Rights Issue Splits Kennedy's Vote

WASHINGTON — The big political problem created by the civil rights issue for President Kennedy is that it splits his vote.

Mr. Kennedy's advisers realize this, and they know that sometime between now and the presidential election in November, 1964, they will have to come up with a solution.

It is a situation which spelled the political downfall of another master politician, the late Earl Kemp Long of Louisiana. Long, as colorful and flamboyant but perhaps not as ruthless as his brother, the late Huey P. (“Kingfish”) Long, went through the same agony in 1959.

At that time, while the federal government sat on its hands, the white supremacists of the South were having a field day with laws passed by stampeded state legislatures. The purpose of all these laws, eventually struck down by the Supreme Court, was to thwart implementation of the 1954 and 1955 decisions of that court outlawing school segregation.

IN HIS STRUGGLE in Louisiana against the Negro-hating, Red-hating Leander H. Perez, Earl Long, as governor, faced a hostile legislature. He was pictured eventually, by starry-eyed Yankee-type reporters who ought to know better, as a civil libertarian.

At least one magazine series, later published as a book, hailed Ol' Uncle Earl as a champion of Negroes' rights, secretly for them but saying all the nasty words about them because it was his clever way of helping them while seeming not to.

Nonsense: He was not anything of the kind. He was an extraordinarily gifted politician who saw the hard core of his support cleft in twain by an issue so basic and so defiant of solution that he could not put the broken pieces back together again.

THE FACT that irrepressible Earl Long triumphed in the end is merely a sweet addendum to the story. Beaten by the segregationists (his re-election as governor was barred by the state constitution anyway), he came back and got elected to Congress, only to die of a heart attack before he could take office.

But to his dying day Earl puzzled and puzzled about the civil rights battle which trapped him. And he never did find a solution.

Perhaps Mr. Kennedy, with all the political savvy that brought him to the White House, will be more successful.
BOYCOTT AS A RIGHTS WEAPON

By JOHN HERBERS
Special to The New York Times

ATLANTA, April 3—The Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., made his reputation as a civil rights leader and won a measure of national acclaim for his role in the Montgomery, Ala., bus boycott of 1956.

This week, Dr. King proposed another kind of boycott—one against the entire state of Alabama—and brought down an avalanche of criticism, much of it from those who have constantly supported his campaigns against racial discrimination.

Economic pressure has been one of the chief weapons used by both sides with varying degrees of effectiveness in the Southern racial struggle of the past decade.

New Ideas

The Negro revolution came at a time when both business and political leaders in every Southern state had abandoned the old dream of an agrarian economy and were making bids for industry.

Across the South, community after community has made adjustments to the civil rights movement, not so much in response to boycotts as to the realization that racial turmoil retards business and industrialization. Little Rock, Ark., provided an early example. For four years after the school integration riots of 1957 the city failed to attract a new industry.

The first economic sanction against an entire state was proposed a few months ago by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People for Mississippi. The N.A.A.C.P. called for a boycott of Mississippi products.

Lists of Mississippi-made goods were distributed to all N.A.A.C.P. branches. Investment banking companies were asked not to purchase bonds sold by Mississippi to finance public projects.

Minor Factor

There is evidence that Mississippi has been hurt economically by the racial crisis, but the organized boycott apparently was only a minor factor. As in Little Rock, racial violence that raked the state last year was its own deterrent to business and industrialization.

Leaders of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, of which Dr. King is president, said the main purpose of the Selma campaign was to gain Federal voting legislation.

After President Johnson's voting bill was submitted to Congress with excellent chances of passage, Dr. King went on national television last Sunday and proposed that economic pressure be kept on Alabama until authorities in that state allow at least 50 per cent of the Negroes of voting age to register and until state authorities prosecute those who violate the civil rights of Negroes.

Dr. King said he would ask organized labor to refuse to transport or use Alabama products, appeal to consumers throughout the world to refuse to buy Alabama goods, ask the Secretary of the Treasury to withdraw Federal funds on deposit in Alabama banks and ask other Federal agencies to withhold funds from the state.

At a meeting of the S.C.L.C. board in Baltimore later in the week the proposal was watered down somewhat into an "escalated economic withdrawal" in three stages.

The first stage calls on industries to suspend plans for building or expanding plants in Alabama and ask the Federal Government for a more vigorous enforcement of Title 6 of the 1964 Civil Rights Act which permits withholding funds for segregated facilities. Stage two calls for withdrawal of Federal deposits in the state and urges private institutions, churches and labor unions to examine their investments to be sure they are not supporting racism and brutality" in Alabama. Stage three would call for a consumer boycott for specific Alabama products selected by the S.C.L.C. board.

Opponents to the proposal said it would place a burden on interstate commerce by creating artificial trade barriers, that it would punish Negroes as well as whites and that more poverty in Alabama would only create more racial problems.

"The Negro," Dr. King replied, "has demonstrated over all these years that he is willing to suffer and sacrifice to free himself from the larger psychological hurts of segregation."

The Administration is said to be unalterably opposed to the boycott. One reason is that Federal officials who have been working in Alabama believe it would tend to crush moderate opposition to the state's racist policies and the administration of Gov. George C. Wallace.

Leroy Collins, the former Florida Governor who heads the Federal Community Relations Service, is said to be encouraged by the number of moderate whites in Alabama who have expressed the desire to end discrimination. But these are primarily business and professional leaders who are concerned about the economic effect that the racial turmoil has had on the state.

Growing Numbers

These people probably do not speak for a majority of the white citizens, but their number has been growing. It is felt that any punitive action on the part of the Federal Government against Alabama would further polarize the society and destroy any chance of working out a reconciliation on the state level.

The Johnson Administration and the civil rights leaders have the same goal—to stamp out racism and discrimination. But their methods of reaching it differ greatly. The Administration would activate the white moderates by lessening the tensions.

But the spirit of the Selma movement has been to bypass the moderates and bring about a change by increasing the tensions and appealing to outside forces. In the process the movement seems to have taken on a new militancy that was not apparent in previous campaigns led by Dr. King.
Editor's Letter Box

8-5-1964

Coincidence

Dear Sir:

Both Presidents Lincoln and Kennedy were concerned with the issue of civil rights. Lincoln was elected in 1860, Kennedy in 1960. Both were slain on a Friday and in the presence of their wives. Both were shot from behind and in the head. Their successors, both named Johnson, were Southern Democrats and both were in the Senate. Andrew Johnson was born in 1808 and Lyndon Johnson was born in 1908.

John Wilkes Booth was born in 1839, Lee Harvey Oswald was born in 1939. Booth and Oswald were both killed before going to trial. Both Presidents' wives lost children through death while in the White House. Lincoln's secretary, Kennedy by name, advised him not to go to the theater. Kennedy's secretary, Lincoln by name, advised him not to go to Dallas.

Booth shot Lincoln in a theater and ran to a warehouse. Oswald shot Kennedy from a warehouse and ran to a theater. The names Lincoln and Kennedy both contain seven letters. The names John Wilkes Booth and Lee Harvey Oswald each contain 15 letters.

Does history repeat itself? Andrew Johnson was not re-elected.

Terry Burkett

What Negroes Want

In answer to the comment of a Daily Reader concerning the recently passed Civil Rights Bill, my first question to you is, who told you God was white?

But, just as the Caucasians have printed His picture to suit themselves, or as they want Him to be.

Secondly, what sort of Bible do you read? I suppose Barker's Almanac or some other comic book. You made no outcry when Lena Horne, Pearl Bailey, Marion Anderson and Ertha Kitt married Caucasians, because they had fame and were in the money.

But when Sammy Davis Jr. married Mae Britt, he should have been hung! When that happened it came back home. If a Negro lives right, I can assure you God thinks as much and more of him than you with your personal hatred of him. Behold all men are descendants of Adam and Eve.

Sure, they got along doing the Caucasian's daily work and bowing and scraping to your forefathers. But that day has gone forever. Believe me, that was in the horse and buggy days. But we are now living in a nuclear age: times have changed and so...
Alumni of Defunct Negro College Donate Scholarship

By Stephen S. Rosenfeld  
Staff Reporter

College-less alumni of Storer College, a defunct Negro institution in Harpers Ferry, W. Va., have given $7000 for scholarship fund to predominantly white Shepherd college in Shepherdstown, W. Va.

The gift, made possible only through Storer's demise in 1955, was a gesture to Shepherd's acceptance of many Storer students then and to the Negro college's reliance on white donors through its 8-year history, explained Veldon C. Malone, president and Storer's alumni.

"Now the shoe's on the other foot," Malone said. "This is a new age. We've got to start doing some of the things that white people have been doing for us."

The Storer College Alumni Memorial Scholarship will help realize the aim of Storer's New England Baptist bundlers to help poor and worthy students, he added.

Plan Ranger School

Ironically, Storer—founded for freed slaves—was a victim of the Supreme Court's 1954 school desegregation decisions.

