



The Publisher Speaks

What has energy to do with jobs in the community . . . especially the Black community?

Without question energy and jobs are two sides of the same coin. For instance, each time a manufacturer, large or small, which consumes hundreds and thousands of kilowatts of electricity, or millions of cubic feet of gas . . . moves away to the suburbs or to some spacious countryside . . . the city and the inner city suffer. Because the move takes with it scores, even hundreds, of jobs. In too many instances the already under-employed Blacks with the firm are unable to follow because of transportation and housing problems.

Whether the plant moves to gain tax breaks elsewhere, or from overtaxation in the local community, the fact remains that an employer and an energy user has gone. The same principle goes for a closed supermarket, laundry, drugstore, shoe shop or filling station.

Meanwhile the inner city staggers under non-profitable and constant re-development, ripped away housing replaced with luxury townhouses and highways, and a rapidly declining community economic stability. In short, fewer and fewer jobs.

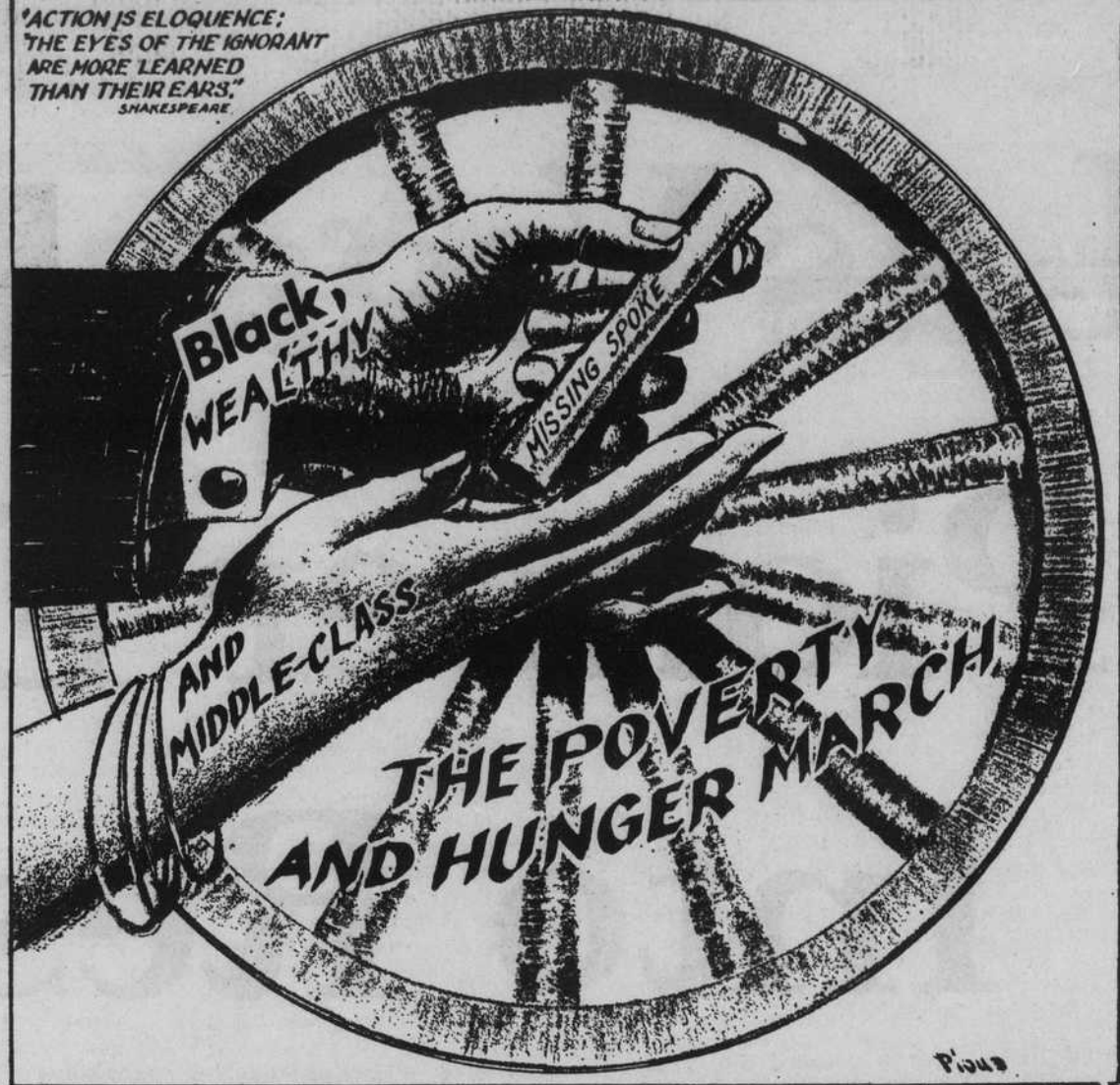
Four weeks ago U.S. Representative Henry S. Reuss from Wisconsin took a strong public position on rebuilding the inner city as both a humane and practical way of helping the economy. Imagine, a congressman from Wisconsin, who has only two cities in his state with more than a handful of Blacks, strongly proposing a plan to stop the eroding economic and human condition of Blacks and the poor in the inner cities.

