

## \*\*V\*A FACTS

Q -- Who is eligible for the automobile benefit administered by the Veterans Administration?

A -- Veterans with service since Sept. 16, 1940, and current service personnel, with service-connected loss, or permanent loss of use, of one or both hands or feet, or permanent impairment of vision of both eyes to a prescribed degree may qualify for a one-time payment of \$3,300 toward purchase of an automobile or other conveyance.

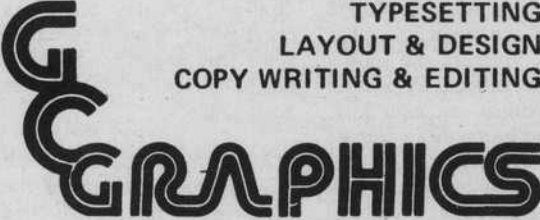
Q -- Is there any VA assistance for veterans who are on probation?

A -- Yes, contact is maintained with local probation departments to insure that rehabilitation programs include full entitlements to eligible veterans.

Q -- I am a GI Bill student and am not doing well in chemistry. Does the VA offer tutorial assistance?

A -- Veterans or service personnel in post-secondary (above high school) training on a half-time or more basis may qualify for tutorial payments not to exceed \$65 a month for a maximum amount of \$780 with no charge against basic entitlement.

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**GRAPHICS**

5000 W. Charleston (Graphics West Bldg) 878-9516

## Republican Women

The Board of Directors of the Nevada Federation of Republican Women will meet on Saturday, September 17, at 9:30 A.M., in the Gourmet Room of the Circus Circus Hotel, Las Vegas. Representatives from Republican women's clubs from throughout Nevada will attend. Jean Crooks, President of the NFRW announces that guests are welcome at all Board of Directors' meetings. "We encourage Republican women, Federation members and friends to participate and become informed of Federation activities."

## UAPB

There will be a meeting of the University of Arkansas at Pine Bluff (UAPB) Alumni Club, Sunday, September 18, 1977, at the new EOB building (H.R. Crawford building) on 1818 Balzar Street at 4:00 p.m. We are asking all alumnus to attend.

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# VOICE EDITORIALS

## Education is Power



By Thomas E. Wilson

Grambs tells us in the book *Understanding Intergroup Relations* that cultural differences are not new in American life. In the early days of the Republic, as a people, we had to struggle toward unity with a population of diverse ethnic origins. During later periods our nation was confronted by large successive groups of immigrants from non-English-speaking countries. Obviously, something had to be done to absorb these newcomers into the developing American pattern. The public school became one of the most effective ways by which American manners and mores could be transmitted to the new population groups. In the schools English was taught and spoken. Here children learned and took home lessons about democracy and freedom. In the large cities, night schools were organized for adults so that they could learn enough English to pass their citizenship tests. Today, although the number of new immigrants has decreased, the school and other social agencies continue to have the task of helping new citizens find their places in American life. Perhaps even more difficult, schools must help all generations today to find a common basis of good will and cooperation within the American pattern of government and community life.

In the past, national stability required that primary emphasis be placed upon cultural conformity. At the same time, much that we as a people have valued in American life has been derived from the contribution of diverse groups. We have learned that there is need for supporting certain cultural differences because of what they add to American society.

As teachers, our difficult problem is to retain the constructive values of differences. We know, from examining American life, that differences among groups and individuals are often the sources of conflicts and tensions. Some of these tensions have been with us for many years; others are of recent origin; still others are situations in which the focus of tension has shifted. Conflicts as a result of tensions and group differences exist on many fronts and place upon the schools a need for continuous study and effort. In the context of cultural diversity and long-standing tensions and problems the classroom teacher can play a major role.

People differ, and they differ in important ways. Moreover, these differences have contributed significantly to the rich diversity of American life. Only when there is respect for differences can freedom flourish vigorously.

It is not always easy to be objective in dealing with cultural differences. Each person brings to bear on the problem his own preconceptions and cultural learnings about how groups differ. There is usually a strong emotional attachment to feelings about one's own ethnic, racial, religious, or class groups and about groups that differ from one's own.

Certain things stand out in dealing with the problems of cultural diversity. The fact that man belongs to one biological family has been understood and accepted by scientist and scholars for many years. Many people do not accept this statement as valid, even though all evidence points to the veracity of the statement. Another fact that is sometimes hard for some people to accept is that no group is innately superior to another. Neither science nor history supports theories of racial superiority; nevertheless, these false notions can be, and have been extremely destructive. To displace this belief is one of the great unfinished tasks of education.

What does all of this mean as far as

education is concerned? We must make every effort to get along with all ethnic groups, and to accept them as our equals. If not many difficulties may arise that will prevent America from becoming the kind of nation that it should be. If these concepts are not taught at home, what better place is there to teach them than in the classroom?



## The Hughes Report

By Thomas F. Hughes

Last Friday nite saw the results of those Black parents who scuffled to provide their children a chance to stay home (not work after school) so they could learn to model, dance, sing and act even if only in their homes. Some had formal training but all had gone or are going to college. The Miss Black Teen Age Contest was simply beautiful. That project has struggled along for many years to show Black girls beauty, ability, poise and charm but last week's program was most artistically produced and was partially put on by Universal Pictures. Claire Ford of Tennessee, a striking beauty, won first place. One white writer had said it was a waste but that only showed his bigotry for the Black Teen Show outstripped the All-white Miss America which had absolutely no Blacks. It is too bad we did not have a Black Miss Nevada. We could have, but we need to start now if we want to have one next year. Anyone interested call me at 648-0977 and I will try to help start a program.

Word has reached my desk suggesting the Moulin Rouge is in financial trouble. We hope it can be corrected but should it not I have to wonder why a Black consortium could not be put together to buy and operate that lovely property. With most hotels and motels overrun weekly, there is a natural market from the downtown and Strip overflow. Food for thought.

Vernon Jordan's attack on President Carter seemed harsh at first but now Jimmy Carter has thanked Mr. Jordan and the Black Caucus for focusing on the 14% unemployment for blacks and the thirty four percent for black youth and pointedly demanding some action to relieve this horrible picture. Carter has now put Black unemployment on his priority list. It is reasonable to assume a better job picture coming up possible embracing the Hawkins-Humphrey Bill which would make the government the employer of last resort. Thank you Vernon Jordan and Black Caucus.

In past Urban League Administrations, the leadership has been non-militant and tended to work only on a negotiating basis because the administrators have been on the Board of large companies but Jordan while serving on these boards is also now the greatest advocate of Civil and Human rights. The Las Vegas NAACP held a meeting last Sunday and had as speakers Judge Addelliar Guy and Judge Robert Mullen, Senator Joe Neal, Assemblyman Marion Bennett and Lonie Chaney, Councilman Tom Brown (North Las Vegas), Virginia Brewster, member Clark County Board of Trustees and Stan Colton of the election Department. Mr. Colton showed some 29 maps illustrating proposed boundary changes possible under the new laws that will determine who will be the commissioner for the Westside. Most of the changes left our area under one or more of the present commissioners and the sad part is that they determine who will be our commissioner. It does not look as though we will have a Black commissioner again.