Upon opening its hitherto all-white colleges (including Shepherd) to Negroes, West Virginia withdrew the $20,000 annual subsidy that had balanced Storer's slender budget. The alumni drive to save the school fell short.

Storer may be saved as an institution of learning, however, by the presence on its bluff-top campus of "John Brown's Fort."

The "Fort" was moved to the campus from its original site. It is the engine house retreated to which abolitionists Brown fled after raiding the Harpers Ferry Arsenal in 1859. He was captured in the "Fort."

Gifts Resolicited

The donation is made up of alumni Association funds and of gifts received by Storer in an unsuccessful campaign to revive the school a few years ago. The gifts, many made specifically for the revival effort, were resolicited for the scholarship fund, Malone reported.

Plan Ranger School

This historic aspect led Congress to appropriate $300,000 last year to buy 30 acres including Storer's 5, to add to the Harpers Ferry National Monument. The National Park Service plans to open a school at Storer for ranger naturalists.

The Park Service also was authorized to acquire the original Harpers Ferry site of the "Fort" with an eye to putting the building back on it. The $300,000 still has not been spent. When it is, Mal...
Fourteen anti-segregationists told yesterday of incidents of brutality including dousing with mustard gas and electric shock encountered when they sought to promote civil rights in the South.

They told their stories to the Committee of Inquiry into the Administration of Justice in the Freedom Struggle, organized and headed by Eleanor Roosevelt, with staff help from the Congress of Racial Equality.

A white teacher, Eric Weinberger, 30, said he was tortured twice this spring, once in the presence of a law enforcement official because he helped evict Negro sharecroppers to 'get a living in Brownsville, Tenn.

Weinberger, of Norwich, Conn., said police "screwed" a wrist clamp to the screaming point and used an electric shocker (the kind employed to make cattle move) on sensitive areas of his body.

Second Day's Ordeal

On the second day, with the same official present, Weinberger went on, "I was again dragged from the cell, and tied face down on the floor in an adjacent cell. The wrist cuff was applied again, plus pliers to hold the fingers."

Weinberger said he is still teaching the sharecroppers to make tote bags, but does not venture from his workshop.

Two former Southern University students heard yesterday during the session at the Washington Post John Philip Sousa Room were Ronnie Moore, 21, chairman of Baton Rouge, La., CORE, and Weldon Rouge, 19, Baton Rouge CORE vice chairman, who were arrested on the campus of all-Negro university six hours after President Felton G. Clark ordered its closure because of anti-segregation.
By Julius Duschak  
Staff Reporter

President Kennedy appealed to 244 of the Nation's leading lawyers yesterday to help open channels of communications between Negroes and whites in America. The President met with the lawyers for more than an hour in the East Room of the White House. Some of the lawyers were from the South.

March 22, 1963  

**Rights Moral Issues, R. F. Kennedy Says**

**PHILADELPHIA, JUNE 21**

(AP-R) Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy today urged Americans to read between the lines of the U.S. Constitution and its principles of the broad civil rights legislation being urged.

Kentucky, Ohio, and other private and public establishments.

The most talked-about set- ting either for the passage of the Constitutional amendment he favors or Northern Negroes, the President urged today.

The President's brother, R. F. Kennedy, said the setting of the Constitutional amendment he favors was a moral one. The President also wanted it to be a moral one. A narrow interpretation of the words of the Constitution does not give the President the right to make a moral one.

The Constitution was never intended to be a moral document, the President said. He added that the Constitution was intended to be a moral document.

"It was intended to set forth the basic moral principles of our country," the President said.

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"It was intended to set forth the basic moral principles of our country," the President said.
Javits, a staunch supporter of New York Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller for the 1964 GOP presidential nomination, told reporters that the comments by Goldwater represent "an important development in the civil rights field."

Said Javits: "They (Goldwater's statements) are especially significant for my Party, because they indicate that Sen. Goldwater, a leading figure in the Party and, like Gov. Rockefeller, who has taken a strong pro-civil rights position, a presidential prospect, has apparently abandoned his oft-stated position against new civil rights legislation."

The New York GOP liberal then proceeded in effect to challenge Goldwater to back up his position by voting for cloture to end the Southern filibuster.

Goldwater, who has always opposed cloture, told reporters he did not believe the Senate can muster the votes for cloture now, but the same results can be obtained if a filibuster is worn down by "exhaustion."

Goldwater was not in Washington yesterday, but United Press International in Los Angeles quoted him as confirming that he has "slightly" modified his civil rights stand. UPI said his answer to Javits was that he never voted for cloture before "and I won't at this time."

Sen. Warren G. Magnuson (D-Wash.), chairman of the Senate Commerce Committee, meanwhile announced opening of hearings on the controversial public accommodations section next week. Magnuson said he hopes to lead off Tuesday afternoon with Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy. Together with Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield (Mont.) Magnuson has co-sponsored a separate bill on this portion of the President's program.

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Civil Rights Battle Set To Begin

President Ready To Submit Bills For Racial Equality

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Kennedy will set the stage Wednesday for the congressional battle over civil rights when he submits bills aimed at hastening racial equality.

"The die is cast," said Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey of Minnesota, the assistant Senate Democratic leader. "There is no retreat. We are going through with the civil rights program."

A late entry in the President's array of legislative recommendations was reported to be a vast vocational education and training program.

Humphrey hinted that the cost of this program might range up to $1 billion dollars. Its magnitude may be such that leaders will decide to handle it as separate legislation.

Still unresolved on the eve of the President's special message to Congress was a conflict between the Senate Republican command and the administration's Democratic leaders over a major point in the Kennedy program.

This is a proposal to outlaw racial discrimination by private business firms that deal directly with the public. Senate Republican leader Everett M. Dirksen of Illinois indicated he could go along with all of Kennedy's proposals with this one exception.

Dirksen's contention that the government has no authority to order private property desegregated drew support from Sen. Barry Goldwater, R-Ariz.

"I think moral persuasion is going to do more to bring about integration than any law," Goldwater said.

The administration is counting heavily on Republican support when the showdown comes in the Senate on an expected effort to break a Southern filibuster against the civil rights bills.
Court upholds Louisiana ‘Negro blood’ law

NEW ORLEANS (UPI) — A court decision upholding the nation's only racial classification law and blocking a light-skinned family from legally declaring they are white is "a perpetuation of a long-standing segregationist attitude," their attorney says.

Orleans Parish Civil District Judge Frederick Ellis declared Louisiana's "Negro blood" law constitutional and ruled Wednesday it is valid to classify people by race.

Attorney Brian Begue, who represented Susie Guillory Phipps and her siblings in challenging the law, said he planned to file an appeal by Friday.

He said Mrs. Phipps, after hearing the ruling, was "stunned, disappointed, disbelieving."

"It's merely a perpetuation of a long-standing segregationist attitude, which was born after the Civil War and still lives in our state today," Begue said.

"It's business as usual in the state of Louisiana. He (Ellis) applied the law that has developed over the last 100 years. He's bound by law to do that."

Begue said five of the siblings he represented, including Mrs. Phipps, wanted their birth certificates changed from black to white, and two who lacked birth certificates wanted ones issued with a white classification.

"There is absolutely no valid reason for designating a person black or white and disregarding their appearance," Begue said. "The state of Louisiana's law is designed to keep them (blacks) and us (whites) separate."

Begue said Ellis relied on previous cases in Louisiana, including one in which the state Supreme Court upheld the race classification law.

The 1-32nd law was approved by the Legislature in 1970 in an attempt to replace Louisiana case law that classified people as black if they had a single Negro ancestor.

"Get The Tough Little Tractor That Packs a Punch—
The New Mitsubishi MT180H
With Hydrostatic Transmission

Bum Phillips,
Head Coach,
New Orleans Saints
Racism in South down

ATLANTA (UPI) — Twenty-five years after the U.S. Supreme Court outlawed segregated schools, a new poll indicates the white Southerner has developed a considerably more liberal racial attitude than is generally believed.

The poll, conducted in 10 Southern states by the Atlanta-based Darden Research Corp. and released Tuesday, revealed that both whites and blacks are optimistic about the future of race relations and feel the nation will be better off with racially integrated schools.

But the poll, which dealt with racial attitudes on a wide range of social and economic topics, also reflected significant differences in the way whites and blacks view busing, housing, and racial quotas in government and private business.

The telephone survey was sponsored by the Atlanta Constitution and was conducted April 13-21, just a month before the 25th anniversary of the Supreme Court decision on May 17, 1954, to strike down "separate but equal" school systems.

It involved 500 people in Alabama, Georgia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas and Tennessee.

In the poll, 55.1 percent of the Southern whites questioned said they believed the country would be better off in the long run with racially integrated schools, while only 26.4 percent thought the country would be worse off.

