

Editorial

GUEST EDITORIAL

WHY BLACKS CAN'T FIND GOOD JOBS

By Bob Palm

"We believe that too often government, business and labor unions fail to take into account innate intelligence and aptitudes which are not measurable," a quote from Report Of The National Advisory Commission On Civil Disorders.

In other words, government, business and labor unions fail to see that black individuals are born with sudden smartness and abilities to do sudden things without going to high school or college.

Joe Neil, Equal Opportunity Compliance Officer for Reynolds Electrical and Engineering Co. Inc., said that they do not see this because of their racism. "The only thing holding the black man back is the white man's racism," Neil said.

Neil went on to say that there are two types of racism. First, there is personal racism. He explained this by saying if a white man comes up to a black man and calls him a nigger, the black man can pull out his switch blade and get him to stepping. He said that this type of racism is not too much of a problem now.

But the second type of racism is the biggest problem for the black man to date. He calls this institutionalized racism. His example of this type of racism is government, business and labor unions.

He said that these institutions can only be fought by other institutions.

He proved his point by telling of a couple of cases. Recently, the Electrical Union which would not allow the admittance of blacks said, "We don't want blacks. They are stupid." Neil said then he called in the Justice Department. He said that this union screamed, hollered and took the case to court to prove that it was not prejudice.

Neil then went to the West Side and gathered up all the black electricians that he could find and hired them. The union could not do a thing because it was all ready fighting the Justice Department or the grounds that it was not prejudice.

Another example that he gave was that of a black physicist working for REECO who tried to buy a house in a lily white community. They would not sell him a house. The vice-president of REECO got on the phone and called the boss of this housing company and got on his case. The black physicist got his house.

The above are just two examples to show the way institutions can be moved by the pressure of other institutions. Neil said that this type of pressure can wipe out racism.

What does the above prove? Neil said that it proves that not the lack of formal education, not the lack of experience, and not the lack of intelligence on the part of the black man are holding him back, but white racism.

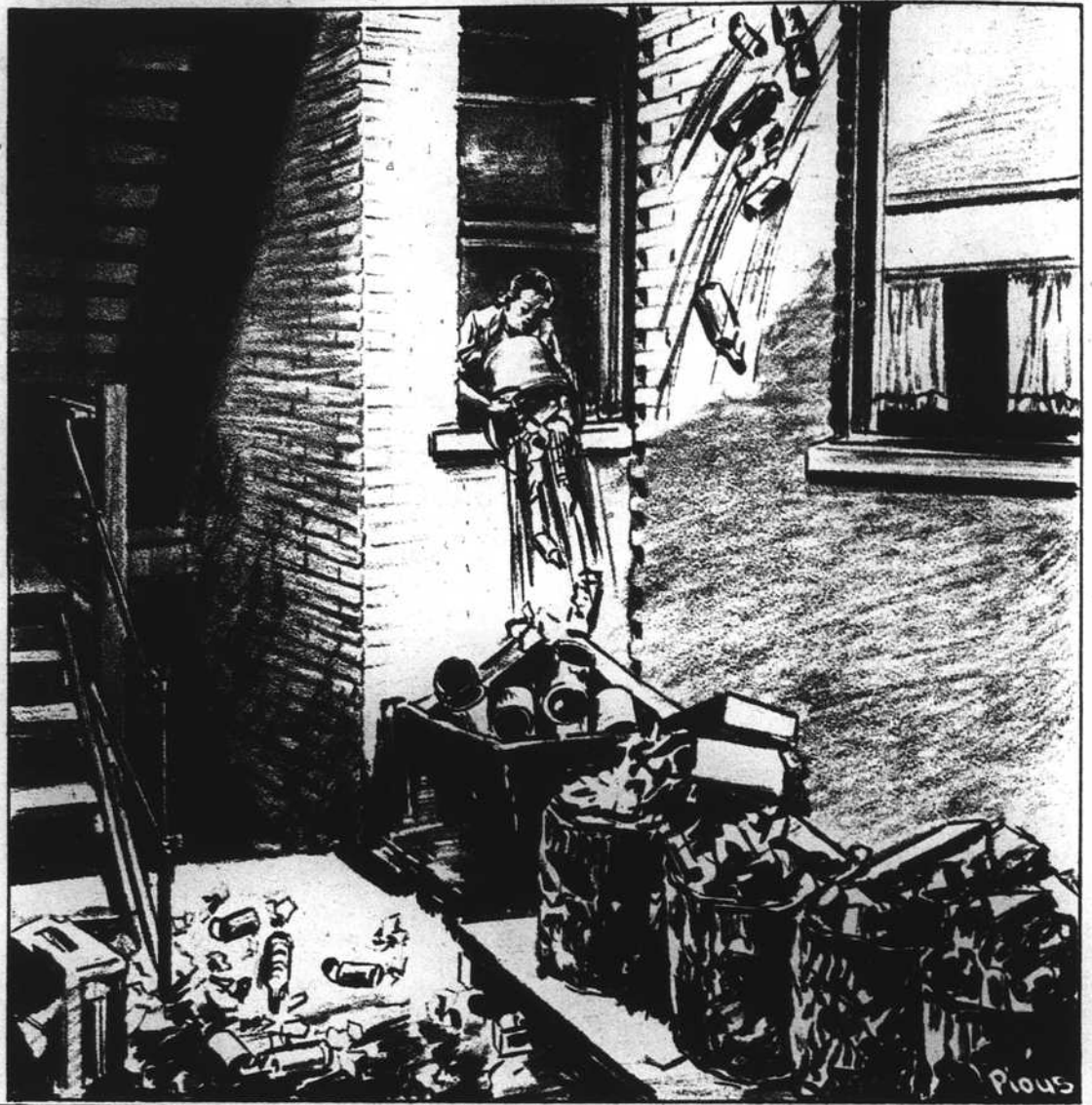
For example, Neil said that when he first came to Las Vegas, he tried to get a job on the police force. He had been a policeman four years in the Air Force, and he had a certificate qualifying him in fingerprinting, ballistics and several other qualifications. They said at the police station that he had too much education. Neil said that they did this because he would know more than the white guys; therefore, they would not be able to keep him as a patrolman too long, since had had more education he would advance faster than the whitemen who had less education and they did not want that.

