

THE NAACP AND YOU!



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President
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This article is in response to a proposed reprimand initially taken by the UNLV Faculty Senate against UNLV's Basketball Team because of a fight that took place between UNLV and Utah State on February 1, 1990.

The NAACP takes the position that the Black basketball players at UNLV give more than they receive. They gave UNLV its national prominence or prestige, and all too often they do not get enough support to graduate with their class.

The Las Vegas Branch NAACP was shocked to learn that the Faculty-Senate of UNLV was proposing to censure the University Athletic Department. Apparently, the incident giving rise to this proposed censure took place at a basketball game between UNLV and Utah State where one of UNLV's players allegedly struck the Coach of Utah on February 1, 1990.

The posturing that the Faculty-Senate engaged in was not necessary nor does this group have the authority to reprimand UNLV's basketball team.

The NAACP does not condone or approve of violent behavior from players or coaches. The basketball player in question had already apologized for his alleged misbehavior and Coach Jerry Tarkanian had accepted his apology. After viewing the films, Coach Tarkanian concluded that there was no intent to do harm to the Coach of Utah State, Kahn Smith. What more does the Faculty-Senate want?

This group also knew both Coach Tarkanian and President Robert Maxson had made their decision on this case. The NAACP thought that the reprimand and punishment given the players was appropriate and sufficient. For all intent and purpose, one would easily conclude that this case was closed.

The unanswered question is -- What real or imaginary authority is the Faculty-Senate attempting to display?

The public should know that long before the February 1, 1990 game, a competitive

atmosphere had already been developed by the acrimony of the Coach, relative to the kind of cars UNLV players drove, etc. Verbal exchanges from the coaches and players created a climate of rivalry which was carried daily by the print and electronic media.

Contrary to the Faculty-Senate's statement of recent activity being a discredit to the Athletic Department, the NAACP believes that this basketball team has brought national credit, honor and money to the University.

The NAACP encourages the Faculty-Senate to use its influence in assisting any member of the basketball team or any other sport in the athletic department to keep their academic grades current so that they will be eligible to participate with their teams, thus enabling them to graduate in a timely manner with his or her class.

As an urban university, UNLV, in this metropolitan city, has a moral duty to continue assisting in enhancing the lifestyle through its cultural and intellectual impact.

Hunger Walk Set for UNLV Campus

Southern Nevadans are once again preparing to walk for the hungry. The seventh annual Clark County Hunger Walk is scheduled for Sunday, March 4 at 1:30 p.m. The 10 kilometer walk will begin and end on the UNLV campus, 4505 S. Maryland Parkway.

According to Walk Coordinator Linda Rice, the goal for this year's walk is 1,000 walkers and \$50,000 to help hungry people, both in Clark County and in countries around the world. Seventy-five percent of the funds raised will be used by Church World Service in overseas relief and development work, and 25 percent will be used by the Salvation Army, Jubilee Ministry and the Las Vegas Catholic Worker. Last year 750 walkers raised over \$36,000 for this annual event.

Walkers are urged to ask family, friends and neighbors to sponsor them for this

Leaders Say History & Culture Most Valuable Possessions

The overwhelming majority of African American leaders believe that Black heritage and culture are the community's most valuable possessions and should be preserved at all cost. They also share FEELING OF HOPE AND OPTIMISM THAT Black America will overcome the serious problems it currently faces, just as it has overcome many obstacles in the past.

This is according to survey results just released by the Church of Scientology. The survey included a broad spectrum of leaders from around the country, including Congressional aides and heads of national organizations, professional associations, cultural groups, sororities and fraternities.

Alex Jones, Director of Ethnic and Cultural Affairs for the Church of Scientology, explained the survey results were being made available, as a public service, to interested groups and individuals to "assist them in their efforts to resolve some of the problems confronting the African-American community."

He termed the survey "important in showing strong consensus of opinion shared on some fundamental issues involving improving

event. Sponsor envelopes are available at area churches. For more information about the walk, call the Walk Hotline at 598-5924.

conditions in our community."

"For example," Jones said, "if a group is to win the support of African-American leaders, it must produce results, it must get something done, it must really reach out and help people. The survey also confirmed that Black people expect churches to take a leadership role in attacking some of the serious problems in society."

Nearly 80% stated churches should be in the forefront in attacking serious social ills with programs, community outreach, counseling, training and other programs.

Among the problems confronting the African American community, drugs was considered #1 by 40% of those surveyed, followed by racism (15%), and low self-esteem (11%). Lack of proper education and poor economic development were also listed among the top problems.

The survey also revealed a strong fear that if these

Local Wycliffe Banquet To Feature Report on Bible Translation

A veteran missionary speaker will present an inspiring firsthand report on the work of Bible translation at the upcoming Wycliffe Associates banquet in this area.

As the lay ministry of problems are not resolved, the African-American community will go into a steep decline and will virtually cease to exist. Despite this apprehension, most felt the community would eventually rise to the occasion and resolve the current economic and educational problems, and would improve.

