LAS VEGAS VOICE LAS VEGAS VOICE

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## By Paul C. Smith

A check of the records of the L.V.M.P.D. reveals that as of March 20th 1974, 607 persons. had been arrested by the Task force. Of that number 176 were black.

These figures dispell rumors that a majority of those being arrested were black. -0-

The announcement by Governor Mike O Callaghan that he would run for re-election was not a total surprise, several political ob-servers had hinted that he would run for: Governor again, and that Harry Reid would go for the U.S. Senate seat being vacated by Senator Alan Bible.

Those two announcements have changed the political picture somewhat, already 2 persons have withdrawn from the Governor's race with the strong possibility that others will change their minds and not file.

On the Republican side - a change in plans will be necessary. The question of what re-publican would have the following to run a strong race against the Governor will be given deep study.

On the senate race the assessment will be the same - Ex-Governor Laxalt will base his campaign on his strength.

Lt. Gov. Harry Reid has lead the way, his complete disclosure of his financial status that included a copy of his 1973 income tax report, the signing of the code of fair campaign prac-tices will go at least half way to making issues and not personalities part of his campaign. -0-

The Task Force is still in business, more than 35 persons were arrested since last Thursday. The number of persons arrested and charged with living off of the earnings of prostitutes has increased.

Possession of dangerous drugs - ex-felon failure to register, Grand larceny, etc. make up the other charges against those arrested.

Some men have been arrested more than once and charged with living off the earnings of prostitutes. During the drive, even women have been arrested and charged with living with a common prostitute.

Robberies, burglaries, still plague the valley. The parking lots of hotels and markets are unsafe for almost any single person. Even the afternoons are not safe.

We can report however that the number of burglaries on the westside have declined. -Could be that there are no more homes left to break into?!

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Their is a strong possibility that Ms. Tilley Assistant Professor of nursing at the University of Nevada at Las Vegas made a grave mistake by giving "F's" to members of the nursing staff at Rose D'Lima Hospital in one of the courses she was teaching. Especially the heads of that staff.

On the surface one could say that as important as nursing is to the health of patients as defici-ency in that profession should be corrected, but for a Black instructor to "F" a V.I.P., white V.I.P., is unforgiveable--and it goes without saying that the low grade was not looked upon kindly. We can't say that the incident started a move to get rid of Ms. Tilley--but soon after reasons were being found hot to renew Ms. Tilley's contract. Their appeared to be no such action when her contract was up for renewal last year--but that was before she rocked the status quo boat.

of Black instructors, already, very low--for an institution that preaches equal opportunity.

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Seagrams is the only major distiller?, who has over the years actively sought out Blacks, --no other distillers carries it's message in as many Black owned publications. Seagrams Histroical Black Calander is just another of Seagrams efforts to let Blacks know that they want their buisness.

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Does the Hideaway have a Happy Hour- .50¢ drink or not ? Most places that have such hours usally have them 5 days a week from 5 pm to 6 pm. Big Al must have his only when he is HAPPY. We wonder???.



## QUOTAS: A RETURN TO THE TOKEN By Bayard Rustin

with the Nixon Administration, given the Admin-istration's record of racial neglect, and considering the numerous Administration efforts to divide blacks from their traditional allies. The basic contradiction in the Administration

approach is reflected in unemployment statistics. For at the same time as Nixon officials have imposed quota systems, or asked courts to impose quota systems, the deterioration of the economy has brought a nearly two-fold increase in the number of blacks jobless.

Quotas have thus become an ineffective substitute for a full employment economy, expanded manpoer training to hasten minority entry in the skilled trades, and a comprehensive education program to help blacks overcome the handicap of inferior ghetto schools.

By legitimizing the quota principle, moreover, the federal government is perpetuating a myth that blacks must be given something in order

to have something. Certainly blacks are familiar with the image of the token--the lone black who is assigned a conspicuous place, but never given responsibility or autonomy. The civil rights movement opposed tokenism, not simply because it was an inade-quate response to pervasive inequality, but also because it recognized that tokenism was a public relations, manuever that served neither the inter-

ests of black people or society. The black who is hired because of a govern-ment-ordered quota faces a similiar pred-We deplore any move to reduce the number, Black instructors, already, very low--for an as someone who succeeded on his own merft. And he himself will be plagued by self-doubt.

In addition to placing specific economic and social demands before America, the civil rights movement was a struggle for human dignity and individual self-esteem. It sought to destroy the sterotypes which left Negroes psychologically-maimed for centuries.

Civil rights leaders themselves have always opposed discrimination (which is, after all, the inevitable result of quotas). They sought to en-hance opportunity for all--economically, politi-cally, and socially--so that the black man could be integrated into society where standards were untarnished. Thus quotas did not originate in the agenda of the civil rights movement. They rather violate its most fundamental ideals.

ment for racial minorities is one of the most troublesome problems confronting society today. Very few people will admit to favoring the es-tablishment of numerical guidelines as a means of abolishing discrimination. But there is compelling evidence that the quota concept is being insinuated into almost every aspect of social life. Hiring practices, college admissions policies, political representation--all are being judged by the standard of whether blacks, Spanish-speaking, and sometimes women and young people are participating in proportion to their presence in the general population.

The reason for the quota phenomenon are complex. They derive, however, from a basic source--the lethal effects of racism on American life. That only five blacks serve on the 548-member Mississippi highway patrol ten years after passage of the Civil Rights Act demonstrates that prejudice dies hard. Racism per-sists; the economic plight of black people is not simply the legacy of past discrimination. Quotas, however, are not the answer to racial

injustice. And for a very good reason. At its root, the quota philosophy signifies an accept-ance of a social order which has historically dealt harshly with minorities and the poor. Quotas imply that the struggle to transform racist institutions is being abandoned, not for any radical or militant alternative, but for an extended kind of tokenism.

It is no accident that quotas have found favor