So Neil said that more black men are needed in hiring positions in companies, so that they could hire more black men. But this brings up another problem according to some men interviewed.

They said that since the white racist sees that he must hire some blacks, he is grabbing the uncle toms because he will report everything to the whiteman that the black man does, and he can be controlled by the white man.

According to the Report Of The National Advisory Commission On Civil Disorders, "Only a greatly enlarged commitment to national action--compassionate, massive and sustained,

"Doesn't Black Pride Begin In The Home?"



BLACK PROFILES OF COURAGE

RALPH J. BUNCHE, who has been associated with the U.N. since 1947, knows that faith, courage, determination and preparedness are necessary in order to accomplish things worthwhile.

MR. BUNCHE became a member of the faculty of Howard University, Washington D.C., in 1928. In 1944 he was invited to join the State Department, where he successively held the position of: Area Specialist (Expert on Africa and Dependent Areas) in the Division of Territorial Studies; Acting Associate Chief, Division of Dependent Area Affairs, Office of Special Political Affairs, Associate Chief and Acting Chief of the Division of Dependent Area Affairs. In 1946 the United Nations requested his services on loan from the State Department and he subsequently resigned from the State Dept. (1947) to accept a permanent post in the United Nations Secretariat.

After the death, in September 1948 of Count Folke Bernadotte the United Nations Mediator in Palestine, MR. BUNCHE was appointed by the Security Council as Acting U.M. Mediator in Palestine, MR. BUNCHE was appointed by the Security Council as Acting U.M. Mediator in Palestine, and in this capacity directed the negotiation at Palestine and elsewhere, which began in January 1949 and ended in July of that year, resulting in the four Armistice Agreements between Israel and the Arab States. He was as-

backed by the will and resources of the most powerful and the richest nation on this earth--can shape a future that is compatible with the historic ideals of America."

Although Neil said that the lack of education and experience is not the black man's problem, he said that if a black man has these things, it would make a good argument. So some persons about town are doing something about this education and experience bit. They are setting up a skill center. They are giving training in every thing from a grocery clerk to electricians.

For example, On June 15 a grocery men course was given an individual could learn the whole grocery business. They would also get paid the equivalence of their unemployment insurance and five dollars for each dependent up to six dependents, according to Mrs. Freda Klein, employment counselor.

signed by the Secretary-General in March 1964 to a supervisory role with regard to the U.N. Operation in Cyprus (UNFICYP) involving a U.M. peace force of more than 6,000 officers and men.

He has been the recipient of numerous honorary degrees and awards. Among the letter are Phi Beta Kappa; The Nobel Peace Prize in 1950; The Springarn Medal in 1949; The four Freedoms Award in 1951; The Peace Award of the Third Order of St. Francis in 1954; and The Golden Key Award in 1962. In 1963 he was awarded the Presidential Medal of Freedom. Articles concerning MR. BUNCHE may be found in the following magazines, Colliers, June 1949; Saturday Evening Post August 1949; American, February 1950; Reporter, Dec., 1949; Reader's Digest, April 1950; and February 1955; The Progressive, January 1955; Catholic Digest, July 1958.

As Undersecretary General of the U.M. MR. BUNCHE is not afraid to speak out on the issues of today. He stated that racism was the No. 1 problem in the nation today, in terms of its potentiality for disruption, for trouble in the country. He said that "any Administration today, if it is going to deal realistically with this problem must wage war on the same scale as the Vietnam war--a cost of about \$30 Billion a year.

His family consists of his wife, Ruth and a son Ralph Jr., who has been in the service since 1968.

LAS VEGAS Voice

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER (Published every Thursday) DEDICATED to the INTERESTS and ASPIRATIONS for a BETTER LIFE for NEGRO CITIZENS of the STATE of NEVADA

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EDITORIAL, ADVERTISING & CIRCULATION OFFICES
Sawyer Building, 301 Miller at Commerce
North Las Vegas, Nevada 89030 • Telephone: 649-3818
ADVERTISING RATES FURNISHED UPON REQUEST

Price per copy - 15¢ • One year - 7.50 • Two years - 12.50
(Application for 2nd Class Mailing Permit pending at Las Vegas, Nevada)