The survey showed 51.9 percent of the white Southerner responded that a black was among their closest friends and 67 percent thought that race relations would improve in the next 2 years.

An overwhelming number of both blacks and whites, almost 90 percent, also agreed that a black can be as successful as a white. And, a majority of both races concurred that blacks should not be given preferred treatment in the hiring and promoting practices of the government.

The survey also indicated that both whites and blacks objected to racial discrimination in the housing market.
WASHINGTON (U P I) — America's black population grew 12.6 percent in the last eight years, more than double the rate of white growth, the Census Bureau said Tuesday.

The new census report also showed that whites have a considerably higher median age — 30 — than blacks — 24.

"The black population has experienced a slower decline in fertility than the white population and as a consequence, the decline in the population under 14 has been sharper for whites than for blacks," the bureau said.

"The number of blacks 18 to 24 years of age has increased at almost twice the rate of whites in that age group," the bureau said. "The black population also has experienced more rapid growth among older ages than whites."

The census report showed that while the white population increased 5.5 percent between 1970 and mid-1978, the black population grew 12.6 percent.

Overall, the bureau said, there were 218 million Americans in July 1978 compared to 204 million in April 1970. During that time, the black population grew from 22.7 million to 25.6 million while the number of whites grew from 179 million to 188.9 million.

The bureau said if its overall population figures were adjusted for the undercount the government estimates is made in each census — people whom the census misses — the population would be set at 209 million in 1970 and 224 million in 1978.

The bureau said the fastest population growth in the past eight years was among people aged 25 to 34, whose numbers grew 35 percent. There also was a big increase — 18 percent — among people 18 to 24, and among those over 85 — up to 20 percent.

Numbers actually declined, however, for youngsters under 13. There was a 10.5 percent drop for those under age five and a 14.4 percent decrease among those between five and 13.
Odd assortment of special days, weeks proclaimed by county board

By ARNOLD S. PLATOU

Did you ever hear of Food Stamp Month, Lock Your Car Week, VD Awareness Week or Chess Day?

Hagerstown and Washington County have been changing ordinary days into such special occasions for years by their traditional powers of proclamation.

The two governments are often besieged with requests by local and national organizations. Hagerstown and Washington County issued 30 proclamations last year.

"I guess it has to be proclaimed," says County Clerk Kate Short, who ghost writes many of the documents.

"But actually," she adds, "I guess it would happen whether we proclaimed it or not.

The proclamations are typed on a quality bond paper and stamped either with the mayor's seal or with the county's gold-colored emblem. Each is signed individually by the commissioners or, if issued from the city, by the mayor.

Because the county tries to honor most requests, says Commissioner President Marty Snook, some proclamations may seem odd. "I think the majority of them serve a good purpose and some of them don't serve any purpose," he says.

One that might appear strange began with the phrase: "Whereas all people have a right to eat...." By that proclamation, June 1975 became Food Stamp Month here.

It concluded: "Therefore, in support of the right to eat, in support of the right to receive information on food stamp eligibility and registration, and in support of the right of low income people to receive food stamps as a means of supplementing an inadequate food budget," this proclamation is issued.

When the county proclaimed the week of April 19, 1969 as Lock Your Car Week, it asked "all residents to help curb the disheartening auto theft problem in our county."

VD Awareness Week occurred during January 1974 in response to Health Department concern that the number of venereal disease cases had more than doubled here since 1970.

Chess Day, Oct. 8, 1977, honored a "game that generates challenge, intellectual stimulation and enjoyment for citizens of all ages."

During Union Label Week in September 1969, the commissioners urged all citizens to buy products and services produced by union labor.

Others have included: Elvis Presley Day, Four States Crusade for Christ Week, Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. Day, Private Property Week, One Nation Under God Month, Children's Dental Health Week, Miss Maryland Pageant Week, and Herman L. Mills Day (issued by the county).

This week — by both city and county proclamation — is National Association of Women in Construction Week. Saturday is Jousting Tournament Day and the entire month, at the request of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, is Forget-Me-Not Month.

Not every request for a proclamation is honored, however.

The commissioners once rejected one from a diet club as being "too personal" and Mayor Pat Paddack says he's thrown out "some requests from the mayor of Las Vegas" and others.

Unlike the commissioners, the mayor uses guidelines in accepting or rejecting requests. "If they disagree with what I want to believe, I don't issue them," Paddack says.

But he says the ones he endorses "serve a certain purpose. They offer a certain form of recognition to the clubs that request them."

Sometimes the special days overlap or coincide. But Paddack says that's unavoidable and really doesn't matter. "If the Catholic Church was founded on Oct. 14, 1492 and the Presbyterian Church began on Oct. 15 in 1561, and they were both celebrating and asked for that week, within the group it would mean something."

County Attorney Warren Stultz says he knows of no "specific power given them by law." He says it doesn't make any difference. "It's just their opinion that so-and-so week should be observed. All they're doing is expressing their opinion.

"It doesn't cost anybody anything and it can't be enforced by law," he says.

County Clerk Short says the proclamations seem to be treasured items anyway. "You'd be surprised," she says. "This means a lot to the people. They're very appreciative.

"Rarely do we have to send one out. They say, 'When can I pick it up?'"
As a result of President Kennedy's plea that lawyers take a more active role in racial and civil rights problems, more than 160 lawyers have volunteered to step in as attorneys and mediators in times of crisis.

Bernard G. Segal, co-chairman of the Lawyers Committee on Civil Rights Under Law, said yesterday that his group has already been active in several trouble spots across the country.

Segal said in an interview that his office and that of Harrison Tweed of New York, the co-chairman, have been flooded with encouraging letters from lawyers who are anxious to respond to the President's call.

In an effort to provide liaison between lawyers and the Federal Government and to provide a clearing house for lawyers on civil rights matters, Segal said the Committee will soon open a Washington office.

President Kennedy had asked that the Committee be formed and requested Segal and Tweed to be its co-chairmen when he talked to a large group of lawyers at the White House seven weeks ago.

Negroes Call JFK Program Inadequate

CHICAGO (AP) — The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) yesterday, federal legislation to virtually eliminate all barriers to integration. It also announced plans for a series of nationwide demonstrations to rally support for its proposals.

The demonstrations will culminate with a giant national convention in Washington, D.C., Aug. 6-8. NAACP leaders refused, even privately, to concede that their proposals go far beyond what President Kennedy, in his last week "a dangerous development."

Khrushchev spoke in advance of talks on a nuclear test ban scheduled to start in Moscow with U.S. and British negotiators July 15.

He deliberately left underground tests out of his proposal, and appeared off an agreement on this as impossible.

Khrushchev appeared to be making a new package offer to the West, but the Soviet leader himself said he had made the partial ban proposal before. A suggestion of this was given by British Labor Party leader Harold Wilson on his recent trip to Moscow.
RIGHTS BILLS
ACTION SET

Legislation Seen Difficult
Congressional Problem

By JOSEPH R. L. STERNE
(Continued from Page 1)

or so unyielding that hearings ended yesterday with Monroney coming to a tentative conclusion that no one had specifically mentioned.

The Administration would have hotels, motels and other public facilities “substantially” engaged in interstate commerce covered by the law. Civil rights proponents would have almost all businesses covered. Southerners would have none of them.

Monroney Plan Noted

Monroney, however, is prepared to offer the idea that public accommodations in a chain organization or on interstate highways should become desegregated like airports, train stations and bus terminals already are.

His search for the proper dividing line is indicative of the problems before Congress which only Congress can decide.

Because the Southern-led Senate Judiciary Committee is engaged in a talkathon that promises to go on indefinitely, the first tough decisions will rest with the House Judiciary Committee and the Senate Commerce Committee, both of whom ended hearings yesterday.

The House group is considering the entire Kennedy package—proposals to ban discrimination in public accommodations, cut off some Federal funds from segregated areas, protect Negro voting rights, speed school desegregation, forbid discrimination in Government employment and contracts and perhaps (an added item) outlaw race bias in private employment and labor unions.

The Senate Commerce Committee, on the other hand, is dealing solely with the public accommodations bill, the most controversial item in the whole civil rights program.

The current outlook is that both these committees will be drafting and redrafting legislation until mid-September.

There is no rush on the House side because the Administration wants tax legislation completed first. On the Senate side, the Commerce Committee will have to deal with emergency railroad legislation before it can work on civil rights.

Although the Senate, with its rules permitting filibusters, is the biggest obstacle in the long run to civil rights legislation, the difficulties at the committee stage are greater in the House.

Eight Cosponsors

Representative Celler (D., N.Y.), the committee chairman, probably will have to make compromises on public accommodations and the proposed discretionary power to curtail Federal spending in segregated areas before he can obtain needed Republican support.

In contrast, eight of the seventeen members of the Senate Commerce Committee are cosponsors of the Administration bill—just one vote short of a majority.