According to Jones, the Church of Scientology will be using the survey results to "help shape and focus our community actions as we head into the 1990s. A national newsletter on drug abuse is already in the planning stages."

If you would like a copy of the survey results, write to Alex Jones, Church of Scientology International, 400 C Street, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20002 or call at 202-543-6404.

Wycliffe Bible Translators, Wycliffe Associates involves lay people from communities across the nation in programs that support Bible Translation.

The local banquet will begin at 7:00 p.m. on March 5 at the Holiday Inn, Center Strip, Reno Room. Tickets to this informative event are complimentary; opportunities are provided for financial participation.

Tickets and information can be obtained from Gerri McKernan before March 1 by call 798-7939.

The banquet will include timely reports of Wycliffe's progress in Bible translation and will highlight special projects designed to launch new work in several countries.

Besides the featured sharing from the Wycliffe missionary, the banquet includes dinner, audiovisual presentations, Christian fellowship, and details on the many ways lay people can become directly involved in supporting the work of Bible translation.

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Hallelujah
Christian Fellowship

God has called for all those who call themselves His followers no matter their color, to a sincere, spontaneous, unconditional, unchanging and perfect love. Are you willing to step out in faith and obedience to fulfill His command?

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Sunday

9 AM, 11 AM, 7 PM

Wednesday

7 PM

Saturday

7 PM

646-4626

THE BICENTENNIAL CENSUS

It's on the way. It will be here before you can say "everybody counts."

The 1990 Census will be the 21st in the nation's history -- and -- the largest and most complex ever undertaken. The Census Bureau expects to count 250 million people and 106 million housing units.

WHY A CENSUS?

It's part of the U.S. Constitution. Article I, Section 2 says:

"Representatives ... shall be apportioned among the several States ... according to their respective Numbers ... The actual Enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent Term of Ten years, in such manner as [Congress] shall by Law direct."

HOW IMPORTANT ARE YOU?

Success of the census depends on you, on everyone.

In 1990, questionnaires will be delivered to more than 106 million housing units and living quarters in the country. More than 300,000 census takers and support personnel will help conduct the census and add up the final results.

How well you cooperate -- this means completing and returning your questionnaire -- will determine how accurate the census will be.

WHAT'S AHEAD?

About a week before Census Day (April 1, 1990) most households will receive a questionnaire by mail. Others, depending on location, will have forms delivered by census takers. Roughly five out of six households will receive a short form. About one out of six households will be asked to fill out a longer form.

WHAT WILL BE ASKED?

The questions are basic. The short form asks about race, Hispanic origin, age, marital status; whether you rent or own your residence, the number of rooms, etc. The longer form asks additional questions on ancestry, employment, education, income, type of housing, utilities, and so on.

WHAT HAPPENS TO YOUR ANSWERS?

Once the Census Bureau receives your questionnaire, a key part of our work begins. If the questionnaire is incomplete, a census employee must contact you to obtain the information. Then the answers on your questionnaire are combined with those from other questionnaires to produce statistical totals for various geographic areas. It is these combined numbers, not your personal answers, that are published and put to thousands of uses.

WHAT KINDS OF USES?

The population count for your area is used to determine how many seats your state will have in the U.S. House of Representatives. States use the numbers to allocate seats in their legislatures.

Billions of dollars in federal funds are returned to states, local governments, and American Indian reservations and Alaska Native villages. State funds are returned to cities and counties. Amounts are based in part on population or housing data. Beyond that, planners use census facts to determine where to locate such facilities as hospitals, schools, day care and senior citizen centers. Various social programs receive funds based on census information. Businesses use the data for decisions involving expansion and jobs.

THE CENSUS IS CONFIDENTIAL!

So, why not stand up and count yourself in the census? Neither a census taker nor any other

employee of the Census Bureau can reveal information about you or your household. Census personnel take an oath to uphold this confidence. Failure to do so can mean five years in prison and \$5,000 in fines. And what about other federal agencies, can they get your census information? The answer is NO!

Title 13 of the U.S. Code prevents any agency -- Immigration, the FBI, the IRS, the courts, the military, welfare agencies -- from getting any specific information about you. In fact, personal information from the 1990 Census will be locked up until the year 2062.

WHAT WILL THE 1990 CENSUS TELL US?

- How the nation is changing.
- The condition of housing.
- Education, employment, and income information about your area.

The census takes the social and economic pulse of the nation.

IF YOU'RE NOT COUNTED --

For a number of reasons, about 2.2 million people were not counted in the last census (about 1 percent). This is called the undercount. Among minority populations the percentage was higher -- about 6 percent.

Unfortunately, an undercount can result in flawed decisions. Inaccurate counts can curtail projects and cause lower funding for community programs and services. Often, those who could benefit most are those who are shortchanged when there's an undercount.

Being missed in the census affects not only the people missed -- everyone loses if everyone is not counted.

So answer the census. It's good for all of us.