

## VIRGINIA NEGROES MARCH IN PROTEST

Demand Reopening of Prince Edward County Schools

FARMVILLE, Va., July 26 (UPI)—Negroes resumed anti-segregation protests here today and vowed to continue demonstrations until Prince Edward County reopens its public schools.

About 50 pickets paraded down the main street of this farm town for the second consecutive day in the first Negro desegregation drive here since schools were closed in 1959 to avoid integration.

The Rev. L. Francis Griffin, state president of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said the orderly protests would continue "indefinitely on a daily basis."

Since the closing of the schools after a Federal court order to desegregate, most of the county's white pupils have been attending private schools, while most of the 1,700 school-age Negro children have gone without formal education.

### 4 Held as Delinquents

By R. HART PHILLIPS

Special to The New York Times

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., July 26—Four Negro juveniles are in the county jail here today awaiting transfer to Florida school for delinquents as a result of participation in demonstrations against segregation.

County Judge Charles Mathis, who is also judge of the Juvenile Court, explained that they were being kept in the jail because St. Augustine has no juvenile shelter for delinquents. He said the two boys would be sent to the State School for Boys and the two girls to a similar institution for girls. All are between the ages of 14 and 16.

The four, with three others and nine adults, were arrested last week when they staged a sit-in at the Saint George Pharmacy in downtown St. Augustine. The group refused to leave on request of the manager, who called the police, and they were charged with disorderly conduct and resisting an officer.

At the hearing held last Tuesday the parents of three of the seven arrested accepted responsibility for their children and they were placed in the parents' care. The parents of the four now in jail refused to accept any responsibility and the teenagers refused to agree not to take part in demonstrations. As a result, the four were judged delinquent youths.

### Appeal Planned

Dr. R. B. Hayling, a dentist who is president of the local



SIT-IN TROUBLE IN ATLANTA: Police drag demonstrator from a segregated restaurant. He was arrested after he sat down in the doorway and refused to leave premises.

## Excerpts From the Statement by Allen

Special to The New York Times  
WASHINGTON, July 26 — Following are excerpts from testimony today before the Senate Commerce Committee by Mayor Ivan Allen Jr. of Atlanta on elimination of discrimination in public accommodations:

As the Mayor of the South-east's largest city, I can say to you out of first-hand experience and first hand knowledge that nowhere does the problem of eliminating discrimination between the races strike so closely home as it does to the local elected public official.

He is the man who cannot pass the buck. From this viewpoint, I speak of the problem as having been brought into sharp focus by decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States and then generally ignored by the Presidents and Congresses of the United States. Like a founding baby, this awesome problem has been left on the doorsteps of local governments throughout the nation.

It is true that Atlanta has achieved success in eliminating discrimination in areas where some other cities have failed, but we do not boast of our success. Instead of boasting, we say with the humility of those who believe in reality that we have achieved our measure of success only because we looked facts in the face and accepted the Supreme Court's decisions as inevitable and as the law of our land. Having embraced realism in general, we then set out to solve specific problems by local cooperation between people of goodwill and good sense representing both

gation at first simply did not understand and would hardly believe that the business, civic and political interests of Atlanta had intently concerned themselves with the Negro population. I still do not believe that they are convinced that all of our civic bodies backed by the public interest and supported by the city government have daily concerned themselves with an effort to solve our gravest problem—which is relations between our races.

Gentlemen, Atlanta has not swept this question under the rug at any point. Step by step—sometimes under court order—sometimes voluntarily moving ahead of pressures—sometimes adroitly—and many, many times clumsily—we have tried to find a solution to each specific problem through an agreement between the affected white ownership and the Negro leadership.

To do this, we have not appointed a huge general biracial committee, which too often merely becomes a burial place for unsolved problems. Each time a specific problem has come into focus, we have appointed the people involved to work out the solution—theater owners to work with top Negro leaders—or hotel owners to work with the top leadership—or certain restaurant owners have of their own volition dealt with the top Negro leadership. By developing the lines of communication and respectability, we have been able to reach amicable solutions.

vinced that the Supreme Court insists that the same fundamental rights must be held by every American citizen.

Atlanta is a case that proves that the problem of discrimination can be solved to some extent. And I use this "some extent" cautiously, as we certainly have not solved all of the problems; but we have met them in a number of areas. This can be done locally, voluntarily, and by private business itself.

### Defiance Is Discerned

On the other hand, there are hundreds of communities and cities, certainly, throughout the nation that have not ever addressed themselves to the issue, whereas others have flagrantly ignored the demand, and today stand in all defiance to any change.

The Congress of the United States is now confronted with a grave decision. Shall you pass a public accommodation bill that forces this issue? or, shall you create another round of disputes over segregation by refusing to pass such legislation?

Surely, the Congress realizes that after having failed to take any definite action on this subject in the last 10 years, to fail to pass this bill would amount to an endorsement of private business setting up an entirely new status of discrimination throughout the nation. Cities like Atlanta might slip backward. Hotels and restaurants that have already taken this issue upon themselves and opened their doors might find it convenient to go back to the old status.

## ATLANTA'S MAYOR BACKS RIGHTS BILL

Continued From Page 1, Col. 5

turned away at the restaurant on the ground that the proprietor had a legal right to change the Negro's citizenship as a matter of convenience.

"I submit that it is not right to allow an American's citizenship to be changed merely as a matter of convenience," he said.

The Mayor suggested, however, that Congress should amend the Administration bill to allow "a reasonable time" for communities to abolish discrimination before Federal intervention. He also thought that smaller cities should have a longer time than larger, since metropolitan areas found it easier to adapt themselves to social change.

Senator John P. Pastore, Democrat of Rhode Island, who was in the chair, told Mr. Allen at the conclusion of his statement that it was more difficult for him to have said the things he did than it would have been for some officials from Northern cities.

"I am humbled in your presence," Mr. Pastore said.

### Thurmond Poses Queries

Thereupon, Senator Strom Thurmond, Democrat of South Carolina, began a series of questions similar to those he had addressed to Gov. Ross R. Barnett of Mississippi and Gov. George C. Wallace of Alabama.

Would it not be better, Mr. Thurmond asked, to rely on voluntary action, or at least local ordinance?

"Senator," Mr. Allen retorted, "I'd like to see definition on a national level. Congress should say what it thinks should be done under the Supreme Court decision. We have been left up in the air."

Wasn't it true that this would mean compulsion? Mr. Thurmond asked.

"It would compel the same rights be given to Negro citizens as to white citizens. Yes, that's compulsion. Any federal law exercises some compulsion," the Mayor replied. He then went on:

"We have reached a situation that has been brought into being by the Supreme Court. We look on the Supreme Court with a schoolboy's reverence. This is your court, our court."

Mr. Thurmond then asked whether the proposed law would not destroy business in Georgia.

"I don't see any business destroyed," Mr. Allen answered. "I am asking Congress, as a local official, to give me a definition."

### Senator Is Challenged

At this point Mr. Pastore angrily protested Mr. Thurmond's questions, which, he said, were "unfair." He said that if the

## Segregation Is Entrenched in Missouri's Bootheel

Some Negro Pupils Must Go to School 35 Miles Away

By DONALD JANSON

Special to The New York Times

HAYTI, Mo., July 24—Travelers passing through southeast Missouri are surprised to find themselves halting their cars for school buses on blistering days like today.

In this appendage of the Old South, children go to school in the summer to make up for a two-month recess in the fall for picking cotton.

Buses carry Negro pupils in all grades from as far as 35 miles away to an imposing complex of red brick school buildings in the dilapidated Negro section of this little agricultural town.

Negroes in the Missouri Bootheel, so called because of the shape of the area that juts into Arkansas, have labeled the complex a central "dumping ground" for five school districts, a "campus" established to avoid the integration that would result if Negroes, like whites, were taught at the schools nearest their homes.

To get here, some Negro pupils board buses at 6 A.M., then jounce over rural roads and through towns with all-white schools, arriving too late for the day's first classes.