Extra votes to send the bill out of committee with a sizable margin may be forthcoming from Senators Prouty (R., Vt.), Bart...
Reuther Says Negro Patience Has Ended

The Los Angeles Times

LOS ANGELES, July 30. Labor leader Walter P. Reuther said today that “the century-long patience of millions of Negro Americans . . . is at an end.”

In a speech prepared for delivery tonight before the National Conference of the Urban League, Reuther, President of the United Auto Workers, called on “all who abhor the immorality of discrimination and social injustice” to share the Negroes’ impatience.

Reuther was to share the platform at Shrine Auditorium with Hobson R. Reynolds of Philadelphia, Grand Exalted Ruler of 400,000 Negro Elks.

The labor leader urged support of President Kennedy’s civil rights program, saying:

“It is long past the time for the Congress of the United States to act affirmatively and adequately to secure, guarantee and make effective the constitutional liberties of every American without regard to race, creed or color.

Reuther said Negroes deserve equal opportunity “as a matter of morality, decency and simple justice.”

“I am for civil rights and equal opportunity,” he said “because American democracy cannot defend freedom in Berlin so long as we continue to deny freedom in Birmingham . . . We cannot successfully preach democracy in the world unless we first practice democracy at home.”

Reynolds’ prepared remarks noted that Negro youths have increasingly remote prospects “of ever getting a steady, decent job.”

“It is here that the seeds of revolution germinate and unultimately flourish into an awesome harvest of hate and violence that could engulf our democracy and leave it helpless to seize by exploiters, either from within or from abroad, more power and authority.”
Senate Presses Ahead With Civil Rights Bill

WASHINGTON (AP) - Senate and House committees pressed ahead with civil rights legislation Monday in the face of a growing railroad strike threat that might disrupt congressional timetables.

The Senate Commerce Committee announced a full schedule of hearings for the rest of this week and the early part of next week on the administration's public accommodations bill, which would outlaw racial discrimination in stores, restaurants, hotels and other private business places.

Asst. Atty. Gen. Burke Marshall, head of the Justice Department's civil rights division, told Monday's session that "This problem is very urgent."

Chairman Warren G. Magnuson, D-Wash., is driving to complete hearings on this most controversial part of the civil rights program within 10 days.

In the House, Secretary of Labor W. Willard Wirtz took time out from his efforts to head off Thursday's threatened railroad strike to urge passage of a manpower retraining bill. This also is part of Kennedy's civil rights package.

Wirtz told a House labor subcommittee the retraining program is designed to help provide full fair employment for all, both white and Negro.

Integration Unit Asked For District

To hasten integration and forestall racial violence, a Washington-area body should be established to give Negroes "their rights long since overdue," the Rev. Dr. Duncan Howlett said yesterday at All Soul's Church (Unitarian).

Chairman Warren G. Magnuson, D-Wash., is driving to complete hearings on this most controversial part of the civil rights program within 10 days.

In the House, Secretary of Labor W. Willard Wirtz took time out from his efforts to head off Thursday's threatened railroad strike to urge passage of a manpower retraining bill. This also is part of Kennedy's civil rights package.

Wirtz told a House labor subcommittee the retraining program is designed to help provide full fair employment for all, both white and Negro.

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Declaring that "rapid improvement is the only way to avoid violence and strife," Dr. Howlett said "those who hold in their hands the power to bring about reforms should meet now and begin to do so."

He proposed that President Kennedy through Charles A. Horvsky, his adviser on District affairs, or the District Commissioners appoint a "Council on Integration" made up of influential and concerned citizens capable of shaping the pattern of community life.

Let this group, the minister said, "ask themselves what charity and justice demands of us. Then let them institute now some of the reforms our various civic groups have recommended. Let these reforms be the answer of the District of Columbia to the new call for segregation from the Black Muslims and others."

In effecting these reforms, Washington can set an example for the Nation, he said. The example would be one in which a city gives the Negro "the rights to which he is already entitled, without duress, without protest marches, without fire hoses and without dogs."

Rights of housing, employment, education, political appointment and opportunity for advancement in accordance with merit were listed by Dr. Howlett as "basic human rights which should never be denied to any man simply because he is a Negro."

100 Years Ago

CHARGED with Enticing Slaves to Run Away — A man named Reno Burtoe was arrested yesterday morning by Detective John Wright, special policeman at Camden street depot, upon the charge of enticing several slaves to run away from their owner, Mrs. Berry, corner Hanover and Barre streets.

50 Years Ago

CITY COMPTROLLER THIRFT stated at a meeting of the Board of Estimates yesterday that a strong sentiment in favor of "Jim Crow" street cars had been brought to his attention.
Is Approve

28 March

as one of the goals to be supported by the civil rights demonstrators marching in Washington on Aug. 28.

The national committee planning the march agreed to a request by the Rev. Walter E. Fauntroy and Sterling Tucker, representing the Washington March Committee, that District residents be allowed to carry banners supporting home rule during the demonstration.

Several Washington groups had asked that the demonstrators, expected to number more than 100,000, expand their demands to include home rule. The committee decided that its support of effective civil rights legislation, including Federal aid in securing Negro voting rights, encompasses the right of District residents to vote for local...
President Kennedy was said yesterday to feel concerned about an apparent trend toward extremism among Negro leaders.

He expressed the concern to group of visiting Alabama newspaper executives in urging cooperation between Negro and white leaders to settle problems like the Birmingham crisis.

The Associated Press reported that an informed source said the editors were told of a meeting between Negro and white leaders to avoid any Negro extremism. The President reportedly emphasized that one method of offsetting any Negro trend toward extremism would be progress in race relations through conferences between Negro and white leaders.

The President was said to have cited the Black Muslim sect as an example of extreme leadership.

Would Be Setback

The source said the President also indicated he would regard any situation requiring the movement of Federal troops into Birmingham as a setback to attempts to solve civil rights problems.

During the meeting, Mr. Kennedy expressed concern about race relations in several cities besides Birmingham, mentioning Nashville, Tenn., Dallas, Tex., and Chicago specifically.

The visit of the Alabama editors, similar to those made to the White House by newspaper executives of other states earlier, was scheduled before the Birmingham crisis erupted into violence during the last week.

Brandt Ayres, son of H. M. Ayres, publisher of the Anniston Star, quoted the President as saying he was against violent demonstrations because they would lead to a breakdown of communications between Negro and white leaders, United Press International reported.

According to several of the editors, Mr. Kennedy stressed the need to handle problems such as Birmingham’s on the local level with local leadership.

No Motorscade

J. L. Walls, president of the Talladega Home, said the President was “almost as concerned about sending troops into Alabama as the Alabama delegation.”

In a related development, The White House said that...
Democrats Pledge Consultation

Bipartisan Rights Action

By Robert C. Albright
Staff Reporter

Senate Democratic leaders yesterday pledged consultation in advance with Republicans on the Administration’s civil rights recommendations in a non-partisan effort to hammer out a program.

The pledge came from Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (Minn.), acting Senate Majority Leader, in the wake of a 350-word Senate GOP consensus favoring “further appropriate legislation required” in the civil rights field.

Humphrey warmly commended the Republicans for their action. He told newsmen he feels the situation is so tense that bipartisan cooperation of the sort used in laying own foreign policy must be practiced in the field of civil rights.

“We welcome their statement and extend our hand to them,” said Humphrey. “There will be consultation with Republicans next week before the legislation is submitted.”

The Administration frankly needs Republican votes to put through any civil rights program and to crack an inevitable Southern Senate filibuster. Humphrey estimated that 23 to 25 GOP votes will be needed to break a Senate talkathon.

Hardly had the GOP statement been spread into the Senate record before Sen. Barry Goldwater (R-Ariz.) was on his feet spelling out some of the individual GOP reservations.

“I believe 100 per cent of the Republican Senators would support sensible civil rights legislation,” said Goldwater. “But I do not think we shall be bound to vote for any measure that comes along—particularly any measure destructive of states’ rights. I wish to make that position clear.”

The Arizonian’s position could bring him into collision with proposals now being drafted by the Administration.

A high Government official said he believed the package was now being readied for presentation to Congress next week has “a chance for passage,” however. It reportedly

Negroes ‘awakened militancy’ is now centered on hard-core segregationist Mississippi. Page A2.

will give the Attorney General more authority to initiate suits to prevent discrimination in the areas of education...
I write as a Yale student who has in recent days experienced the horrors of police harassment, arrest, and jailing for no other reason than that of campaigning for a Negro candidate for Governor of Mississippi.

How long must we wait for justice? By we, I do not mean the Negroes, for I am not a Negro. I do not mean the whites either. I mean all self-respecting men. It is indeed difficult for anyone who has not tasted the dust of the cotton fields, who has not canvassed the dirt streets of Jackson, who has not seen the total segregation of all facilities to imagine that a large part of this great country exists without justice, with law harassment instead of law protection.

