

See - These clippings are all from just the first section of one issue - Sunday July 14 - of the L.A. Herald Examiner - So if Southerners don't think the world is watching - There's evidence it is.

A DESEGREGATION FORMULA

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WASHINGTON, July 13—Face the inevitable, obey the courts and get rid of hypocrisy—that's the basic formula followed by Atlanta, Ga., in its progressive march towards peaceful desegregation.

Atlanta's mayor, Ivan Allen, has been asked to come here July 26 to tell Congress how this system works.

So far, it's proven very successful, and in an interview he told why.

In less than two years, industrial Atlanta—with a population 40 per cent Negro—has integrated schools, public accommodations and employment with hardly a flurry of discontent.

The mayor will testify before the Senate Commerce Committee currently holding hearings on the public accommodations title of President Kennedy's civil rights package.

Mayor Allen is hesitant to appear boastful in discussing Atlanta's triumph over segregation in the racially troubled South.

But he did say he has been contacted by civic officials from across the coun-

try for clues to how it's done.

"I've heard from people in towns large and small and far too numerous to mention.

"They all want to know how we went about it," he said.

Stated simply, it was court orders and voluntary decision.

The first step took place in September, 1961, when, in accordance with a court order, Atlanta desegregated schools.

The following month, department, variety and chain stores knocked down racial barriers.

In January, 1962, all city facilities were desegregated. "We just took down the 'No Colored' signs," Mayor Allen said.

A voluntary agreement

Atlanta's Success Explained

among Atlanta's downtown theater owners did away with discrimination in May, 1962, and a year later, racial barriers were dropped in the city's fire department, the last municipal agency to integrate.

CASE OF THE POOLS

The courts this year held that if Atlanta's swimming pools were to open, they would have to be integrated. On June 12, the pools did so and without a major incident.

Last June 18, the city's 18 leading motels and hotels voluntarily desegregated and, a short time later, Atlanta's 23 major restaurants followed suit.

The city had no master plan for desegregation but in each instance appropriate committees, usually bi-

racial, were set up to guide the process.

The hotel and motel owners, for example, met for 15 months before they were ready to put a plan into operation. The chain, variety and department stores took only six months.

"In Atlanta, we had the benefit of having a great deal of educated people in the Negro community who have provided very effective and responsible leadership," Mayor Allen said.

"On the other hand, the white people were willing to face up to the problem, get rid of their hypocrisy and realize the inevitable.

"Both white and colored knew the future of the community depended on it."

Throughout the desegregation movement, there have been repeated demonstrations, but not serious.

"There have been some who thought we went too fast and others who claimed we were too slow," the mayor said.

"But, despite these complaints, we've managed to keep the peace."

He spoke highly of the conduct among both the white and Negro communities.

GREAT PATIENCE

Besides responsible leadership shouldered by the Negroes, he said they demonstrated patience "because they knew the effort to desegregate was being made."

The white people, particularly those with borderline feelings, controlled themselves when they might have spoken or fought against integration, he said.

Atlanta is the business center of the southeast situated in a metropolitan area of 1.1 million.

Of its 500,000 citizens, 200,000 are Negro.

Among the 150,000 registered to vote, 45,000 are Negro.

Atlanta has six colleges and universities that have been traditionally Negro and of its 6000 city employees, 32 per cent are Negro.

14 More-- Danville Jail Creaks

DANVILLE, Va., July 13 (AP)—Small-scale picketing by Negro civil rights demonstrators kept harried Danville police on the run today. By early evening, 14 pickets had been arrested and jailed.

The arrests stemmed from picketing in two downtown department stores by small groups of placard-carrying marchers protesting alleged discriminatory hiring policies.

Thus, little by little, leaders in the civil rights protest movement which began May 31 approached their declared objective of filling the local jail.

Today's arrests brought to 107 the number of demonstrators taken into custody and placed behind bars here since Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. called on Negroes to "fill up the jail" last Thursday.

Four of those arrested have been released on bond. Six were juveniles and were turned over to their parents. The others refused bail.

Whites March in Savannah

SAVANNAH, Ga., July 13 (UPI)—Police broke up a pro-segregation march today of about 100 whites who were led by a former detective carrying a revolver in his belt.

It was the first march of its kind in the nation's racial turmoil which has been marked mainly by demonstrations conducted by integrationist groups.

NO TROUBLE

There were no incidents. The whites, some carrying Confederate flags, dispersed peacefully when a police captain interrupted the march. They had walked about three blocks.

The marchers were mostly members of the "Calvacade for White Americans," a local extreme segregationist group headed by Henry Brooks a former detective. Brooks said he carried a revolver because of telephone calls he has received threatening his family and home.

The march began from a park in the city's outlying area after Brooks urged about 300 whites present to form a column and proceed to the downtown area.

Negroes have conducted numerous anti-segregation marches here and earlier this week police used tear gas to disperse them.

"It's a shame when white people can't do the same things Negroes have been doing," Brooks said.

The group returned to the park, piled into automobiles and a pickup truck and then paraded through town with their lights on and honking their horns. Crowds gathered at intersections and applauded them. Police maintained a close watch on the cars.