several speeches in the area a week before the trouble broke out.

"I think he and his aides and their thinking have generated this situation," the mayor said.

Many students differed. Some said the riots were just a way "to let off some steam."

Meanwhile, the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee charged that students who rioted at Fisk University, Meharry Medical and Tennessee State Colleges were victims of a calculated frame-up by white leaders.

THESE LEADERS, SNCC said, had warned of a possible riot in the wake of Carmichael's appearance in Nashville. When none materialized, "they quickly went into action to create a situation which they knew would force the black students and citizens of Nashville to act and defend themselves. Then, they could call it a 'riot' and put their gestapo-like tactics into action."

On April 18, a student was arrested by a white policeman. Onlookers protested and "police called out the riot squad, which was fully prepared and waiting for such an excuse to move in and take control."

In Berwyn, Ill., police uncovered a plot to increase racial tensions by faking attacks on white youths and blaming them on Negroes. The

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