### Segregation Entrenched

Segregation is more firmly entrenched in the Bootheel than anywhere else in this border state. Except for token compliance in a few of the larger towns, the Supreme Court's desegregation ruling of 1954 has been ignored.

In addition, public accommodations are closed to Negroes. Jobs, except for menial tasks and teaching in segregated schools, are limited to part-time field work. Housing is always on the other side of the tracks.

"In some ways it is worse than the Deep South," said Clyde S. Cahill of St. Louis, an attorney for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Mr. Cahill has spent considerable time in the Bootheel recently to press school desegregation suits.

"In Alabama and Mississippi the Negro knows there are separate eating and lodging facilities. In most places in the Bootheel there are none at all," Mr. Cahill said.

### Same in Much of State

Except for a few large cities, this applies to much of Missouri. The Missouri Commission on Human Rights reports:

"A Negro can actually travel the width and breadth of the state and not find one cafe, restaurant, hotel, motel or resort that will accommodate him."

"Even when traveling on an interstate bus in the uniform of his country, the Negro is often refused service at the bus station rest stops."

Negroes have asked Gov. John M. Dalton to get the Executive

failed to act on a proposed public accommodations law.

As a result, Missouri Negroes have scheduled a march on Jefferson City, the capital, for Aug. 10 to demonstrate their displeasure and demand action.

Poverty is deep in the fertile Bootheel, an area of half a dozen counties extending from Arkansas to Poplar Bluff and Charleston.

The black delta soil, reclaimed from the Mississippi River sloughs that once made the area "Swampeat Missouri," outproduces all the rest of the state agriculturally, but the abandoned houses that dot the cotton, corn and soybean fields testify to the replacement of the sharecropper on the plantations by machinery.

As a consequence most of the Bootheel's 30,000 Negroes subsist on income from relief checks and dwindling seasonal work with the crops.

Most of the whites are also poor. The farmland is owned by only a few and the area has little industry to employ the rest. The population is declining. The separate school facilities are a burden on the remaining taxpayers.

"But the traditions here are Deep South," said an editor of a weekly newspaper, "and it will take a revolution to change them."

The N.A.A.C.P. has achieved some gains this summer. By Federal court order, integration of the high schools and junior high schools in Wardell and Deering began last week. By next July the elementary grades will be integrated.

School authorities called white parents together recently and told them that they had no choice but to comply. There were no incidents as more than a hundred Negro pupils in the two towns, relieved of the long bus rides that made them miss classes at the overcrowded Hayti school, joined white pu-

Action by Governor Is Sought on Public Accommodations

pils in classrooms nearer their homes.

Next month, also by court order, the Charleston school system will be integrated. The Bootheel's first biracial committee, formed to discuss racial problems, was established in Charleston this month.

The next target will be Hayti (pronounced Hay-tie) and the "campus" that Negroes consider a symbol of school segregation in the area.

### Veterinary Week Proclaimed

WASHINGTON, July 26 (UPI) — President Kennedy today proclaimed the week of July 28 as Veterinary Medicine Week to honor veterinarians who have contributed to "human health and welfare and the humane treatment of animals."

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Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and adviser to the N.A.A.C.P. Youth Council, said today an appeal would be made.

Judge Mathis said the appeal must be to the Circuit Court, which sits in St. Augustine, while Dr. Hayling is trying to appeal to the District Appellate Court of Tallahassee, the capital of Florida.

Dr. Hayling said presentation of the appeal had been delayed until this point is cleared up.

Meanwhile, picketing by members of the N.A.A.C.P. Youth Council, which started several weeks ago, continued today against the segregated lunch counters of Woolworth's, McCrory's and the Service Drug Store in midtown St. Augustine. Three to five pickets were placed at each establishment carrying signs protesting discrimination. Woolworth's is removing its lunch counters.

All pickets are over 17 years of age. Juveniles have not participated since Judge Mathis issued a directive last week forbidding them to picket.

No arrests were made last Tuesday when 150 Negroes gathered at the County Jail to protest the holding of the four teen-agers. The following day, however, five juveniles were arrested in a car parked near the jail. They were accused of attempting to incite prisoners and turned over to the custody of their parents.

Under a Federal Court order St. Augustine will desegregate some schools next Sept. 1.

The applications of a number of Negro children for entry into white schools have already been approved, city officials said. Schools and recreational facilities here have always been segregated, but there is no city ordinance providing for segregation.

#### Cambridge Guard Changing

CAMBRIDGE, Md., July 26 (AP) — 300 National Guard troops rolled out of Cambridge in a 40-truck convoy today and those remaining were given a new commanding officer.

The 300 guardsmen still garrisoned here will leave for home tomorrow, to be replaced by a fresh battalion of about 450 men.

Col. Elmer Bright was named today to take over command of the Cambridge troops today from Brig. Gen. George M. Gelston.

"I think we ought to do a job," Maj. Milton A. Reckord said of General Gelston in making the announcement. "I think we ought to give him the opportunity to rest up a little bit."

General Gelston announced yesterday considerable easing of the militia law restrictions that have been in force since July 12, when troops were ordered into the city of 12,000 after a night of racial rioting.

A ban on demonstrations like those that led to violence remains in effect, vehicles still are subject to search, and persons with firearms in their vehicles remain subject to arrest.

In attacking the specific problems, we accepted the basic truth that the solutions which we sought to achieve in every instance granted to our Negro citizens rights which white American citizens and businesses previously had reserved to themselves as special privileges.

These special privileges long had been propped up by a multitude of local ordinances and statewide laws which had upheld racial segregation in almost every conceivable form.

In Atlanta we had plenty of these props of prejudice to contend with when we set out to solve our specific problems of discrimination. In attacking these problems, I want to emphasize that in not one single instance have we retained or enhanced the privileges of segregation.

#### 'A Long Process'

It has been a long, exhausting and often discouraging process and the end is far from being in sight.

Atlanta has achieved only a measure of success. I think it would assist you in understanding this if I explained how limited so far has been this transition from the old segregated society of generations past, and also how limited so far has been the participation of the Negro citizens.

Significant as is the voluntary elimination of discrimination in our leading restaurants, it affects so far only a small percentage of the hundreds of eating places in our city.

And participation by Negroes so far has been very slight. For example, one of Atlanta's topmost restaurants served only 16 out of Atlanta's 200,000 Negro citizens during the first week of freedom from discrimination.

The plan for eliminating discrimination in hotels as yet takes care only of convention delegates. Although prominent Negroes have been accepted as guests in several Atlanta hotels, the Negro citizens as a whole seldom appear at Atlanta hotels.

Underlying all the emotions of the situation is the matter of economics. It should be remembered that the right to use a facility does not mean that it will be used or misused by any group, especially the groups in the lower economic status.

Now I would like to submit my personal reasons why I think Atlanta has resolved some of these problems, while in other cities solutions have seemed impossible and strife and conflict have resulted.

As an illustration, I would like to describe a recent visit of an official delegation from a great Eastern city which has a Negro population of over 600,000 consisting of in excess of 20 per cent of its whole population.

The members of this dele-

I do not believe that any sincere American citizen desires to see the rights of private business restricted by the Federal Government unless such restriction is absolutely necessary for the welfare of the people of this country.

On the other hand, following the line of thought of the decisions of the Federal courts in the past 15 years, I am not convinced that current rulings of the courts would grant to American business the privilege of discrimination by race in the selection of its customers.

Here again we get into the area of what is right and what is best for the people of this country. If the privilege of selection based on race and color should be granted, then would we be giving to business the right to set up a segregated economy? And if so, how fast would this right be utilized by the nation's people? And how soon would we again be going through the old turmoil of riots, strife, demonstrations, boycotts, picketing?

Are we going to say that it is all right for the Negro citizen to go into the bank on Main Street and to deposit his earnings or borrow money, then to go to department stores to buy what he needs, to go to the supermarket to purchase food for his family, and so on along Main Street until he comes to a restaurant or a hotel—in all these other business places he is treated just like any other customer—but when he comes to the restaurant or the hotel, are we going to say that it is right and legal for the operators of these businesses, merely as a matter of convenience, to insist that the Negro's citizenship be changed and that, as a second-class citizen, he is to be refused service?

