

Political study group seeks candidates

WASHINGTON -- The Joint Center for Political Studies is prepared to review the applications of candidates for the second year of its Public Policy Fellows Program.

The program provides an opportunity for black scholars or other black professionals to conduct

research on public policy issues that are important to the minority community.

Supported by a special grant from the Ford Foundation, the program is sponsored by the JCPS in cooperation with Howard University and the Metropolitan Applied Research Center Inc.

At least two Fellows, who will be chosen by a selection panel from among all applicants, will be in residence at the Joint Center from August 1975 through July 1976.

Persons interested in applying should contact Herrington J. Bryce, Director of Research, Joint Center for Political Studies, 1426 H. Street, N. W., Washington, D.C. 20005.

Current Fellows completing their one-year residency under the program are Robert G. McGuire, of the political science department at Howard University, and Milton D. Morris, associate professor of political science at Southern Illinois University at Carbondale.



Gulf Oil Corporation contribution to the NAACP was made by W.L. Henry, executive vice president, center, to Roy Wilkins during a special contribution awards dinner in New York City. Henry also introduced Kenneth Hawthorne, right, Gulf's newly appointed Equal Employment Opportunity Director.

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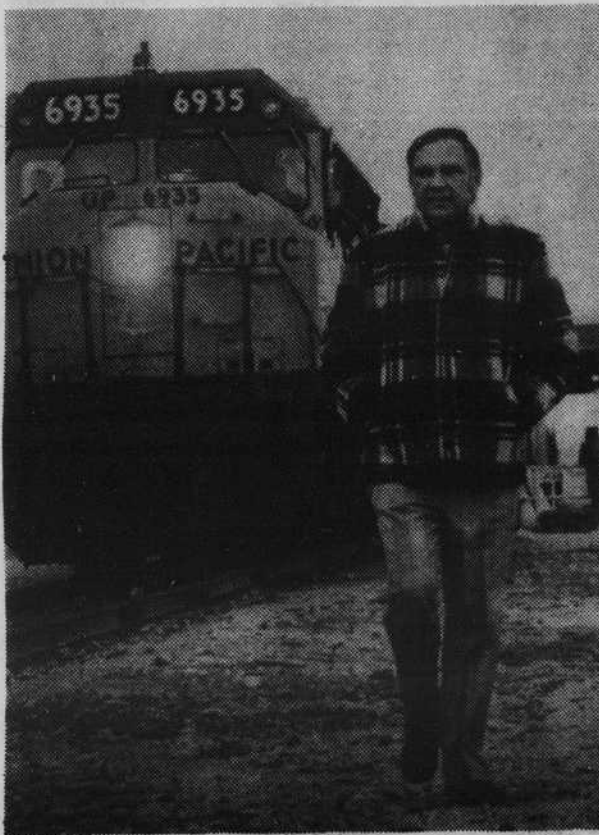
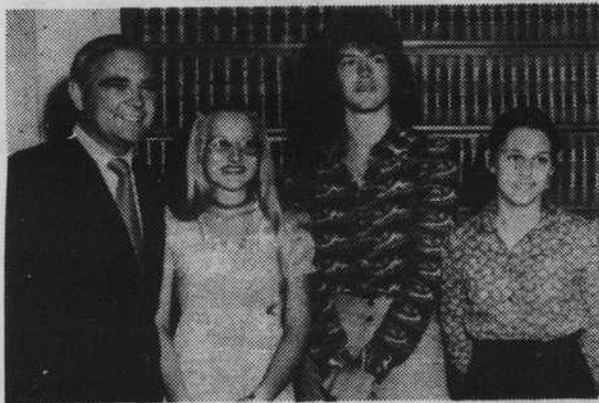
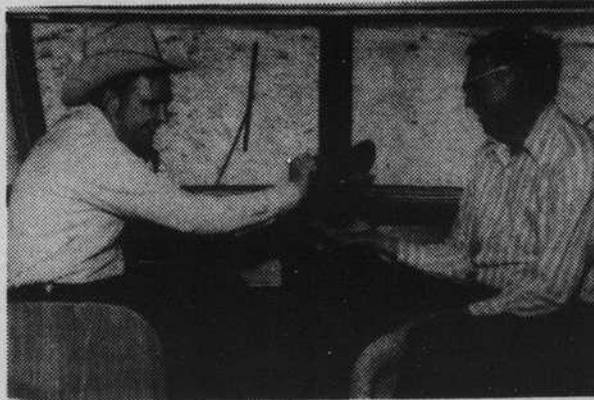
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House to consider Voting rights act

Sometime during the week of June 2, the House is expected to take up H.R. 6219, the bill to extend the vital protections of the Voting Rights Act of 1965.

The House Rules Committee has allotted three hours debate on the measure, to be equally divided between those for and against it. The Committee granted an "open rule," which makes it in order for members to offer amendments to the bill.

It would extend the key provisions of the Act for another ten years beyond the scheduled expiration date of Aug. 6, 1975. It would permanently suspend literacy tests and similar devices. It would extend the protection of the Act to four "language minorities": persons of Spanish heritage, the largest group; Asian Americans, American Indians and Alaskan natives.

Here are the kind of amendments anticipated by the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights:

Attempts to strike the new protections for language minorities from the bill;

A move to cut back the extension period from ten years, possibly to seven;

Attempts to substitute the Administration bill for H.R. 6219--that would extend the key provisions for only five years and suspend literacy tests for only five;

Attempt to add a new "bail-out" provision--language that would make it easier for states and localities now covered by the law to get out from under it.

This last amendment which Rep. Caldwell Butler, a Republican of Virginia is expected to offer, may prove the hardest one to beat. In committee it was rejected by a tie-vote of 17:17. Butler's home state, Virginia, has been covered by the law for ten years.

If Blacks are now able to vote freely in his state without discrimination, he argues, shouldn't Virginia, Cradle of Democracy, be rid of the "indignity" of having to have its voting laws and procedures under constant federal scrutiny? He proposes what he calls "the impossible bail-out"--a provision that would allow Virginia--and any other covered Southern state--a way of freeing itself from the requirements of the law after five years if it would show it had existed in a "state of purity" for that time, i.e., had not discriminated.

However, the Butler bail-out is not all that impossible, says the conference. There are exemption procedures already in the law. By making it easier for states to escape the requirements of the Act, Butler opens up a dangerous prospect. States that manage to get out from under the Voting Rights Act could begin to slip back into their old discriminatory ways.

