

INTEGRATION IS GOOD FOR BLACKS

Educational research indicates that school integration has a positive effect on the learning rates of black children without harming the educational growth of white youngsters, according to Doug Bundren, Director of Research and Development.

He cited studies in Oakland, California, where black students integrated schools did better on standardized tests than their counterparts in segregated facilities, and in New Albany, Indiana, where the University of Indiana found the same results. In both instances white students continued to score as well as they had in the past on standardized tests, which measure reading and mathematics ability.

Another study of 70 school systems in different stages of integration showed that educators change their minds about academic standards. When the study was begun in 1958, many teachers and principals felt academic standards would have to be lowered substantially to accommodate lower socio-economic students. Five years later teachers and principals in the same schools districts had changed their minds. Only five percent still felt that integration had lowered standards.

This leads Meyer Weinberg, who did an analysis of research in integration for Phi Delta Kappa in 1970, to reach three basic conclusions:

1. "Academic achievement raises as the minority child learns more while the advantaged majority child continues to learn at his accustomed rate."
2. "Toleration, respect, and occasional friendships are the chief characteristics of student and teacher relations in the desegregated school."
3. "Virtually none of the negative predictions by anti-desegregationists finds support in the research studies of actual desegregation."

Bundren points out, however that school integration is underresearched.

"School integration has only been with us since 1954, and in any magnitude for the last five years or so. Now," he said, "many researchers are in the field with some good, long-range studies that should provide answers to many questions."

Bundren also said that "generalizations about blacks are dangerous." He said the black community is composed of many subgroups of income, home background, motivation and intelligence, "just like any other community."

"But larger percentages of blacks tend to be poor and undereducated, and it is these students who have the most to gain by integration."

Employment Security Department Promotions

Elizabeth Tully, former Manpower Employer Relations Coordinator for the Las Vegas area office of the Nevada State Employment Service, has been promoted to program manager.

The announcement, along with several others was made yesterday (April 29) by Donald I. McKamy, area manager of the Employment Security Department office.

Mrs. Tully has been with the employment service since May of 1969. Prior to that time, she spent three years with the State Welfare Department. Since 1969, she has been a job developer for both the Concentrated Employment Program and the downtown office and Manpower Employer Relations Coordinator.

Promoted to Interviewer I were Ernestine Cobb and Brenda Harris, both of the downtown office and Kenneth Peel who is located at the Southern Nevada Manpower Training Center.

Elizabeth Agasy, Andrew Graf and Bonnie Howard, all of the downtown office, were promoted to Interviewer II.

All promotions are effective Monday, May 3, except Mrs. Tully, who was installed Wednesday April 28.

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But What About The Five Million Who Are Demanding Work?



American Heart Association's Annual Report Sees New Prevention Measures Lowering Mortality

The surgical treatment of heart attack has taken what is hoped to be "a giant step forward" in the widespread use of the recently-perfected operation, the American Heart Association said in its annual report for 1970 issued recently.

Dr. William W. L. Glenn, Professor of Surgery at Yale University School of Medicine and President of the Heart Association, described the procedure as one in which a vein is taken from another part of the patient's body and is used to bypass a diseased artery, thus providing a new source of blood to the heart muscle.

"With this new technique many of the one-half million deaths from coronary artery disease which take place each year can be prevented," Dr. Glenn said.

Among the 1970 accomplishments of the Heart Association noted in the report was the start of a public education campaign to help Americans recognize the early warning signs of heart attack and seek prompt medical help that might prevent other unnecessary or premature deaths.

"Too many Americans are dying simply because they fail to recognize symptoms and seek help in time," the report asserted. "More than half of all heart attack deaths occur before the patient reaches the hospital." In view of this, the Association said, it had drawn up guidelines to identify warning signs, and its affiliates across the country were circulating this message through all the mass media.

Additionally, Americans were urged during the year to adopt preventive measures that might reduce their risk of developing heart attack or stroke, both of which are closely linked to atherosclerosis, a hardening of the arteries. These measures include control of high blood pressure, and end to cigarette smoking, a lower intake of food rich in animal fats and cholesterol, periodic health checkups, and regular exercise under medical supervision.

To a wide variety of continuing education programs for physical, nurses and other profes-

sionals, the Heart Association in 1970 added the Teacher Exchange Program. AHA will assist medical schools in creating visiting professorships in cardiology and will act as administrator in arranging details of exchange visits. The new program was called natural extension of AHA's Teaching Scholarship Program which now helps support 12 cardiology instructors across the nations. Two of them were added in 1970.

Through the Heart Fund, the report said, the Heart Association and its affiliates invested a record amount of more than \$14 million in support of research being conducted by more than 1400 scientists throughout the nation. In concluding the annual report, Lowell F. Johnson, Vice President of the American Home Products Corp. and AHA Board Chairman, noted that the \$2.6 million raised in the first Heart Fund campaign in 1949 had risen to \$43.4 million in 1970.

"This growth in public support is a testament of faith in the mission and accomplishments of the American Heart Association and in the two million volunteers who guide its destiny," Mr. Johnson said.

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