I submit that it is not right to allow an American's citizenship to be changed merely as a matter of convenience.

If the Congress should fail to clarify the issue at the present time, then by inference it would be saying that you could begin discrimination under the guise of private business. I do not believe that this is what the Supreme Court has intended with its decisions. I do not believe that this is the intent of Congress or of the people of this country.

I am not a lawyer, Senators. I am not sure I clearly understand all of the testimony involving various amendments to the Constitution and the Commerce Clause which has been given to this committee. I have a fundamental respect for the Constitution of the United States. Under this Constitution we have always been able to do what is best for all of the people of this country. I beg of you not to let this issue of discrimination drown in legalistic waters. I am firmly con-

Failure by Congress to take definite action at this time is by inference an endorsement of the right of private business to practice racial discrimination and, in my opinion, would start the same old round of squabbles and demonstrations that we have had in the past.

Gentlemen, if I had your problem, armed with the local experience I have had, I would pass a public accommodation bill. Such a bill, however, should provide an opportunity for each local government first to meet this problem and attempt to solve it on a local, voluntary basis, with each business making its own decision.

#### Reasonable Time Asked

I think a public accommodation law now should stand only as the last resort to assure that discrimination is eliminated, but that such a law would grant a reasonable time for cities and businesses to carry out this function before Federal intervention.

It might even be necessary that the time factor be made more lenient in favor of smaller cities and communities, for we all know that large metropolitan areas have the capability of adjusting to changes more rapidly than smaller communities.

Perhaps this, too, should be given consideration in your legislation. But the point I want to emphasize again is that now is the time for legislative action. We cannot dodge the issue. We cannot look back over our shoulders or turn the clock back to the eighteen-sixties. We must take action now to assure a greater future for our citizens and our country.

A hundred years ago the abolishment of slavery won the United States the acclaim of the whole world when it made every American free in theory.

Now the elimination of segregation, which is slavery's stepchild, is a challenge to all of us to make every American free in fact as well as in theory—and again to establish our nation as the true champion of the free world.

South Carolinian continued these "when-did-you-stop-beating-your-wife questions," he would rule them out of order.

Mr. Thurmond said that the chairman was trying to "gag" members. "If we can't cross-examine witnesses to find out how this would work, we have reached a dangerous stage," he said.

Mr. Pastore retorted that Mr. Thurmond was asking "loaded questions to catch the headlines."

"As long as I am chairman," he shouted, "I will see that all witnesses are treated with dignity and decorum and not embarrassed beyond the limits of fairness."

The audience broke into applause, Mr. Thurmond asked the chairman why he did not stop it.

"I can't stop it after it happened," Mr. Pastore said with a grin.

Mr. Thurmond has contended that the integration movement is "Communist-controlled."

Senator Philip A. Hart, Democrat of Michigan, asked the Mayor if his city's desegregation moves were "Communist-inspired."

"There are no more Communists in Atlanta than there are on the moon," Mr. Allen said.

#### South Carolinian Heard

Later Gov. Donald Russell of South Carolina opposed the bill as unconstitutional. Taking the opposite line from Mr. Allen, the Governor argued that progress could be made only by voluntary local action and that a Federal law "will breed resistance and perhaps violence."

Testifying before a Senate Labor and Public Welfare subcommittee on fair employment practices legislation, Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said it was as difficult for a Negro to get into the plumbers' union as into the Chase Manhattan Bank.

He praised George Meany, president of the labor federation, for bringing pressure to bear on unions that practice discrimination. This, he said, was having "some effect, but to us the movement seems glacial."

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# ST. LOUIS ADOPTS OPEN-SCHOOL PLAN

### But Negroes Protest Limits Set on Pupil Transfers

By DONALD JANSON  
Special to The New York Times

ST. LOUIS, July 26 — The Board of Education adopted a policy of limited open enrollment for the St. Louis schools today.

The vote was 8 to 3. The new policy had been strenuously opposed by the board's three Negro members as falling far short of the kind of open enrollment that could effectively foster racial integration.

Following the Supreme court's school-integration decision of 1954, St. Louis swiftly integrated its schools under the "neighborhood" policy of assigning pupils to the schools nearest their homes. Shifts in residential patterns since then have resulted in a large-scale return to segregation in the schools.

The board's action followed proposals made by school administrators in response to growing demands for integration.

#### Transfers to Be Granted

Under the new policy, transfers would be granted to pupils on the basis of achievement and several other considerations.

Also approved was a recommendation to limit sharply any integration of 4,600 Negro pupils transported from overcrowded schools, with white students in uncrowded schools.

The board also followed the administrators' advice in rejecting appeals to redraw school boundary lines and arbitrarily to integrate faculties to foster integration.

The Negro members of the board called the board's decisions "continuation of Jim Crowism" and "minimum tokenism."

Anticipating the board's action, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People picketed in the street five floors below the room where the board met. Their songs of protest could be heard by the board members.

#### Negro Demands for Action

Today's action was the board's answer to the demands of Negroes for integration.

Negro and other civil rights leaders held a series of demonstrations earlier this year to dramatize their contention that the board's policies fostered segregation.

The board named a top-level citizens' committee to investigate. That body recommended major changes to achieve integration. It advised the board to adopt a policy of open enrollment and to assign teachers, redraw school boundaries and create new schools.

# Pentagon Fights Discrimination In Communities Around Bases

Continued From Page 1, Col. 4

President's Committee on Equal Opportunity in the Armed Forces, had cited off-base discrimination as the most serious problem uncovered in its survey, although it mentioned some discriminatory practices within the services as well.

The committee, a seven-man group headed by Gerhard A. Gesell, a Washington lawyer, is preparing two additional studies, one of the Reserves and National Guard and one on overseas personnel.

One of the committee's recommendations suggested a shutdown of military bases in communities where discrimination has made it difficult for Negroes and their families to find housing or carry on reasonable social and cultural activities without suffering discrimination.

But Mr. McNamara said in his memorandum to the President, "I do not regard this as a feasible action at this time."

#### Calls For Regulations

The Secretary's directive called for special instructions, manuals and regulations to be issued throughout the services. These would encourage military leaders to assume responsibility for coping with discrimination on and off military bases.

The directive also called for the military departments to institute in each service "a system for regularly reporting, monitoring and measuring progress in achieving equal opportunity on and off-base."

It said that the "off-limits" sanction should not be used in the United States without the "prior approval" of the Secretary of the military department concerned.

In overseas areas, military commanders have wider latitude than in the United States and presumably are not inhibited by traditions existing in some American communities.

As indicated by Mr. McNamara in his memorandum to the President, recommendations for placing certain areas off limits would be made by military commanders only after they had failed "in their best efforts with community leaders."

The Secretary gave the mili-



Associated Press  
Robert S. McNamara

tary departments until Aug. 15 to implement his directive. He designated the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Manpower, a post now held by Norman S. Paul, as the official in the Defense Department to whom the services are required to report their efforts.

Mr. McNamara told the President that he was also planning to create a special post within his office to deal with problems of discrimination.

He pointed out in his memorandum that the President's special committee had found that "in the main, racial equality is a reality on military bases today."

"The Department of Defense will eliminate the exceptions and guard the continuing reality," Mr. McNamara promised.

He conceded that in the past the Department of Defense had "only imperfectly recognized the harm flowing from off-base discrimination."

"That imperfect recognition has in turn meant the lack of a program to correct the conditions giving rise to the harm," he said.

Mr. McNamara said that the Pentagon would discuss with the President's committee various recommendations that the panel had made for coping with discrimination.

# APPRENTICE PLAN TIGHTENED BY U.S.

Continued From Page 1, Col. 3

vailing wages on Federal construction, employers will not be allowed to pay apprentices in unregistered programs less than the regular journeymen's wage on Federal building work.

veloped in the past must be disregarded to the extent necessary to provide opportunities for current selection of qualified members of racial and ethnic minority groups for a significant number of positions under one of the systems," the Apprenticeship Bureau said in an interpretation accompanying the regulations.

