

Jim Santini votes no on gas hikes

WASHINGTON -- Congressman Jim Santini said that he voted against two provisions increasing the cost of gasoline because "the increased price approach doesn't make any sense."

"There is no evidence to show that a three-cent a gallon increase in gas prices will have any impact on reducing our consumption in this country," he said. "It would have been just another cost increase aimed at those who cannot afford it."

The measure defeated by the House would have increased the cost of gasoline by three-cents a

gallon in January, 1976, and then by up to 23-cents a gallon in April, 1977, depending on the consumption rate at that time.

"Those persons on fixed income or those who must use their automobile for work or family necessities would have been penalized through the tax approach," the Nevada Democrat stated. "It is not fair to expect these Americans to bear the brunt of providing revenue for additional energy research and development and for reducing gasoline use."

He said that a gas tax also hits hard at communities which have little or no public transpor-

tation.

He voted in favor of an amendment which establishes an automobile fuel economy program and imposes a penalty on car manufacturers if certain standards are not met. The measure approved by the House would require the manufacturers' total domestic fleet to average 18.5 miles per gallon beginning in 1978.

Santini said he also favors tax incentives for improved home insulation, import limitations on foreign petroleum products, and acceleration of the oil delivery through Alaska and the Elk Hills Reserve.

House passes voting extension

WASHINGTON, D.C.-- The U.S. House of Representatives has passed a bill to extend the Voting Rights Act of 1965 for 10 years, to Aug. 6, 1985. The law, which has been called the most effective civil rights legislation passed by Congress, led directly to widespread political gains by Blacks in the South.

Congressman Andrew Young, who was a close associate of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., was a leading figure in the effort to pass the new bill in the House.

The House-passed bill would also make permanent the nationwide ban on literacy tests as a voting requirement, and for the first time extend protection of voting rights to millions of Spanish-speaking people, American Indians, Alaskan natives, and Asian Americans.

The measure goes to the Senate, where civil rights forces are driving for passage and final enactment into law before the Act's present expiration date of Aug. 6, 1975.

Congressman Young, the first Black U.S. Representative from Georgia in 100 years, led off three days of debate and voting on the bill. He reviewed gains made by Blacks in the South since passage of the Voting Rights Act, including the increase from 72 to 1587 in the number of Black elected officials and the registration of 1.5 million additional Black voters. But he cited case after case of continuing violations of voting rights in the South, such as racial gerrymandering election districts, barriers to registration, voting and candidacies, and repeated failures to comply with the law. He himself was elected only after the Voting Rights Act required that his district be redrawn so as not to dilute Black voting strength.

Under the bill passed by the House; the special coverage in seven southern states (all of Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, South Carolina, and Virginia, and 39 counties in North Carolina) would continue for ten years. These states and counties or other political subdivisions must obtain advance clearance by the U. S. Justice Department before putting into effect any changes in voting laws or procedures. These areas are also subject to the U.S. Attorney General's authority to send in federal registrars and poll watchers.

Literacy tests and other discriminatory voting qualifications would be permanently outlawed throughout the nation.

Private citizens would be authorized to file suits in federal court against violations of their voting rights. If such a suit is successful the court could apply the Voting Rights Act's remedies and award attorney's fees to the complaining citizen.

Young noted that the bill has strong opposition in the Senate and suggested that citizens contact their Senators, urging them to vote for the House-passed legislation and not approve any weakening amendments. All Senators may be reached by writing to them at the United States Senate, Washington, D. C. 20510.

HARRIS FIRING UPHELD

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wanted them to send him \$300, adding that if they did not he would return to Las Vegas. Titus added LVCVA sent another person to replace Harris at the convention. This person found when he got to the convention that none of the crates containing LVCVA brochures had been opened. Kellar said he was taking the matter to court.



Minority enterprise to produce "Hydrotool"

A minority owned and operated company, Spin-Offs, Inc., recently signed a licensing agreement with the Rocketdyne division of Rockwell International, to produce and market a unique water driven device called Hydrotool.

The Hydrotool uses water as its source of power, instead of conventional power from electricity or gasoline. The device was originally created by Rocketdyne as an underwater tool for divers.

Hydrotool is a direct spinoff for commercial application of the pump technology that Rocketdyne developed as a major contractor for NASA's manned and unmanned space missions.

Hydrotool can be used in place of an electric or gasoline powered motor to run various types of tools such as saws, drills or wrenches.

R.A. McLeod, Sr., 45, is president and chief executive officer. McLeod is a 1950 graduate of Howard University in Washington, D.C. He is a native of Tampa, Fla., where he owns and operates radio station WTMP. With New Orleans, La., as his home base, McLeod also owns the Gulf South Communications Corp; the First New Orleans Capitol Corp., and several smaller business ventures, all under ARAMCO Ltd. McLeod was involved in the formation of the Republic National Bank of New Orleans, and currently serves as chairman of the board.

DOOLITTLE DRAMA GROUPS ORGANIZED

The Doolittle Recreation Center has started a program for the more creative at heart. A drama group is being organized, hoping to eventually put on a community play. The group will make its own selection of play has five members. "It's just in the organizational stage right now, but we hope to get a lot more members," Dawson stated. Participation is open to anyone who would like to try out.

The group presently wishes to perform.

Bond choses campaign treasurer

ATLANTA, GA-- The wife of the chancellor of Atlanta University Center has been named treasurer of State Sen. Julian Bond's announced 1976 presidential campaign.

Mrs. Betty Carter, wife of recently appointed Chancellor Lisle C. Carter, will be responsible for keeping track of all contributions and expenditures for the campaign and filing periodic reports required by federal law.

Mrs. Carter, who has worked in the Bond campaign since January, said in an interview Tuesday that the principal thrust of campaign fund-raising will be toward soliciting enough "seed-money" \$100,000--to qualify Bond to tap into matching federal campaign financing funds set aside for all candidates on federal income tax return check-offs.

"People are really falling in line", Mrs. Carter said. "We are getting support from all over the country. Now, if we can translate that into dollars, we'd have it made".

Mrs. Carter, a native of New Rochelle, N.Y., has worked previously with the National Urban League and the John Hay Whitney capital investments firm.

Her husband, who came to his Atlanta position last summer from an administrative position at Cornell University in Ithaca, N.Y., worked for both President John Kennedy and President Lyndon Johnson in the Office of Economic Opportunity and as an assistant secretary in the Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

He and former HEW Secretary John Gardner, founder of the citizen's lobby, Common Cause, left government service to establish the National Urban Coalition.

Mrs. Carter said today the part she is taking in Bond's bid for the Democratic presidential nomination is her first major role in a national campaign. She worked with her husband in presidential campaigns of Kennedy, Johnson, Adlai, Stevenson and George McGovern.

The Carters have five children ranging in ages from 12 to 22.

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