Even though energy was not mentioned directly, it can be plainly read in his suggestions to the President:

1. Make a change in the rules for investment tax credits and tax free revenue bonds which will make it more appealing for companies to build plants in central cities instead of the suburbs.
2. Halt the building of new federal offices in Washington and build them in cities where jobs are needed.
3. Stronger enforcement of open housing and fair employment laws . . . plus putting an end to suburban zoning so that low income city residents can move with their jobs.

Representative Reuss shows a deep sensitivity into the plight of Blacks and the poor in the central cities and, at the same time, shows that energy and jobs are two sides of the same coin.

'ACTION IS ELOQUENCE;
THE EYES OF THE IGNORANT
ARE MORE LEARNED
THAN THEIR EARS.'
SHAKESPEARE



Just the FACTS

Las Vegas had power knocked out for two hours this week, affecting three large casinos, numerous small hotels, motels, and restaurants and homes.

Lightening struck a pole and the top fell and a transformer broke.

This just goes to show that Las Vegas is on the same par with New York, Penns., and other states in losing power. Blackouts do not show favoritism as to areas to hit.

At the same time, the Tropicana had a small fire due to a welder working on a water pipe and hitting a gas line. Was this carelessness or an accident?

There seems to be a great many fires and accidents - to hotels being constructed or even the leak that prompted the evacuation of the Landmark.

It looks as though the atmosphere has been changed since all the space travel. Maybe this is what affects the weather changes throughout the nation. Cold winters wherever never before. Snowstorms in October, lack of rain in areas that re used to rain, etc.

BUSINESS IN THE BLACK

By: Charles E. Belle

The unattractiveness of the employment market of the past few years has driven more young blacks to go back to school. Benjamin L. Hooks, NAACP's new executive director, has said, "I don't think anybody can accuse President Carter of breaking any speed records in moving on this unemployment thing."

Indeed, black youths looking at about a 50 percent chance of unemployment have been giving college a go. College enrollment of black students increased nearly three-fold since 1966, reaching 1.1 million in 1976, or about 11 percent of all college students under 35. It's almost a choice of college or the life of crime for our bright young people.

The nation's total of 6.74 million unemployed is comprised of one-half of young men and women. Unemployment among black

teen-agers, which stood at 40.4 percent last August, is a major reason why the unemployment rate for all blacks now matches its post World War II high. The nation's increasing unemployment rate can almost be attributed directly to a rise in joblessness among blacks.

Crime in the black community is a result of much of these horrendous figures. A study of 17 major cities for the Eisenhower Commission showed that in 80 to 90 percent of all violent crimes, the criminal and the victim are of the same race.

Two-thirds of all arrests for major crimes are committed by youngsters of 21 or younger. These problems clearly put poor people at even a more disadvantage unless college is considered as a way out to a better life.

College usually only covers four years of a person's life. One program for benefiting black graduated college students desiring to study business is sponsored by the University of Chicago Graduate School of Business.

The University offers fellowships annually to qualified black students which are sponsored by a number of major corporations and the Council for Opportunity in Graduate Management Education (COGME). Zenith Radio Corporation, Inland Steel Company and 13 other major corporations provided fellowships to black masters in business administration (MBA) students at the school.

The Graduate School of Business at the University of Chicago began its black fellowship program in 1963, the first business school to do so. COGME fellowships are now provided for the ten top business schools in the country.

\$20,000 per job

As the large number of blacks begin to complete their college education, they might consider graduate business schools. Those blacks who might become disenchanted with the professional opportunities out of college should be apprised of the true facts of a life of crime.

White-collar bank crimes, such as fraud, embezzlement and computer swindles, net the perpetrator an average of \$20,000 per job, says the Bank Administration Institute. This is four times the meager \$5,000 taken in the average bank robbery.

When black students start busting out of college next year maybe they will bust into graduate school?

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