The standards also prohibit discrimination in apprenticeship training or employment during apprenticeship after selections

# MAGAZINE SCORES RACE EXTREMISTS

### 'Bigotry' Is Seen in Attacks on Rights Moderates

Special to The New York Times

CHICAGO, July 26 — The Christian Century, a liberal nondenominational Protestant weekly that has often spoken out strongly for civil rights, attacked today "bigots" and "extremists" in the "racial revolution."

"Bigotry remains bigotry however much it changes its color, and bigotry is particularly tempting to the absolutist, white or Negro," the magazine said, continuing:

"It is pure bigotry to say, as some engaged in the racial struggle now do, that if one is not a Tom Paine in the racial battle he is necessarily an Uncle Tom."

The editorial said that the "current racial revolution" needed its Tom Paines as did the American Revolution, but they were seldom able to make the benefits of revolutions permanent. "Uncle Tom" is a pejorative Negroes have traditionally used for Negroes considered too timid in relations with whites.

The editorial said many Americans who rejected "revolutionary methods" had sacrificed for civil rights long before it was respectable to do so.

"To reject such people as Uncle Toms because they will not support some particular technique in the racial protest, to let extremists set the pace and demand that everybody march to it or be humiliated, is to corrupt the revolution and postpone indefinitely the building of that new America which the revolution could make possible," the editorial said.

It referred to an incident at the national convention of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People here last month, when James H. Meredith, the first known Negro to attend the University of Mississippi, was chided to tears for a moderate speech to the group.

"Who in the boing crowd has done as much as James Meredith to symbolize in personal courage and resolution the battle of a lone Negro against white politicians, white courts, white customs and white laws? Then why humiliate him and break his heart because he refuses to chant in approved terms what the crowd wants to hear? Who in the madding Harlem crowd has done as much as Martin Luther King Jr. to lift the American Negro's hope for freedom and justice? Then why smear his car with stinking eggs because he has a Christian allegiance which will not let him resort to violence in the pursuit of justice?"

"The racial struggle needs Tom Paines who irritatingly stir and drive the people, to

# Church Council Leader Joins Brooklyn Pickets

By MARTIN ARNOLD

The executive director of the Protestant Council of New York joined civil rights demonstrators in Brooklyn yesterday and promised that more white Protestant ministers would take part next week.

The Rev. Dr. Dan M. Potter, the church leader, said that "if the whites are not involved, the Negroes may be forced into violence" in the belief that they had no support from the white community.

He picketed for more than an hour at the construction site of the Downstate Medical Center, where 532 persons have been arrested in demonstrations to force the hiring of more Negroes and Puerto Ricans on the project. There were no arrests yesterday, for the first time this week.

#### 2 Jailed For 60 Days

However, two demonstrators who had been arrested at Rutgers Houses, a city housing project on the lower East side, were sentenced yesterday to serve 60 days in jail each. The sentences were given by Judge T. Vincent Quinn in Criminal Court.

Earlier this week, Judge Quinn had sentenced five other demonstrators to terms of 30 and 60 days, but they received certificates of reasonable doubt from Supreme Court Justice Joseph A. Sarafite and were released in \$1 bail each pending appeals.

At the peak of the Brooklyn demonstration yesterday, seventy-seven persons, both white and Negro, were on the picket lines. They sang songs and chanted, but made no attempt to block the entrance of trucks or workers.

Dr. Potter said that he had been authorized by the council's board of directors to join the pickets.

#### Wants More Whites to Aid

"I would personally have been there sooner, but I have had a very busy schedule," he explained. "We are now encouraging white clergymen as well as white layment to actively support these demonstrations."

The council has 1,700 member churches. Earlier this week, council staff members did join the pickets, Dr. Potter said, but none of them was arrested as they had been instructed not to interfere with the passage of workers and materials into the construction area.

Dr. Potter said that civil rights would be emphasized in all member churches of the council starting next week, and that "we will have someone on

# Potter Urges More Whites to Aid Race Protests—First Negro Sentenced

the picket lines every day, and will encourage much more participation by ministers and members next week."

Yesterday morning 55 persons who had been arrested previously for blocking the traffic of materials and workers to the construction site appeared before Judge Abraham Roth in Criminal Court, Brooklyn. However, their cases were adjourned until Sept. 12.

At the Medical Center site 200 policemen were on duty at one point in the day, but they were hardly needed. Even the singing and chanting appeared to be more mechanical than inspired, as it had been previously.

#### Governor's View Scored

Governor Rockefeller's opposition to a racial quota system of hiring was criticized by the Rev. William A. Jones, pastor of the Bethany Baptist Church in the Bedford-Stuyvesant area of Brooklyn.

Mr. Jones, who is coordinating the picketing at the construction site, said that "Governor Rockefeller feels his political future in New York State will not be affected very much by the Negro vote."

However, he said, "our very Congressional representation system, as well as other governmental systems, are based upon quotas."

Dr. Potter called the Negro demands for 25 per cent of the building trades jobs "a goal in the sky."

He asserted, however, that some quota system was necessary, or "you tend to get tokenism"—the hiring of a few Negroes and Puerto Ricans to give the impression of no discrimination in hiring.

The Congress of Racial Equality also issued a statement in answer to the comments the Governor made on Thursday. The statement said:

"It is realistically possible to put large numbers of Negroes on construction jobs. There are numbers of Negro journeymen who are available for work if openings can be made for them through the efforts of the Governor."

"CORE feels that it is the Governor's responsibility to find the openings. If you don't start now, nothing will ever be done."

The two demonstrators who were sentenced yesterday to 60 days in the workhouse were Robert Gore, 31 years old, of 620

West 147th Street, assistant national community director for CORE, and Walter Flesch, 25, of 178 Thompson Street. Mr. Gore is the only Negro who has been sentenced.

#### Both Released for Appeal

They were arrested July 11 in a demonstration at the East Side housing project when they lay on their backs on the street and obstructed trucks. They were charged with disorderly conduct and intruding on another person's property.

Judge Quinn said that neither showed remorse and he imposed on each two 60-day sentences, to run concurrently. Later, Supreme Court Justice George Postel granted certificates of reasonable doubt and released them in \$1 bail each pending an appeal.

Mr. Gore read a statement in court before being sentenced.

"The rotten core of discrimination in this nation" is no secret, he declared.

"We have been asked to wait," he said. "We have waited for 100 years and in many ways we are taking the law into our own hands, but we are not trying to subvert the law."

Sit-in demonstrations continued yesterday at Governor Rockefeller's office at 22 West 55th Street and in front of Mayor Wagner's office at City Hall. Four persons were at the Governor's office and 10 at City Hall.

The Rutgers Houses project was picketed again by 35 persons, but no one was arrested. Six other persons continued picketing at the White Castle hamburger stand at Allerton Ave and Boston Post Road, the Bronx, scene of several outbreaks two weeks ago between pickets and bystanders.

In another civil rights action, representatives of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, the Bronx National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and the City Commission on Human Rights met over alleged discrimination in housing developments operated by the insurance company.

#### Demonstration Called Off

Madison Jones, executive director of the commission, and Frank Lowe, vice president of the company in charge of its housing, said that talks would continue next week and that no final agreement had been reached.

But Bernard H. Jackson of the Bronx N.A.A.C.P. said that a "commitment" had been made by the company and that a planned demonstration at its Parkchester housing in the Bronx, scheduled for today, had been called off by his group.

# PATERSON UNIONS OPEN MEMBERSHIP

### Building Group to Admit All Qualified Applicants

Special to The New York Times

PATERSON, N. J., July 26 — Unions in the building and construction trades here voted unanimously today to open their journeyman and apprentice programs to all qualified applicants.

The announcement was made after a meeting called by Mayor Frank Graves Jr., to consider demands of civil rights groups that had been picketing city hall for more jobs for racial minorities.