I am of old New England stock, liberal enough to know that these things should not exist but I was skeptical enough to doubt that such unbelievable conditions really do exist.

As I took my first sojourn into the Delta area of Mississippi, I rode in an integrated car. I was with the candidate, Dr. Aaron Henry, a courageous man waging a courageous yet futile campaign.

As we entered the candidate's hometown of Clarksdale, the police began to follow us, for our car was integrated and all integrated cars in Mississippi are suspect. We were warned of a midnight curfew. Clarksdale has been enjoined by a consent agreement with the Federal Government from enforcing this ordinance. A short time later we were arrested for passing a nonexistent stop sign, and still later three of us were arrested for attempting to enter a hotel. We were thrown in jail on a charge of "loitering in violation of a curfew."

It is indeed difficult to find any justifications for the lack of any significant action by the Federal Government. A civil rights bill is finally introduced which has a shade of meaning for the current Southern crisis. Rather than at least argue from a position of strength, the Attorney General voices the fears of the Administration that the bill is too strong by saying, "We want a bill, not an issue."

The time has finally arrived when the Justice Department must take action. It must guarantee the equal rights of Negroes in Mississippi and it must back up that guarantee by whatever force is necessary. Congress must move out of stagnation into reality. It must view crisis not from the plush walls of the House and Senate chambers but from Americus, Ga., where civil rights workers are held on a capital crime of insurrection; from Albany, Ga., where the entire FBI force in the state is mobilized against integrated picketers but refuses to investigate bombings, murders; from Hattiesburg, Miss., where Yale students are dragged from their beds by police and told to leave town; from Clarksdale, Miss., where a student is slugged by a police chief.

Until the Federal Government is willing to actively work toward the enfranchisement of the Negro, until it is ready to provide the guarantees of liberty and equal justice which scream at us from delicately etched words in marble at the Supreme Court Building, on the Lincoln Memorial and in the hearts of men, men shall not be free.

STEPHEN M. BINGHAM,
Executive Editor, Yale Daily News,
New Haven.
By Richard L. Lyons
Staff Reporter

The House Judiciary Committee formally asked the Rules Committee yesterday to clear the civil rights bill to the floor, but a House vote almost certainly will be delayed until next year.

The omnibus bill has been held up more than three weeks while Judiciary prepared a report explaining it. The 121-page report filed yesterday did more to explain the wrangling that tied the bill up in committee for five months than to reconcile the differences. The report, according to southern leaders, was an attempt to “steamroller” the bill through the committee.

The bill was drafted in top-level bipartisan talks, presented to the committee late one evening and approved the next morning after a formal reading but no discussion.

Opponents contend that since the bill contains some provisions not discussed in detail at hearings it is entitled to full scale hearings on its merits by the Rules Committee.

Rep. Howard W. Smith (D-Va.), Rules Committee chairman and southern leader, has said he will do all he can to fight the bill. He can tie it up in Rules until after Christmas without much effort.

Smith has said: “The Supreme Court laid down a law that things should be done with deliberate speed, and I’m a law-abiding citizen.”

The bill is designed to eliminate discrimination in voting, education, employment, public accommodations and Federal aid programs.
Patience, My Son
NONVIOLENCE

Interlandi From Los Angeles Times Syndicate

Wake up, America—before it’s too late!
Next Week

Civil Rights Groups Screening Signatures

ANNAPOLIS (AP) — State officials indicated Tuesday it will be next week at the earliest before they take any action on petitions aimed at forcing a referendum on Maryland's public accommodations law.

Civil rights groups screening the petitions claim they have found more than enough legally defective signatures or sheets of signatures to invalidate the petition drive and allow the law to take immediate effect.

They were uncovering further alleged discrepancies Tuesday and will not complete their screening before Wednesday afternoon or Thursday.

Secretary of State Lloyd L. Simpkins said his office will begin counting names on the petitions after the civil rights groups have completed their checking.

He said where legal flaws are obvious, the names will not be counted in determining whether there are enough signatures to meet requirements for a referendum on the bill.

Law requires that for a statewide bill to go on referendum there must be petitions signed by 3,060 registered voters. More than half of these (11,541) had to be submitted by June 1—the effective date of the act—and the remainder by July 1.

The Maryland Petition Committee, leading a drive against the public accommodations bill, filed petitions containing 12,325 names last Friday night, minutes before the act was to take effect. This was 824 more than required—if all were valid.

Baltimore attorney Hyman Pressman, and civil rights groups represented by him, descended on the secretary's office Monday morning to begin gathering information for a legal challenge of the petitions.

They uncovered 1,551 names the first day which they said failed or their face to comply with the law and they had gone through less than half of the petitions.

Law requires that each petition must bear an affidavit from the person circulating it that he personally knows all the signers to be registered voters of Maryland and of the city of Baltimore or county, as the case may be. Pressman charged that all of the petitions were invalid since none of them carried this full statement.

Law further requires that each petition show the signature of the signer, his residence, the precinct or district wherein he is registered to vote, and "immediately below the signature of any such signer there shall be either printed or typed, the name of such signer."

It is on one or more of these grounds, that the Pressman group is challenging most of the names they have questioned. In addition they are photostating sheets of petitions to compare with registration records in Baltimore and the counties.

Simpkins said when his office makes its check, obvious legal deficiencies will be noted to the attorney general and he will act according to the advice of the state's top legal officer.
News of the Churches

North Criticized On Racial Issue

By Kenneth Dole

Dole

A Methodist minister who has served both northern and southern churches says the South probably will solve its racial problem before the North.

“I heard more snide remarks about the Negro . . . the first few weeks I was back north,” the Rev. Dr. Dow Kirkpatrick writes in Methodist Together Magazine, “than I heard all the time I lived in Georgia.”

Northern attitudes of race superiority, which effectively bar the Negro from full citizenship, will prove a tougher nut to crack than southern country-style bias, he asserts. “It is the kind of thing infinitely more subtle,” he says, “than outright prejudice—and far more difficult to deal with.”

Southerners have “a warm person-to-person relationship with Negroes I do not find in the North,” he says, and continues:

“The real agony for the South is to preserve this warmth for Negroes while shifting it out of the traditional master-servant context into a normal pattern of human relationships.

“The very families that would object to allowing Negroes to come to church for worship are the families
WASHINGTON, D.C. — (AP) — Eight House Republicans offered a new plan Monday to scale down the Vietnam war as an alternative to dispatching additional U.S. troops. The idea drew criticism from House Democratic leader Carl Albert of Oklahoma.

Rep. F. Bradford Morse, Mass., described at a news conference and in a floor speech a proposal that would not require either side to lose face and could open the way for peace talks.

Essentially, it would restrict the scope of U.S. bombing in North Vietnam in exchange for a reduction in Communist military efforts, one step at a time. Morse claimed "considerable interest" in the plan among government officials.

BUT ALBERT said the Republicans displayed "a shockingly bad memory" of the results of past U.S. pauses in the bombing.

"It takes two sides to negotiate," he said, "and Hanoi is not revealed the slightest interest in coming to the ace table. Are they (the publicans) addressing these proposals to Washington or Hanoi?"

Under the GOP proposal, the United States would halt bombing north of the 21st parallel for 60 days, including Hanoi but not the port city of Haiphong. If the Communists responded in kind, the United States would stop air raids gradually to the 17th parallel, the dividing line between North and South Vietnam.

Morse said North Vietnam could reply by stopping shipment of war supplies to the South, halt terrorist bombings, release U.S. prisoners and transfer MIG jet fighters to remote northern airfields.

THE STAGED cessation of U.S. bombing, if the plan does not work, can be reversed on a few hours notice," he said. "It does not risk significant erosion of the current military advantage of the United States in Vietnam."


House GOP leader Gerald R. Ford of Michigan said he had looked over the proposal after it was submitted to him late last week. "Although there has been no Republican policy determination on this particular suggestion," Ford said, "I think it is wholesome that we have some new ideas."
Joy Despite Frustration

She Won't Forget

The Selma Spirit

By Marguerite Striar

As she knelt on the highway leading from Selma to Montgomery and prayed with hundreds of Negro and white men and women, some of whom had come a thousand miles to march, Mary Docherty was thinking, "This was what the early Christian Church must have been like, before it was separated into sects and factions. Suddenly, we are back in the first century sharing the scourgings, the imprisonments and the killings by Caesar's Roman officers."

Everywhere she went Selma—on the court house steps, at the mass meeting in the church, marching the streets, she saw people grown brave in the face of danger "caught in a great dynamic dimension which is engulfing their whole lives, in a Holy Spirit which is the secret to the radiance, the joy and the certainty that permeates..."
She Won't Forget the Selma Spirit

this great campaign for civil rights.

Mrs. Docherty, wife of Rev. George M. Docherty, minister of the New York Ave. Presbyterian church, has just come back from her third trip in two months to Selma. The first trip was in answer to an appeal to churches from the Student-Nonviolent Coordinating Committee of the Southern Christian Leadership Council.

