



In keeping with its commitment to the development of career opportunities for minorities, CBS Records, for the fourth year in a row, has continued its Summer Minority Internship Program. The ten week program provides minority college students with the opportunity to be exposed to various aspects of the recording industry. The program also provides valuable on-the-job training that can

lead to full-time positions upon graduation. Pictured above are, (l to r), Shirley Shultz-Director of the Summer Minority Internship Program, Clare Luke, Maria Padilla, Philip Washington, Bernard Jacobs, Bruce Lundvall-President of CBS Records, Vernon Stafford, Wanda Wardlaw, Carol Sutton and Frank Calamita-founder and creator of the program.

Ceremony Dedicating Human Rights

"There was a time not too long ago when the Black community regarded the law, the courts, and lawyers as institutions and individuals who could not be trusted to protect the right of Black people. In 1946, Black lawyers were few and far between and had little success as professionals in the Black community. All of that is changed now, thanks to the life long efforts of white lawyers like Shad Polier."

With these words Constance Baker Motley, prominent Black jurist and Judge of the U.S. District Court in New York, helped dedicate the Shad Polier Human Rights Library in New York recently.

The Library is named in memory of Shad Polier, pioneer figure in the legal struggle for civil rights and a longtime leader of the American Jewish Congress. It is located in Stephen Wise Congress House, national headquarters of the American Jewish Congress.

Mr. Polier, who died in 1976, is remembered for his part in the defense of the Scottsboro Boys -- nine Black youths who in 1931 were sentenced to death on charges of raping two white girls in Alabama. Mr. Polier argued this landmark case twice before the Supreme Court and won reversals on the ground that the defendants did not have adequate counsel when they were first tried and that Blacks had been deliberately excluded from the jury.

Judge Motley praised Mr. Polier's "commitment to the movement for equality in American life," declaring:

"Born a Jew in the early part of this century, he knew and understood what it is like to be a member of a despised minority group. Born in South Carolina, he knew and understood what being Black in twentieth century America really means."

Judge Motley noted that in addition to his work on the SCOTTSBORO case, Shad Polier continued his interest in the right of defendants in criminal cases throughout his career. He also participated in other efforts to protect Blacks from the lawlessness to which they were often subjected in criminal proceedings and when suspected or charged with criminal conduct.

Judge Motley declared: "The struggle to secure for Black Americans rights guaranteed them by the Constitution in criminal cases ushered in a new era in our criminal jurisprudence which is still in the throes of development." She continued:

"Shad Polier participated in every phase of the struggle for racial justice. He fought for anti-lynching legislation. He fought against the white primary laws. He participated in the campaign for equal opportunity in housing.

"He worked closely with the NAACP and the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund in the long campaign to end state imposed racial segregation in education.

"As a member of the Board of Directors of the Legal Defense Fund he played a significant role in directing the legal program which over the past 40 years has resulted in securing for Black Americans every right guaranteed them by the Reconstruction Congress."

Judge Motley concluded: "The Shad Polier Library will serve to house not only a record of our past victories over legal segregation in America but will serve as the foundation for a new and much broader attack on de facto segregation.

"As we move forward through the next thirty years, this library will serve not only as a tribute to Shad Polier but as a resource center for that new generation of civil rights lawyers who take up the torch of liberty which the fallen warrior now bequeaths to them."

Note!

Miss Black Teenage World

The Miss Black Teenage World Pageant is produced by Pageants Unlimited, Inc. and Touch-A-Teen Productions, both non-profit organizations with headquarters in Danville, Virginia.

The Pageant is opened to teenagers 15 to 17 years old with competition in Sports-wear, creative Expression, Talent, Evening-wear and Personal Projection.

Finalists in this years Pageant received over \$75,000 in college scholarships.

The new Miss Black Teenage World represented the state of California, and she is the daughter of Mrs. Gwen Jones. In addition to winning the title, she won the Creative Expression Award depicting her personality as one similar to a camera; and she received the Miss Talent Award for her presentation of "When They Listed Colored Soldiers".

Persons interested in the 1979 Miss Black Teenage World Pageant should write PUI at P.O.Box 1139-Danville, Virginia 24541.

Weight Laws

States cited in February for failure to enforce their highway truck weight laws are now making a "good faith effort", and are no longer threatened with loss of federal-aid highway funds, Secretary of Transportation Brock Adams announced today.

The states are Alabama, Arizona, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, Maine, Massachusetts, Nevada, New Jersey, New York, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island and South Dakota.

Officials from each of the 14 states have met with the Federal Highway Administration and all presented plans for expanded truck weight enforcement. Both the personnel used for enforcement and the number of weighing stations will be increased.

The states also agreed to take such steps as increasing the deployment of mobile enforcement teams and portable scales, especially in heavy traffic corridors; expanding the capability of existing weighing stations to handle more vehicles per hour; revising schedules to provide coverage throughout the day and the week, and providing statewide coverage.

The department notified the 14 states, in February that federal-aid highway funds could be withheld on the basis of evidence that state laws restricting truck sizes and weights were not being enforced on the federal-aid highway system. DOT's evaluation was based on 22222 truck weight enforcement a comparison of the number of weighings in each state with the number of trucks registered in each state.

Also in February, an additional 12 states were given warning notices by DOT that their enforcement programs were marginal and needed improvement. They are: Alaska, the District of Columbia, Georgia, Kentucky, Maryland, Mississippi, New Hampshire, South Carolina, Texas, Vermont, West Virginia and Wyoming.

Georgia, West Virginia, Kentucky and Alaska have informed FHWA they plan to strengthen enforcement programs. Texas, the District of Columbia and Mississippi have requested meetings with FHWA to develop improved enforcement programs.

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