The resolution declared:

"We will accept applications for journeymen or apprentices, examine their qualifications and if qualified under the standards of the local unions they will be accepted for membership irrespective of race, color, creed or national origin."

Sal Maso, president of the New Jersey Building Trades Council and chairman of the Paterson negotiating committee, explained that the resolution differed from that adopted by the Mercer County Building Trades Council in that it included the admission of apprentices.

Arthur Holloway, president of the Paterson branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said of the resolution, "On the surface it looks wonderful." However, he said that picketing of city hall would continue.

#### Newark Picketing Continues

Special to The New York Times

NEWARK, July 26 — The biracial Newark Coordinating Council continued to picket City Hall today to protest racial discrimination in the building trades.

Members distributed handbills announcing a rally Sunday at 1:30 P.M. at West Kinney and Broome Streets and a demonstration at 7 A.M. Monday at the site of the new Barringer High School, where workers, the police and pickets clashed on July 3.

The pickets marched in front of City Hall for two hours, beginning at 2 P.M., unaware that the building had been closed because of the heat.

Police Director Dominick A. Spina issued orders "to make arrests if orderly picketing is not maintained" at the high school Monday.

#### Elizabeth Meeting Called

Special to The New York Times

ELIZABETH, N.J., July 26 — The Elizabeth branch of the N.A.A.C.P. today called a meeting for Tuesday to evaluate developments in its campaign against alleged discrimination

# MARCH IN PHOENIX IS MET BY MAYOR

He Receives Grievance List

number of marchers at 3,000. Some advance reports had predicted that 5,000 persons would take part.

Mayor Mardian said most of the demands in the proposed proclamation were met when he established a Human Relations

N.A.A.C.P. contended had not hired Negroes except for menial positions.

Goldwater's was sold last year to the Associated Dry Goods Corporation of New York. The Senator's brother, Robert Goldwater, who contin-

called on the board to end its practice of segregating pupils who were transported to other schools because of crowded conditions in their own schools.

For three years, St. Louis has taken Negro pupils from the crowded West End to uncrowded schools in South St. Louis, a white section. There the Negroes are taught by Negro teachers in classrooms separate from those of the whites.

#### 6 New Schools Due

A year from September, the opening of six new schools in the West End may end, temporarily at least, the need for this transfer program.

Superintendent of Instruction Philip J. Hickey told the board on Wednesday that "several hundred" of the 4,600 pupils to be transferred in the next school year could be integrated with pupils at six of the 34 schools receiving the transfers.

Negroes called this a "token" and "far from adequate" measure. They threatened new demonstrations and court action if the board accepted the plan.

Mr. Hickey said full assimilation would be impossible because of bus schedules and differences between the transported and the other pupils in age, numbers and achievement records.

As to a permanent open-enrollment policy, the Superintendent suggested that vacant seats in "active" classrooms be assigned to students requesting transfers on a first-come first-served basis.

#### Plan Excludes Vacant Rooms

He excluded vacant classrooms in uncrowded schools on the ground that filling those rooms with Negro students would not achieve integration.

He proposed that parents pay transportation costs and that administrators be empowered to reject applicants whose educational achievement was below that of the class that had the empty seats.

He said such a program would probably limit transfers to fewer than 400 pupils next year.

He recommended that no boundary changes be made because they would not be in keeping with the city's general "neighborhood" policy of assigning each pupil to the school nearest his home.

He opposed reassignment of teachers simply to further faculty integration.

The board had instructed the Superintendent to advise it on each of the citizens committees' recommendations. It was on Mr. Hickey's follow-up proposals that the board acted today.

#### Both Sides Score Proposals

While integrationists bitterly denounced his proposals, white parents in South St. Louis criticized his limited open-enrollment suggestions as going too far.

"An appeasement measure to social reformers," Chester A. Virga, spokesman for the Public School Patron's Alliance, said.

Before the board meeting Wednesday the alliance presented petitions, bearing several thousand signatures, opposing further integration.

paid a percentage of the journeymen's rate. The percentage rises as the apprentice's training advances. The practical effect of loss of registration of a program would be to deny apprentices in it work opportunities on Federal construction projects.

The new regulations, issued by the Labor Department's Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training, will apply to the programs of about 9,000 joint labor-management apprenticeship committees involving some 150,000 apprentices.

The opening up of opportunities for Negroes to enter these programs has been high on the agenda of civil rights groups.

Unskilled jobs are rapidly vanishing under the impact of automation and other forms of technological change. Negroes, with an unemployment rate that is twice as high as the general rate, face an economic crisis unless they can break into skilled jobs in greater numbers than they have in the past, Negro leaders believe.

#### Construction Program

Many apprenticeship programs are in the construction industry. However, there also are many in manufacturing and service industries.

The new standards provide that existing programs, to retain their federal registration, must pick apprentices on the basis of merit alone, unless the selections made otherwise show equality of opportunity. Programs that operate on a merit basis must provide for selection of apprentices, after full and fair opportunity for application, in accordance with objective standards that permit review.

This calls for determination of eligibility by specific requirements so that questions of discrimination in selection can be promptly adjudicated. It also calls for dissemination of information publicly about the availability of apprenticeship opportunities.

In situations where the programs sponsors do not wish to adopt a merit system based on objective standards that permit review, the regulations provide that their selections must include a "significant" number of openings for members of minority groups and make a good-faith effort to fill them.

#### New Programs Curbed

The standards specify that programs applying for Federal registration in the future must adopt the merit approach.

They also specify that action must be taken to offset the effects of any previous practices under which discriminatory patterns of employment resulted.

Under this requirement, programs that have operated on a merit basis or have enrolled Negroes in significant numbers would not have to take action.

"Where these conditions are not met, application lists de-

filed staff, under the supervision of its regional directors, are to enforce the standards.

Instructions are being prepared to cover this. They will be told to periodically survey apprenticeship programs in their areas to make sure of compliance. They also will be instructed to investigate complaints.

#### To Seek Applicants

The circular issued today instructed the regional directors to make special efforts to secure qualified applicants for apprenticeship programs from among minority groups.

Construction unions and employers objected to the new standards mainly on the ground that they make the Government the final judge of who is qualified for apprenticeship.

They also argued that the new standards contained "a veiled quota system." They have consistently objected to any system that would require accepting a fixed percentage of Negroes.

A spokesman for the Building and Construction Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations said:

"We want to conform and we have conformed to the need for eliminating discrimination. We are afraid that these regulations will completely destroy the voluntary apprenticeship system of many years standing."

#### Spanish Anthology on Way

VANCOUVER, B. C. (Canadian press)—Prof. John A. McDonald of the University of British Columbia has received a Canada Council grant to compile a bilingual anthology of Spanish poetry. He will spend a year visiting Cuba, Spain, Mexico, Chile, Argentina, the United States and Britain.

it also needs Washington and Jeffersons who with sound judgment and the long view put a nation together. It needs [Henry Lloyd] Garrison who stubbornly and everlastingly exasperate the people until they act for justice, but it also needs Lincolns who "with malice toward none; with charity for all; with firmness in the right . . . bind up the nation's wounds." We need both; we need both simultaneously."

#### Puerto Ricans in Norwalk Invited to Civic Meeting

SPECIAL TO THE NEW YORK TIMES  
NORWALK, Conn., July 16—A mass meeting to improve understanding between local administrative agencies and this city's growing Puerto Rican Aug. 24.

Mayor Frank J. Cooke arranged the meeting after a recent conference with Gilberto Camacho of Hartford, field representative of the Department of Labor of Puerto Rico.

Mr. Camacho visited the city to investigate an incident in which several local Puerto Ricans had been arrested after a fracas with the police in the downtown business area.

Those invited to the meeting include Police Chief Max Orlins and the Rev. John Gonzales, a Spanish-speaking priest. All Puerto Rican residents will be invited to attend the meeting.