That time, she was one of only five persons in Selma from Washington, she said. In the two past weeks she has returned twice, with the Washington group increasing.

MARY DOCHERTY treasures the pair of high-heeled mud-caked shoes that she wore in the Freedom Day March for voter registration. She says, in her delight Scottish accent, that she may put them in a glass case. She also has a collection of poignant memories which will forever haunt her.

"I was there on that first Monday, Jan. 18, that will go down in history as Freedom Day in Selma because for the first time the restaurants, hotels and motels were open to Negroes and Dr. King's group made their first demonstration for voter registration."

"We waited with Martin Luther King in front of the court house for two and a half hours while the bullying sheriff miscellaneous and manhandled the group of 500 Negroes filing in the front door. We were then told that the whole group had been taken out the back door and when we went to look we found them herded and spread out in the alley like cattle on a market day.

"Dr. Anderson, one of the Baptist ministers, began singing "Aint going to let nobody turn me back" and Clark yelled at him to shut his black mouth or he would arrest him and take him to jail. Immediately, hundreds of voices shouted, "Take us all! Take us all!"

"Lunch time came and still they stood tightly wedged in. The cruelty of Sheriff Clark and his men seemed so childish and uncalled for. By closing time at 4 o'clock, not one had been allowed near the registration desk."

"She will never forget, she says, the pride she felt during a moment when the march to Montgomery was being mobilized. Mrs. Douglas, wife of Sen. P.B. Douglas, and Mrs. Harold Iukes called to the front with great dignity and Mrs. Douglas said clearly for all disfellowed police to hear, "Dr. King, you're one of the most wonderful men I've ever met."

THE RUN-AROUND Negroes are given in their attempt to register is called the "numbers racket" in Selma, Mrs. Docherty said. She watched while Sheriff Clark called out numbers which had previously been given out. Those whose numbers were called were to take the registration test.

But the low tones of Sheriff Clark's unamplified voice and the speed with which he read resulted in few numbers being heard immediately, she said. By the time word had passed to the back of the crowd that a certain number had been

vicious circle game, she said: When a Negro comes to register, he must be vouchered for by someone who is already a registered voter. Who is there to vouch for him?

IT IS HARD to imagine humor and gaiety in an embattled city like Selma, yet there is an unquenchable cheerfulness, almost joy, bred by the exhilaration of knowing one is fighting for a great cause, Mary Docherty says. She recalled the gay laughter when, after a policy of boycotting white stores and houses had been decided upon, James Bevel, an aide of Dr. King's, joined them, "I don't want to see one new Easter bonnet on any of you."

There are times when the victim of intimidation feels he must show defiance, she said. For his own and his fellow's self respect, he must try to make the intimidator look ridiculous. Mary Docherty yielded to that temptation when she and other demonstrators were leaving Camden by car. All around were the club swinging, gloowering police.

"I leaned out of the car. I couldn't let them think we were afraid, so I focused on a scowling law man, gave him a great big smile and blew him a kiss. One of the students nearly had a fit. "Quick," he said, "take me down. Mrs. D. just insulted an officer!"

As a minister's wife, Mrs. Docherty was amazed at how easily the segregationists were able to reconcile their injustice and violence with their profession of Christianity. When asked by a minister whether or not he was a Christian, a registrar replied, "I think so, I go to church on Sunday. What has Christianity to do with registration?"

Yet Mrs. Docherty says she heard no bitterness at the Selma mass meetings, and although there is anger at the recent violence there is no suggestion of revenge, she said. At Brown's Chapel, where marchers were instructed in self-protection, she heard the young Baptist preacher, Rev. James Bevel, say on one occasion that he had been born with an intention against him. But he also declared that only
It didn't mean anything to get the vote. They said, "We had the vote and what good did it do us? The white politicians still push us around and we still can't get jobs."

SAM: We told them that non-violence is the way down South. You know, there were more cops hurt in the Harlem riots than people. They'd rather go around and drop a garbage can on somebody's head. Down here in Mississippi, it's different. You hit a cop and ... A Negro girl, a senior in high school at McComb, wrote these impressions of Harlem:

"The demon of Harlem is believed to be invisible, whereas the demon in Mississippi is visible. Youth from Harlem said, 'You know who hates you in Mississippi, but we don't ...'

"There are many of us who see Harlem and Mississippi as 'no solution' problems, but there's a solution to every problem. If only the distorted, trapped mind of every individual who refuses to think within reason, to search beyond the ghettos and the colors of skin ..."

DR. KING, who acknowledges that Northern Negroes have different problems than Southern Negroes, has tentative plans for moving his non-violent direct action movement to Northern cities next summer.

He envisions channeling the frustrations and anger that have erupted into violence into nonviolent constructive action. He said the power structure of the Northern cities must give the nonviolent approach some victories to show that it can work, and warns:

"Unless the North shapes a vigorous, dramatic program, I'm afraid Northern cities face an explosive situation while in the South communications between us move ahead."

"It won't work," said a Negro leader in Harlem. "Dr. King would be respected. But you can't sell the Northern Negro what you sell the Southern Negro. The Northern Negro is just moving into the Revolution—and you can't stop the Northern Revolution by putting the Negro in a theater seat or a restaurant."

In Rochester, a Negro leader doubted that Dr. King could help. He recalled that a Negro minister fell to his knees and prayed during the riot last July.

"Baby, get up," said a Negro teenager. "Now is not the time to get on your knees. Now is the time to get up and get with it. We've been praying for 400 years."

IN MANY NORTHERN cities, the image of the Negro community is changing from acquiescence to militancy. White liberals are told to keep out. Existing civil rights and social service agencies are not trusted and frequently are not consulted.

The cities are making plans. Negro leaders grasp at the war-on-poverty program as the most important action so far. But there is an insistence that Negroes in the ghetto be involved in the programs and an urgent plea that progress of some nature be visible before summer.

"Or else, baby, we're in trouble," summed up a Negro leader in Harlem.

THUS, IT IS likely that Negro protests will grow in intensity and, in the North, involve a larger portion of the lower-class Negro. Each advance, as recent history shows, will serve only to whet the appetite of this American in his quest for equality as he presses harder in a revolution that really is not the Negro Revolution at all but a resurgence of a Revolution started on these shores 200 years ago.

As for white Americans who may tend still to admonish the Negro to "go slow" and who feel that no problems exist when law and order prevail, the future will be exasperating and tension will rise, perhaps to new heights.

But perhaps it is a Southern white man who has summed it all up best. Leroy Collins, director of the United States Community Relations Service and former Governor of Florida, spoke recently to an integrated meeting in Birmingham.

He said the Negro American cannot be stopped from his journey to the freedom of other Americans.

"That day can come with a high degree of harmor or it can come with bitter ness and untold anguish for all. It will not come because we white Americans bestow it, for our bestowing day have already run out," he said.

But Collins said that the white American will play the important role of determining how harmoniously the changes will be made.

"To help facilitate these changes," he said, "to hasten the day of their acceptance is to me and to you the great est right to which we can commit our service."

HE THEN left his desk and recalled how, as a boy in Florida, he had put a down payment on a piece of land and worked hard to make each succeeding payment until he finally had the deed. Then he went out to his piece of land and dug his hands in the soil and let it run through his fingers.

"That is where the Negro is today," he said, holding his hands as though oil were running through them. "He has the deed to his land."

Monday: A look at the Southern political, economic and social landscape with some cities that made racial headlines in the past re-visited.
Area Teacher Writes 'Positive' Book on Racism

By CAROL ROLLOFF
Staff Writer

Neither two small children, lack of sleep, nor even pregnancy could keep Saundrah Clark Grevious from producing the book she'll be autographing Saturday at an Afro-American book tea sponsored by the Urban League.

The young black mother and teacher from Bloomington felt a special urgency to get her "Teaching Children and Adults to Understand Human and Race Relations", published — an urgency that she's never felt with the short stories and poetry she's been writing since childhood in Chicago.

"Once I got started on it, one thing kept growing into another," Mrs. Herbert Grevious laughed in an interview at Work Opportunity Center, Minneapolis, her office.

"There is no correct answer" to the racial questions that arise in a classroom, Mrs. Grevious stressed. "It's all a part of the teacher's growth, as well as the children's. Experience is the best teacher."

An overview of black history and an explanation of the small physiological differences between the races is included in the book.

The world's need for, and environmental improvement by, individual and racial differences is taught by inductive reasoning.

"This book is me," the Mississippi-born authoress explained. "These are my feelings as to what people can do, to improve their attitudes."

Self-discovery is the first step in curing racism, the graduate of Chicago Teachers' College said. "There
Show and Sell to All Is the Fair Housing Way

By Isolde Weinberg

The ultimate goal of all local fair housing organizations is to put themselves out of business.

