Scholarships totaling \$1500 have been an-nounced jointly by the Las Vegas branch of the NAACP and the Clark County School District Human Relations Office. The award Package includes two \$500 scholarships and ten \$50 savings bonds.

To be eligible, students must be accepted for admission by an accredited college or fully recognized training program, complete a standard application form, provide a copy of their seventh semester transcript, submit two letters of recommendation and a hand written expression in 200 words or less about their future goals.

The deadline for submitting applications is March 5, 1979. All applications must be submitted to the Clark County School District's Human Relations Office, 2832 East Flamingo Road, no later than March 5, 1979. Final selection of student recipients will be made by a scholarship committee. Scholarship applicants will be required to attend a workshop March 12, 2:30 p.m. at Las Vegas High School Auditorium.

Final selection of students to receive the scholarships will be made by the NAACP and CCSD Human Relations Office scholarship committee. Applications are available in the Human Rel-ations Office or from any high school principal or counselor's office.

America Paintings

Contemporary American Painting opens Sun-day, January 21 in the Clark County Library Gallery, 1401 E. Flamingo Road. The works by living American artists including Helen Frankenthaler, Wayne Thiebaud, Sylvia Mangold and Ann Day exemplify the richness of invention characteristic of contemporary American art.

Along with styles of objective realism and figurative painting are works that illustrate artistic development in recent times. From the end of World War II until the present day, art works have been dominated by no single style, ideology or aesthetic. Rather, the creative out-put has been in a state of flux with artists seeking new modes of perception and expression.

The traditional and the experimental hang side by side in this exhibition on loan from the Permanent Collection of the Utah Museum of Fine Arts. The exhibit is made posible through partial funding from the Nevada State Council on the Arts, a state affiliate of the National Endowment for the Arts and hangs in the Gallery throught February 16.

Promised Lands

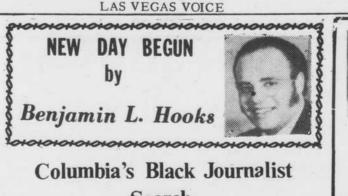
Cinema '79, a continuing feature film series, presents Susan Sontag's "Promised Lands" Sun-day, January 21 at 2 p.m. in the Clark County Library Auditorium, 1401 E. Flamingo Road and Monday January 22nd at 7 p.m. at the Las Vegas Library, 1726 E. Charleston, inside the Charleston Plaza Mall.

Shot in Israel in October and November of 1973 following the Yom Kipper Way, the documentary sums up the contradictions of Israel's situation and the dilemma stemming from its position in international power politics.

The film's principal spokesman, a left - of -liberal novelist named Yoram Kaniuk, sees the situation of the Jews and the Arabs as the opposition of right against right, with justice on both sides and probably no solution for either. Without narration the film views the ritualized misery at the Wailing Wall, the knoys of black coated Hasidim, the destroyed equipment and cahrred bodies in the desert - the instant ruins and memorials. "Promised Lands" discovers in Israel just how tenuous a place man occupies in the landscape on which he lives.

"Promised Lands" shows free to the public Sanday, January 21st and Monday, January 22nd at participating Clark County Libraries. Other features in the series include "Walkabout", Lina Wertmeuller's "Swept Away" and the Brit-ish production "If..."

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Search

In these days, when so much of America is turning conservative and many universities and businesses are looking for ways to backtrack on their responsibility to opening up educational and job opportunities for minorities, a recent plea from the Columbia University Graduate School of Journalism arouses a considerable measure of hope. It makes us realize that the spirit of meanness has not possessed everyone. Some people and institutions like Columbia J-School are still pushing ahead with their commitment to affirmative action programs despite the adverse climate.

In a letter to its minority group alumnae, Fergus M. Bordewich, Colubmia's admissions coordinator, forthrightly states, "We need your advice and help in our continuing effort to attract minority students to the Graduate School of Journalism." He readily acknowledges the obvious, which is that: "Blacks, Hispanics and Asians continue to be seriously underrepresented in journalism, a profession with special responsibilities for covering the full diversity of American experience." He notes, however, that "Minority applicants to the school have sharply declined." Almost the entire loss," he says, "has occured among blacks."

Columbia is therefore turning to its graduates as a primary recruitment resource. Also, the journalism school has begun holding a series of "minority journalism days." The first of these forums was held in Boston in October. Others are planned for Norfolk, Va., Atlanta, and Baton Rouge, La. "We see this effort as an on going program for number of years to create a large pool of minority journalists,' Mr. Bordewich explains.

Founded in 1912 by the famous Joseph Pulitzer, a noted godfather of professional journalism, the Columbia University Graduate School of Journalism's reputation for exellence and thorough preparation has never waned. It's unflagging dedication to quality and to promoting the ideals of the profession has enabled it to maintain its reputation as the leading journalism school in the nation.

In keeping with this tradition, the school since the 60s has been aggressively recruiting minority applicants for its regular graduate program. Its epansion of opportunities to include minori-ties preceded the Report of the National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders, which sharply criticized the news media for its very poor coverage of black communities and activities.

The U.S. Riot Commission, which issued the report in 1968, found that, "By failing to portray the negro as a matter of routine and in the context of the total society, the news media have, we believe, contributed to the black-white schism in this country." The token hiring of a black reporter or editor, it said, "is no longer enough.'

Despite the effort that a few publications made subsequently to employ minority newspeople. it continues to be a national disgrace that the news media's affirmative hiring policies are still in the dark ages. Mr. Bordewich estimates that throughout the media, minorities represent about three percent of the total newspeople. The print media is especially backward, having only about one percent minority reporters and editors.

To the journalism school's credit, however, as much as 25 percent of its admissions have been minorities, the majority of whom have been black. This is the program that the school wishes to continue. "There is no inclination around the school to be bulldozed by Bakke, Mr. Bordewich said of court challenges to affirmative action.

Columbia Journalism School is therefore looking for admission candidates with bachelor's degrees who have promising writing abilities and appropriate intellectual depth, especially in the liveral arts.