#### Canadian Battles Cougar

CAMPBELL RIVER, B. C. (Canadian Press)—R. W. Black of Redonda Island has asked the Government to thin out the growing cougar population. Recently he attacked a cougar with his bare fists to make it drop his pet dog, but his help was too late.

#### By JACK LANGGUTH

Special to The New York Times

PHOENIX, Ariz., July 26—Hundreds of Negroes and whites marched two and one-half miles in 100-degree heat today to protest economic discrimination against minorities.

It was the first mass demonstration in Arizona, the home state of Senator Barry Goldwater, a possible contender for the Republican Presidential nomination next year.

Senator Goldwater was not invited to send representatives to today's march, civil rights leaders said, because Negroes do not consider him sympathetic to their cause.

The march, escorted by city motorcycle policemen, was entirely peaceful. The demonstrators were met outside the Municipal Building by Mayor Samuel Mardian Jr.

Led by the Rev. George B. Brooks, Negro Presbyterian minister who is president of the Maricopa County chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the marchers gave the Mayor and other city officials a list of grievances and a proposed city proclamation.

#### Size of March Disputed

The size and success of the march were disputed afterward. One of the participants, John E. Evans, secretary treasurer of the Arizona American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations, called the demonstration "a damned good thing for Phoenix."

Others in the civil rights movement were disappointed by the number of marchers, who were estimated by the police at 800. Three hundred to 400 onlookers were gathered at the Municipal Building for the meeting with the Mayor.

Mr. Brooks, however, put the

Commission has only had time for two meetings, have been generally skeptical about the 15-member commission. "The best thing I can say about it" said one, "is that it is a tokenism group."

#### Companies Named

In their list of grievances, N.A.A.C.P. leaders named specific companies. One long-standing target of the integrationists was the Motorola Corporation, the city's largest employer. N.A.A.C.P. leaders estimate that Motorola employs 15 Negroes among a work force of 4,975 persons.

Other companies names as discriminating against Negroes Mexican-Americans and Indians were the Goodyear Rubber Company, Sperry-Rand and the General Electric Corporation.

The Goldwater Department Store, formerly owned by the family of Senator Goldwater was among the stores that the

tion was out of the city today. "We contacted the Governor [Paul Fannin] about today's march," Mr. Brooks said, "but he was in Washington and he did not send a representative. "We did not contact Senator Goldwater because it would have been a waste of our time. The store's policies were no different when his family owned it—no Negro clerks, no Negro bookkeepers." Mr. Brooks added:

"We understand Senator Goldwater said in Washington that the march was a good thing. He means 'Be good little boys. You can march if you want to. Nothing's going to come of it.'"

Some restaurants also refuse to serve Negroes, the N.A.A.C.P. officials said. The city officials are being asked to investigate several.

About 4 per cent of metropolitan Phoenix's 500,000 population is Negro.

#### Interior Fund Bill Signed

WASHINGTON, July 26 (AP)—President Kennedy signed today a \$952,456,500 appropriation bill for the Interior Department. The total is \$45,552,500 less than Mr. Kennedy requested for the department's operations, but \$30,000,000 more than the House had originally voted. The bill includes \$511,000 for preliminary work on an air museum in Washington.



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VOL. CXII....

### NEW RAIL TALK OPENED BY WIR I.C.C. BILL DELAY

Secretary Summons Carrier  
and Union Men to Parley  
at Pastore Suggestion

### SENATOR HALTS HEARING

Inquiry Into Kennedy's Plan  
Recessed a Day to Let  
Negotiators Try Again

Special to The New York Times  
WASHINGTON, July 26—Secretary of Labor W. Willard Wirtz plunged into a new effort tonight to mediate a settlement in the bitter and tangled railroad work-rules dispute.

The Secretary met with officials of the railroads and the five train-operating unions at his office.

The new round of mediation developed at a hearing this afternoon by the Senate Commerce Committee on the Administration's proposal to refer the dispute to the Interstate Commerce Commission for a ruling that would be binding on both sides for two years unless they negotiated their own settlement.

Senator John O. Pastore, Democrat of Rhode Island, acting committee chairman, suggested that the committee could call a temporary halt to its consideration of the President's proposal to allow a final effort to settle the dispute through bargaining.

#### Wirtz Acts Immediately

Mr. Wirtz called this "an eminently sound suggestion" and announced to the crowded hearing room that he would call the two sides together again.

The secretary added that the President's plan contemplated that the dispute should eventually be resolved by bargaining.

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# The New York Times.

1963 by The New York Times Company.  
Times Square, New York 36, N. Y.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 27, 1963.

CITY EDITION

U. S. Weather Bureau Report (Page 30) forecasts:  
Sunny, hot and humid  
today and tomorrow.  
Temp. range: 96-75; yesterday: 96-72.  
Temp.-Hum. Index: low 80's; yesterday: 83.

++ M TEN CENTS

## Earthquake Devastates Skoplje, Yugoslavia; at least 400 Dead; Toll May Top 2,000



Rescue workers dig through ruins of building destroyed by earthquake in Yugoslav city of Skoplje. Photograph was made available by Tanjug, official Yugoslav news agency.

By DAVID BINDER

Special to The New York Times

SKOPLJE, Yugoslavia, Saturday, July 27—A massive earthquake devastated the city of Skoplje at dawn yesterday while most citizens slept, leaving more than 400 dead and 3,000 injured.

Officials said the death toll was expected to rise well above 2,000. Rescue crews were still removing survivors and bodies from the rubble.

More than half the population of 170,000 in Skoplje were left homeless. Authorities estimated that 85 per cent of the living quarters of the Macedonian Republic city, the fourth largest in Yugoslavia, were no longer habitable.

Thousands set up tents and spent the night in the open park around the city.

A strong quake struck at 5:15 A.M. A second weaker shake followed later.

A Skoplje man said: "I thought it was a hydrogen bomb. There was a terrible roar. I woke up, looked out the window and saw the Hotel Macedonia swaying from side to side."

The Hotel Macedonia had 180 beds and it was full of tourists. Only a few guests were rescued. It was estimated that many, including foreigners, lay buried in the rubble. By noon only an

Continued on Page 4, Column 5

## JUNE PRICE INDEX AT RECORD LEVEL

Sugar, Tobacco and Taxes  
Main Factors in Rise of

## New U.S. Directives Bar Discrimination In Apprentice Plan

By JOHN D. POMFRET  
Special to The New York Times  
WASHINGTON, July 26—The

## PENTAGON FIGHTS BIAS NEAR BASES

Lets Military Commanders  
List Areas as Off Limits

## ATLANTA'S MAYOR BACKS RIGHTS BILL AS HELP TO CITIES

Calls Public Facility Clause  
Key to Averting Strife—  
Senator Praises Views

Excerpts from Mayor Allen's  
testimony are on Page 7.

By E. W. KENWORTHY

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, July 26—The Mayor of Atlanta appealed to Congress today to pass legislation to eliminate segregation, "slavery's stepchild."

"We cannot dodge the issue," Mayor Ivan Allen Jr. told the Senate Commerce Committee. "We cannot look back over our shoulders or turn the clock back to the 1860's. We must take action now to assure a greater future for our citizens and our country."

In the last several years Atlanta has desegregated city parks and golf courses, public schools, lunch counters, principal restaurants and its leading hotels for the holding of conventions.

Mr. Allen, who was elected Mayor in 1961, took pride in the progress nonetheless. He said, "It has been a long, exhausting and often discouraging process and the end is far being in sight."

#### Asks Passage of Bill

What Atlanta has accomplished, Mr. Allen said, has been done partly by voluntary action and partly as a result of court orders. But the task of dealing with discrimination in public accommodations would have been easier if there had been a national law to guide local officials and businessmen, he said.

He does not believe, he said, that any American wants the Federal Government to restrict unnecessarily the rights of private business.

## KENNEDY AND KHRUSHCHEV CALL PACT A STEP TO PEACE BUT NOT A WAR PREVENTIVE

### RUSSIAN CAUTIOUS

Says a Nonaggression  
Pact Is Needed Now  
to Assure Peace

By SEYMOUR TOPPING

Special to The New York Times

MOSCOW, July 26—Premier Khrushchev declared today that the conclusion of a treaty for a partial nuclear test ban had created favorable opportunities for a further advance toward ending the cold war.