But until real estate agencies and individual homeowners in all-white neighborhoods are ready to show and sell houses as naturally to Negro buyers as to whites, fair housing volunteers are needed to encourage such sales, to lend support to buyer and seller, to focus sympathetic sentiment and to guard against the exploitive techniques of block-busters.

With professional guidance from the Metropolitan Washington Housing Program of the American Friends Service Committee, four autonomous fair housing groups have been established to serve Northwest Washington, Montgomery County, Prince George's County and Northern Virginia.

Except for one part-time, paid representative in Montgomery County, these groups are entirely volunteer operated and there is a continuing need for the involvement of more people in their work.

ACCORDING to James Harvey, director of the MWHP office, a typical house-hunting situation that calls for the efforts of numerous fair housing volunteers goes as follows.

John and Mary Jones, a Negro couple with three children, live in Washington in a three-bedroom apartment for which they pay $175 a month. Their savings and income enable them to afford a house in the $23,000-$25,000 range with a smaller monthly investment than they presently pay in rent.

They are interested in the convenience, space and privacy of suburban living. They want the best in schools for their son and two daughters. But how can they look for a home without running into double talk, jacked-up prices, hostility or insults?

Mrs. Jones calls MWHP and is put in touch with the local group covering the area where the family wishes to move. Local office volunteers are given the Joneses' name and number. If they do not hear from Mrs. Jones, after a time they may call to offer help.

Once contact is made, the family and volunteer worker discuss prices, locations and the type of house sought. They try to determine the most appropriate assistance for the circumstances.

Does the family want an escort volunteer to look with them? Do they prefer looking themselves at houses listed with the organization on a nondiscriminatory basis? Would they rather work with a friendly real estate agent? Do they want to do a lot of looking to get a better idea of what's available at what price?

"Unless people have the opportunity to look around..."
Fair Housing Measure Is Ready for Congress

3-14-66

By Robert E. Baker
Washington Post Staff Writer

President Johnson is ready to send his national fair housing bill to Congress this week. Whether Congress is ready to receive it is another question.

Nearly one half of the Nation's population (in 20 states and Washington, D.C.) live under state and local fair housing laws. But open housing remains a subject sensitive enough for Administration advisers to predict trouble on Capitol Hill.

The bill, and Mr. Johnson's message, will mark a notable moment in civil rights history. In a sense, it completes a reversal of Federal housing policy:

The U.S. Government is poised now to loosen the white noose that it has looped around America's cities.

A draft of the bill has been shunted among the Justice Department, the White House, housing agencies and experts and the newborn Department of Housing and Urban Development.

As it stands now, the bill cites the commerce clause in the Constitution for congressional authority to enact it, rather than the 14th Amendment. This was the path chosen for the public accommodations section of the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

It would ban racial discrimination in the sale or rental of all housing—new and old, regardless of how financed, including single family dwell-

But in those times, it was a generally accepted philosophy that sound economic practice required housing segregation by class and race. The Federal Government went along.

From 1935 to 1950, about 15 million dwellings were built in the United States, most of them under this philosophy. The FHA even provided a model restrictive racial covenant and advised appraisers to devalue property in mixed neighborhoods.

In 1948, the Supreme Court ruled that restrictive racial covenants were unenforceable and, after an initial "massive resistance" stand by FHA, the Federal Government's policy began to change, continuing by bits and pieces until President Kennedy issued his Executive Fair Housing Order on Nov. 20, 1962.

This established a national policy against discrimination in housing. But the Order was limited to new housing that received Federal aid. The white suburban rings were already in place around the black inner city core.

Experts see a certain irony in Federal housing policies: FHA and Veterans' Administration money helped whites desert the cities; Federal money in urban renewal projects tries to entice them back.

President Johnson had been under pressure to extend President Kennedy's housing order. Instead, Mr. Johnson told Congress in January that he wanted a national fair housing law.

Opposition to "Federal control of a man's private property" is certain to arise.

On the other hand, many advocates of the fair housing law see it as only a step toward breaking up the black ghettos of the cities; people in the cities cannot move if they haven't the money for better housing, no matter how open it is.

These advocates see the need for a broad concerted attack, with great sums of Federal money for rent subsidies, dispersal of low-income housing and other programs.

Such a broad proposal may be developed and recommended by the White House civil rights conference "To Fulfill These Rights," scheduled for June 1-2.
Annandale Churches Join Drive For Fair Housing With Results

By Louis Cassels
United Press International

It is fashionable these days to talk about the shortcomings of suburban churches... their "country club" mentality... their indifference to social problems... their timidity about challenging the middle class mores of their members... et cetera.

For a change, let's play the other side of the record.

Annandale is one of the well-heeled, fast-growing, thoroughly-segregated suburbs that encircle Washington like a white noose, keeping Negroes cooped up in the inner city.

In the summer of 1964, the ministers and priests of Annandale's 35 Protestant and Catholic churches held an unpublicized meeting to face up to the problem of housing segregation in their community. "We felt," said one of the participants, "that we had to confront ourselves and our white congregations with the un-Christian conditions into which we had drifted."

They decided to undertake a fair housing campaign as a joint venture of all churches whose pastors were willing to participate. At this point, six of the 35 pastors bowed out. The other 29 agreed to send cards to all adult members of their congregations at stake. With each letter went a card which church members were invited to sign. The card said:

"As a committed Christian, I believe that every person has the moral right to purchase or rent a home anywhere without regard to race, religion or national origin. "I encourage financial institutions, home builders, apartment owners and real estate brokers to do business without discrimination."

"I will do my part to be a good neighbor to anyone moving into my community."

The letters and cards were mailed out during the last week in September. Members were asked to bring their signed cards to church and place them in the offering plate on the following Sunday.

"I must admit that I was pretty worried about what the response would be," said the Rev. Elmer S. West Jr., pastor of the Ravensworth Baptist Church. The Ravensworth Church is affiliated with the Southern Baptist Convention. More than 90 per cent of its members come from Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina and other parts of the Deep South.

"I was hopeful that perhaps one-tenth of the congregation would respond positively," he said. "But I had deep concern about those who would react negatively."

"To our surprise, approximately one-third of the adult members signed the cards. Only two people recorded their disagreement."

The news of Annandale's effort spread through other Northern Virginia suburban communities. In the spring of 1965, 140 churches in that area joined in observing "Fair Housing Sunday." More than 2500 volunteer canvassers visited 74,000 homes, asking suburbanites to sign anti-discrimination cards. More than 40,000 signed.

The most important result of the canvass, Mr. West said, was not the number of cards that were signed, but the fact that "the conspiracy of silence was broken." By having to take a stand for or against Negro neighbors, white families "had to face up to something they had conveniently ignored."

Since that time, segregated housing has been an open and frequent topic of discussion in community gatherings, schools and churches. There has been no sudden loosening of the white noose. But, Mr. West notes, "Negro population in the area is inching upward. Negro families are moving into predominantly or totally white neighborhoods at a rate of one family per week—twice the rate of a year ago. Snail's pace? Yes. But even snails move. And there has been no crisis, no violence, no block busting, no panic selling and moving."
Negroes Uneasy At White Facilities

By BOB FEASTER
(Second Of A Series)

"Here's the sort of thing that colored people can't understand," one Negro resident of Hagerstown was saying: "When a white person drives up Jonathan Street and sees a drunk staggering along the pavement, he immediately says to himself that his is representative of all the colored people of the community. But when he sees a white person in the same condition in another part of the town, he passes it off as just an unusual occurrence."

A feeling of tension fills the air for a while when a white person talks informally to a group of Negroes about the problems they have in a predominantly white community. They seem to feel that regardless of the person and his capabilities, white people have the impression that all colored people fall into the same mould. The colored person feels that the worst of his race classifies all of the race.

Although many of Hagerstown's business establishments have done away with segregation policies, most Negroes experience discomfort when they want to use facilities available to them. It's almost as if being made to feel inferior throughout generations somehow denies Negroes the feeling of comfort in surroundings unfamiliar to them.

One Negro who works almost exclusively with white people puts it this way: "When I am invited to go out somewhere for a drink or sandwich with white companions, I am accepted almost without notice. But if I were to go alone or in the company of other colored companions to the same places, I would be made to feel very uncomfortable."

Actually it became illegal as of June 1 of this year for an owner or operator of a place of public accommodation to deny service to any person because of race, creed, color or national origin.

House Bill 149 was passed by the Maryland General Assembly on March 29, 1963, but the law does not affect all of the counties of Maryland. The elected delegates of eleven Maryland counties chose to exempt their constituency from the new law titled "Discrimination in Public Accommodations." One other county...
Impact of Racism

Teen-Age Romance Blended


Reviewed by LAURA HARRIS

The fact that there's a great deal more to "Willow Hill" than the pulse-stirring adventures of a lively foursome who get their romantic wires crossed, adds a depth and reality to this story, which even the least serious of readers will enjoy.