The Soviet leader described the initialing here yesterday of a treaty to forbid nuclear testing in the atmosphere, in space and under water as "an event of great international importance."

But Mr. Khrushchev cautioned that the treaty "does not mean an end of the arms race and hence by itself cannot avert the danger of war." He asserted that an East-West nonaggression pact was required to assure world peace.

The Premier made his comments in reply to written questions submitted by Pravda, the Soviet Communist party organ, and Izvestia, the Government newspaper.

#### Copies Distributed

Correspondents were summoned to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs at 4 P.M. to receive advance copies of the interview. It appeared that Mr. Khrushchev wished his remarks about the treaty to be published along with President Kennedy's speech tonight.

### Red China Expects Atom Arms Soon

Special to The New York Times  
HONG KONG, July 26—A Chinese Communist official expressed confidence today that China would have nuclear weapons "in the not too distant future."

The statement was made by Kuo Mo-jo, a deputy chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, at a rally in Peking to mark the 10th anniversary of the Korean armistice.

He declared: "The present attempt of a small number of countries to control the destiny of the people of the world by means of monopolizing nuclear weapons will certainly be smashed in the not too distant future."

His statements followed the announcement from Moscow that the United States,

Continued on Page 3, Column 3

## GERMANS CAUTION ON PACT'S SEQUEL

Bonn Holds Nonaggression  
Treaty Must Be Linked to  
Solution of Its Problems

By ARTHUR J. OLSEN

Special to The New York Times

BONN, July 26—West Germany raised a warning voice today against the political consequences in Europe that could

### PRESIDENT ON TV

Tells Nation Treaty Is  
'Victory for Mankind'  
but Not Millennium

Text of Kennedy's address  
is printed on Page 2.

By TOM WICKER

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, July 26—President Kennedy, speaking to the nation tonight in a "spirit of hope," described the treaty for a limited nuclear test ban as a "victory for mankind" in its pursuit of peace.

The treaty, initialed in Moscow yesterday by representatives of the United States, the Soviet Union and Britain, would ban nuclear tests in the atmosphere, in space and under water.

Describing the agreement as a "shaft of light cut into the darkness" of cold-war discords and tensions, Mr. Kennedy nonetheless warned that it was "not the millennium."

It will not resolve all conflicts, or cause the Communists to forego their ambitions, or eliminate the dangers of war," he said. It will not reduce the need for arms or allies or programs of assistance to others.

#### A Step Away from War

But it is an important first step—a step toward peace—a step toward reason—a step away from war."

If "this short and simple treaty" could now be made a symbol of "the end of one era

hearing over until 9 A.M. tomorrow.

Some of the immediate urgency went out of the situation yesterday when the railroads agreed to postpone their work rules changes, which would trigger a strike, to Aug. 29. They had planned to make them Tuesday.

The changes would permit them to abolish thousands of jobs they contend are unnecessary and that they say cost them nearly \$600,000,000 a year in extra pay.

Meanwhile, the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations came up with its own plan to handle the dispute.

It asked Congress to order both sides back into negotiations and prohibit a strike or lockout or any change in the work rules until a settlement

Continued on Page 21, Column 1

## NORTHEAST LOSES FLORIDA AIR RUNS

C.A.B. Also Votes, 3-2, to Restore Airline's Subsidy

Special to The New York Times  
WASHINGTON, July 26 — The Civil Aeronautics Board stripped Northeast Airlines of the valued New York-Florida route today. The vote was 3 to 2.

At the same time, the board announced it intended to restore the 29-year-old airline to subsidy status to prevent bankruptcy and preserve its New England air service.

The board majority held that there was no present need for a third carrier on the New York-Florida run. The decision leaves National Airlines and Eastern Airlines in the market.

In a sharp dissent, Vice Chairman Robert T. Murphy and G. Joseph Minetti asserted that "there is a substantial continuing need for a third carrier in the flourishing, heavily traveled New York-Florida market."

They also said in a statement that the New York-Florida route, plus a subsidy to which Northeast was "entitled for local service" in New York, erased any "serious doubt as to its fitness and ability to continue as a sound, viable carrier."

Mrssrs. Murphy and Minetti said that a C.A.B. examiner had held that a third carrier was needed for the New York-

Continued on Page 21, Column 3

## 0.4 Per Cent Over May

By EILEEN SHANAHAN  
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, July 26—A huge jump in sugar prices and the first general price rise for cigarettes in more than five years helped push the consumer price index to a record level in June.

The Labor Department reported today that the index had increased four-tenths of 1 per cent in June to 106.6. That meant that the purchases of a typical city family, which cost \$10 in the 1957-59 period, cost \$10.66 last month.

Increases in sales taxes in New York City and Pennsylvania and in real estate taxes in several other areas also contributed to the rise in the index. Sugar prices increased by 32 per cent in June and were 44 per cent above those of a year earlier, the department said.

The increase of 7 cents a carton on most brands of nonfilter cigarettes raised the cost of tobacco products generally by more than 3 per cent.

Other foods whose prices increased during the month included pork, apples, grapefruit and frozen and canned orange juice.

The prices of fresh oranges declined slightly as did those of beef, eggs, milk and many fresh vegetables.

On balance, food prices in-

Continued on Page 14, Column 6

## Broadcast Satellite Hangs Over Atlantic

By The Associated Press  
CAPE CANAVERAL, Fla., July 26 — Syncom II, a new breed of space communications station, rocketed into orbit today. It cleared two big hurdles toward its goal as the world's first synchronous satellite—one that hangs like a star over one area of the globe.

The glittering space package was shot into a great egg-shaped orbit. As it raced upward it received and transmitted back to earth the music of "The Star-Spangled Banner."

Five hours and 33 minutes after launching, a small motor aboard the satellite fired high over Africa to arrest the vehicle near an altitude of 22,548 miles.

At this point the satellite was in near-synchronous orbit and drifting slowly westward.

On its present course, Syncom II would follow an equa-

Continued on Page 9, Column 1

Government issued strict new standards today designed to prevent racial discrimination in labor apprenticeship programs.

The move immediately provoked a storm among labor and management leaders in the construction industry. They asked Labor Secretary W. Willard Wirtz to hold suspend the plan until they could confer with him to explain their objections.

They said the new regulations threatened the apprenticeship system with destruction.

Programs that do not adhere to the standards will lose their Federal registration.

This will stigmatize them as discriminatory and presumably, in the 24 states with enforceable Fair Employment Practices laws, would make them vulnerable to legal attack.

In addition, under the Federal law specifying payment of pre-

Continued on Page 8 Column 2

## U.S. WILL OPPOSE BLOW AT LISBON

Allies Are Against Embargo Proposed by Africans

By THOMAS J. HAMILTON  
Special to The New York Times

UNITED NATIONS, July 26 —The United States, Britain and France told the Security Council today that they would not vote for an African-Asian resolution that would order all members of the United Nations to apply a partial embargo against arms shipments to Portugal.

The resolution, introduced by Ghana, Morocco and the Philippines, would forbid shipments of arms and military equipment or any assistance that would enable Portugal "to continue its repression of the peoples of the territories under its administration."

The resolution would ask the Secretary General, U Thant, to insure compliance with the resolution, and to report the results to the council by Sept. 30.

Adlai E. Stevenson, head of the United States delegation, said most members of the Council were in agreement on objectives, and urged them not to "surrender to the emotion and frustration that this issue has created."

He appealed to the authors of the proposal to change the provision regarding arms shipments so that, instead of issuing

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## if Discrimination Persists

By JACK RAYMOND  
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, July 26—The Pentagon authorized military commanders today to designate as "off limits" to servicemen any areas, in the vicinity of military bases, that practice "relentless discrimination" against Negroes.