Val is the heroine, and her vital, colorful personality gives meaning and force, not only to her own drama, but also to the dramatic events in the town of Willow Hill.
Sociologists Warned To Stick to Reality

By Bart Barnes
Washington Post Staff Writer

Using the Job Corps as an example, he said that “almost everything the experts warned us would happen, hasn’t happened and almost everything they said would not happen, has.”

Educators warned that racial tensions would develop when Negro youths from city slums were mixed with whites from the “hills and hollars” of Appalachia, Gottlieb said. But this has been no problem, he declared.

Gottlieb said many youths have forgotten racial hostility in the Job Corps. Negro youths who previously have felt inadequate in the presence of whites have been able to regain their self-confidence by being placed in situations where they can do such things as tutor a white youth in reading.

And many white youths have gotten over their suspicion of Negroes, Gottlieb said. He told the story of a Job Corps camp where the only movie theater in town made Negroes sit in the balcony.

The boys didn’t want to boycott the theater because it was the only one in the area so the white youths sat in the balcony, too.

Gottlieb also attacked the sociological theory that youth from poverty classes are unmotivated.

“I’ve interviewed 700 Job Corpsmen,” he said. “And I’ve never once had one say, “Man I dig poverty. Living in filth...”
SHANK RESERVES COMMENT

Wright Criticizes Housing Subsidy

By CYNTHIA MOLLE

Pessimism over the need of the already heavily disputed rent subsidy program for low-income families is being expressed here by public housing officials.

The program, part of a $7.5 billion housing bill, appears certain of becoming law. It has passed both branches of Congress.

To win approval it was altered, and who would get the bill will affect us," he said.

He explained that public housing rentals are based on the family's need rather than on the size of the dwelling unit.

Minimum rentals are $27 per month including all utilities and are based on the following number of persons in the family and the maximum income limits:
- one person, $3,100 per year; two persons, $3,500 per year; three persons, $3,700 per year.
- four persons, $4,100 per year; five persons, $4,400 per year; six persons, $4,700 per year; seven persons, $5,000 per year; eight persons, $5,300 per year.

For example a family with a net yearly income of $1,820 and three minors would pay $3 per month. But a family with a net yearly income of $2,980 and three minors would pay $7 per month rent.
His Problem: Would Rent Trailer To Negro, But...

"I'll take Negroes if the rest of the trailer courts will take them."

E. J. Day, who operates the El Donna Trailer Court on Pennsylvania Ave., said Monday that he had been asked to rent his last remaining trailer space to a Negro.

Day said he believes his other clients will move out and go to other area trailer courts if he rents to the Negro, and this "would bankrupt me completely."

The El Donna proprietor said he has not learned the name of the Negro who sought space. Day traced the sequence of events in this way:

The Negro, a construction worker who will be assigned to this area for a time, first tried to rent space for his trailer at another trailer court in this general area. Four spaces were vacant there but the proprietor told him that all had already been spoken for, and advised him to go to the El Donna.

At the El Donna, the proprietor was absent when the Negro paid his first visit. A relative of the proprietor refused to rent the vacant space on the grounds that it would cost the trailer court the revenue from all its white patrons.

"I'd like to meet with him," Day said, "and I'll work with any delegation to solve this problem."

Day described the Negro as courteous and said that no pressure had been placed on him yet.

Trailer courts are included under the provisions of the equal accommodations law.

Day said he plans to contact Leonard Culin, an official of the local chapter of the NAACP, with regard to his problem.

In Lending

There is no racial bias in financing of homes in Hagerstown, representatives of local lending institutions state.

Representatives of the First Federal Savings and Loan Association, Home Federal Savings and Loan Association, Nicodemus National Bank, Hagerstown Trust Company, Second National Bank of Hagerstown, and Farmers and Merchant's Bank all say they have never denied an application for a mortgage, or home financing loan, to anyone because of their race.

They also said that no application for such a mortgage has ever been made by a colored person in one of the predominately white neighborhoods of Hagerstown, although several mentioned arranging financing for colored families' homes along the Dual Highway near Hagerstown.

Some also said that a Board of Directors meeting might have to be called to consider what the policy might be if a Negro asked for financing of a home in the wealthy North End residential district but these persons said they know of no already-existing policy which would bar such an application.

They said applications would be considered on a financial and business basis only.

One banker said applications by Negroes for home financing were few because most Negroes in Hagerstown rent, rather than own, their homes.

Franklin Miller, of Home Federal, said his firm has made home loans to Negro families on the Dual Highway.

He said no colored family has ever asked for loans for homes in white neighborhoods within the city. He said the Board of Directors has never discussed what they would do in such a situation.

At First Federal, an official who asked they not be quoted, said, "I wouldn't want to say, I know what the policy is, but you'd better talk to someone else."

Then this official asked the reporter if he would like it if someone arranging financing for a colored family next door to his house. Told he wouldn't mind, the official said, "Well, it would not me, either, but when you're in the lending business, it's a little different."

"You could upset the whole real estate market in Hagerstown," the reporter was told. He was referred to E. Stuart Bushong, vice-president of First Federal.

Bushong said, "We've certainly never turned anyone down on the basis of their race. We added, "We go by the application and what's on the application."

Noting that First Federal has...
GOT EXTRA STRENGTH FROM RIGHTEOUS CAUSE

City Man Describes 'Bama Rights March

By PHIL EBERSOLE

A Hagerstown man was among those who marched from Selma to Montgomery, Ala., last week.

Leonard Curlin, of 47 W. Bethel St., said this week he would go again if need be.

The first leg of his journey started about 2:30 p.m. Tuesday from Washington, D.C., with a group on board a train sponsored by the Southern Christian Leadership Conference and the Red Cross, Presbyterian.

When the train reached North Carolina, all the blind in the train were pulled down. When the train reached Atlanta, Ga., the group was told that the train was a rube Bad trick and that they would not be able to continue on to Montgomery.

The railroad management offered to supply buses, but the grum felt safer on board a train. They finally caught a train about 5:30 a.m. on Wednesday, April 4, and arrived in Montgomery about noon. Three buses were waiting to take them from Montgomery to St. Jude, Ala., where they met in an Episcopal or Catholic church.

There Curlin and the other marchers were indoctrinated in march discipline.

If Beaten...

If beaten, they were told, do not fight back. Instead, clamp your hands behind your head, protect your face with your elbows, and draw your knees up to the front of your body to protect your stomach. Roll with punches like a ball.

If attacked with tear gas, they were told, roll to the ground, cover nostrils with a handkerchief and work toward the source of the tear gas. They were told never to leave the march or camp except in case of emergency; and that the marchers in groups of six with arms locked.

Then Curlin and the other marchers were taken 12 miles outside the city to meet the marchers coming from Selma. The new arrival fell in behind the other marchers.

A few minutes later there was a cloud burst. "Everybody got dripping wet, but nobody broke rank," Curlin said. "Everything continued on the march. You're so used to when you know you're in a righteous cause that you get extra strength," he said.

Marching along with all the priests, bishops, and preachers of all denominations, many of whom had been on the road since the march began in "Alabama," the train rode its way through Selma.

In Selma, Curlin remembers talking to a venerable old woman who had been trampled by horses and passed with tear gas while demonstrating, but who said, "They did it again - just to spite us."

He said about one-third of the marchers were white people, and about two-thirds colored people. He said there was no "hunching" of whites and colored together, but a complete intermingling of the two races.

Old People Watch

Along the road, Curlin said, were old people in chairs, too old to march themselves, but encouraging the marchers by singing and clapping.

The march was heavily protected by National Guardsmen and U.S. soldiers. Curlin said a National Guard jeep came up on the line of march every few minutes.

The marchers stopped to rest about every two miles, he said. The National Guard furnished water tank trucks and portable sanitary facilities. Other-wise, he said, the stopping places were seas of mud from the downpour; a marcher had a choice of standing in the mud or sitting in the mud.

Curlin said some women, who were marching barefoot, were unable to continue, and men formed "chairs" with their hands and arms and carried them on out of St. Jude.

Civil rights workers gave each marcher a peanut butter sandwich, a cookie and an orange. Curlin said, Later, in St. Jude, the marchers were given chicken sandwiches.

That night, the marchers ate in the mud as loudspeakers were broadcast in St. Jude and listened to the nation's top entertainers, Sammy Davis, Jr., Dick Gregory, Bobby Darin, Harry Belafonte, Tony Bennett, Billy Eck- stine and others.

Dangers Road

Then Curlin and others were taken by bus to the First Colored Methodist Episcopal Church.

HE WILL NOT BE MOVED-Leonard Curlin, of 47 W. Bethel St., demonstrates the position of passive resistance he was taught to assume if attacked while participating in the march from Selma to Montgomery, Ala. The arms protect the face, he said, while the knees are drawn up to protect the stomach.