A directive issued by Secretary of Defense Robert S. McNamara said that commanders were responsible for opposing discriminatory practices affecting their men not only on bases but "also in nearby communities where they may live or gather in off-duty hours."

In a memorandum on the subject to President Kennedy, Mr. McNamara said that "military effectiveness is unquestionably reduced as a result of civilian racial discrimination against men in uniform."

The Secretary also declared: "Certainly the damage to military effectiveness from off-base discrimination is not less than that caused by off-base vice, as to which the off-limits sanction is quite customary."

The directive and memorandum were in response to a request June 21 by President Kennedy to Mr. McNamara to report within a month his action on complaints of discrimination cited by a special committee.

The committee, known as the

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## Swiss Defy Cubans, Hold U.S. Embassy

By HEDRICK SMITH  
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, July 26 — Switzerland has informed Cuban authorities that she will not abandon the United States Embassy in Havana unless physically forced by Cuba to do so.

Informed sources here said the decision to "stand fast" was made by the Swiss Government on its own initiative and not at the request of the United States.

The Government of Premier Fidel Castro announced Wednesday that the \$1,219,000 United States Embassy on the Havana waterfront had been "nationalized and adjudicated." It asked Swiss diplomats, who have been using the embassy to handle United States consular affairs in Cuba, to evacuate the property as soon as

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however, he added, I am firmly convinced that the Supreme Court insists that the same fundamental rights must be held by every American citizen."

Therefore, any failure by Congress to pass the bill "would amount to an endorsement of private business setting up an entirely new status of discrimination throughout the nation," he declared.

Fears Return to Turmoil

"Cities like Atlanta might slip backwards." He warned. "Hotels and restaurants that have already taken this issue upon themselves and opened their doors might find it convenient to go back to the old status."

The result might well be "the old turmoil of riots, strife, demonstrations and picketing," Mr. Allen asserted, continuing: "Gentlemen, if I had your problem, armed with the local experience I have had, I would pass a public accommodation bill."

He asked the Senators whether it was all right for the Negro to go down Main Street depositing his earnings at the bank and purchasing food at the supermarket just like any other customer, and then be

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Harriman, the United States delegate to the three-power talks, which concluded the treaty, was warmly received by Mr. Khrushchev in his Kremlin office.

The Premier beamed as Mr. Harriman entered the room accompanied by two of his advisers at the talks: Foy D. Kohler, United States Ambassador here, and Carl Kaysen, a member of President Kennedy's staff.

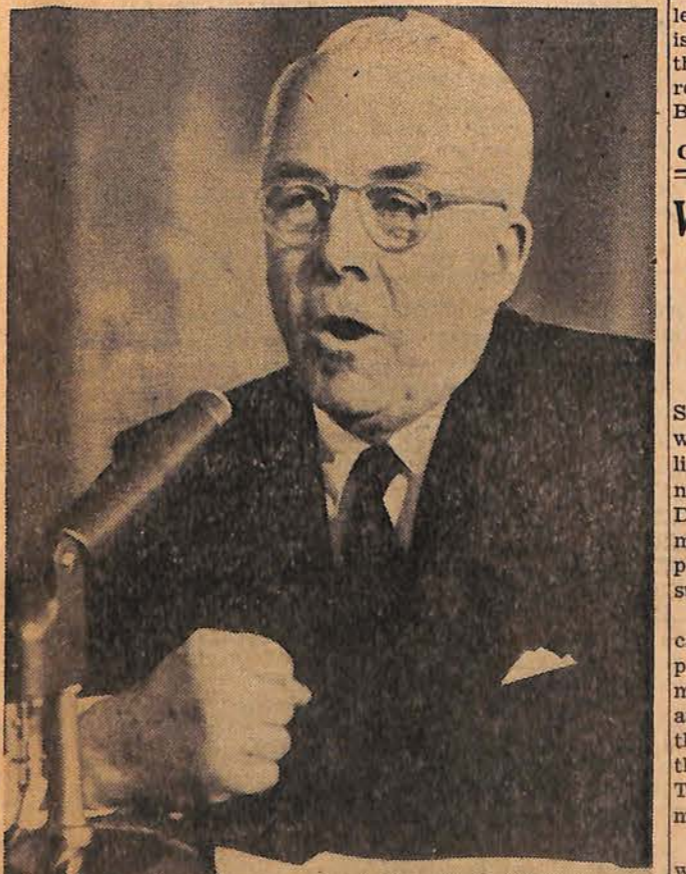
Khrushchev Seems Pleased

With outstretched arms Mr. Khrushchev strode across the room, grasped Mr. Harriman's hand and then, reaching up to take hold of the shoulders of the tall American diplomat, he cried: "Molodets!" This is a Russian expression that means "bravo" or "fine fellow."

Mr. Khrushchev appeared delighted that the accord had been reached. He urged Mr. Harriman to return to Moscow next month with Secretary of State Dean Rusk for the ceremonial signing of the treaty.

Mr. Harriman, Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs, is scheduled to leave Moscow tomorrow at 10 A.M., aboard a United States Air

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United Press International Telephoto  
**BACKS CIVIL RIGHTS PROVISION: Mayor Ivan Allen Jr. of Atlanta urges passage of prohibition of segregation in privately owned public accommodations during his appearance before the Senate Commerce Committee.**

ern nuclear test treaty.

West Germany's concern focuses on a nonaggression arrangement between the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and Warsaw Pact alliances that Premier Khrushchev advocates as the next step in a progressive easing of international tensions. The Warsaw Pact is the Communist counterpart of NATO.

But informed officials declared that the test ban treaty itself might pose an awkward problem for the West German Republic.

Consultation Is Urged

A Government spokesman said that a nonaggression arrangement could make sense "only if it can be linked with the first steps toward the solution of problems that are responsible for tension in Europe."

In Bonn's view the partition of Germany and Communist pressure against West Berlin are the main sources of tension.

The governing Christian Democratic party said today that it was now necessary for the Western allies to consult on the Soviet proposals to determine "the true Soviet intentions."

"The agreement must not lead to a freezing of the unsatisfactory political situation in the world, particularly in Europe," said Dr. Heinrich von Brentano, former Foreign Min-

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## Vietnamese Give Up Advanced Air Base

By DAVID HALBERSTAM  
Special to The New York Times

SAIGON, Vietnam, July 26—South Vietnamese forces have withdrawn from a highly publicized and supposedly permanent base in the heart of Zone D, a long-time holding of Communist guerrillas. Americans protested vigorously against the surprise decision to pull out.

The Americans are angry because the troops left behind approximately 800 antipersonnel mines, buried throughout the area. Information here is that the Communists now know there are mines in the area. They are said to have lost a few men trying to dig them out.

The next move, logically, would be to bring in trained ordnance technicians to take them out. Then they would be available for use against Government troops and Americans.

Another setback for the Gov-

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The President said, it could lead on to further reductions of tensions and broader areas of agreement.

Among them, he suggested, might be "controls on preparations for a surprise attack, or on numbers and types of armaments."

"There could be further limitations on the spread of nuclear weapons," he added.

The important point, Mr. Kennedy said, is that "the effort to seek new agreements will go forward."

The President appeared on all three national television networks and his words also were heard on four radio networks. He spoke from his office in the West Executive Wing of the White House.

Immediately after the speech, he departed for the weekend at Hyannis Port, Mass. There he

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## DE GAULLE URGED TO GIVE UP TESTS

Pleven and Le Monde Warn Against Defying Opinion

By DREW MIDDLETON  
Special to The New York Times

PARIS, July 26 — Former Premier René Pleven warned President de Gaulle today against defying public opinion by ignoring the United States-Soviet-British nuclear test ban treaty and continuing French tests.

A warning in similar terms appeared in the influential afternoon newspaper Le Monde, which suggested that the Government learn from the United States the cost to France of adherence to the treaty. The thought, shared by some politicians, is that France might get nuclear information in return for adherence and save a lot of money.

The sharpness of the reaction in a country where political conformity has become fashionable reflected the belief that the initialing of the treaty presented General de Gaulle with a com-

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