

Aunque dos gotas de
agua se parezcan,
son distintas.

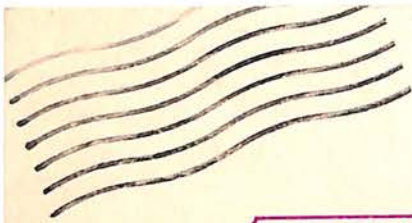
Kenneth H. Vanderford

Everyone in this
everloving world looks
a little like someone else.

Dear Mayor,

your Civil Rights Message to Washington
was disgusting. you'd take away every
owners right to run his business just so
you'd get out of your mess you've made
promising the Minority Group everything just to
keep their votes. Down with you.

A Disgusted tax payer!



THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS



Mayer Iron Allen
City Hall
Atlanta, Ga.

Rome News - Tribune

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PAGE FOUR



WEDNESDAY, JULY 31, 1963

Glad Mr. Allen Is Atlanta's Mayor

Atlanta Mayor Ivan Allen Jr. last week became the first southern public official to testify in behalf of the Kennedy administration's prize package of civil rights legislation, particularly for the so-called elimination of discrimination in public accommodations.

Mr. Allen, one recalls, is indebted to the large Atlanta Negro vote for being mayor of that city, so his testimony in Washington last Friday can be viewed in that light as far as judging its impartiality.

Mr. Allen expressed the fear that without Congressional action, "cities like Atlanta might slip backward." In essence, that without the compulsion of federal law, individuals might presume to make individual choice in their associations and the disposition of their property and services.

At no point in his rather lengthy dissertation to the Senate Commerce Committee does Mr. Allen deplore dangerous and provocative street demonstra-

tions which have impeded public safety nor does he condemn the destruction of individual rights at the hands of mobs who demand the right to their own set of laws by defying those with which they do not agree.

Presumably Mr. Allen sees nothing wrong in having the federal government move as fast as it can into areas of private rights on the specious ground that so-called "anti-discrimination" measures enjoy a "moral" priority in national affairs. What he would promote is the basically un-American notion that Negroes must be set up as a special minority, not only to be afforded equality of treatment but, in fact, made by federal compulsion a special category of citizenship more than "equal."

Mr. Allen, we have pointed out, is mayor of Atlanta. We are grateful, indeed, his peculiar philosophy is at least far removed from Rome. We doubt if it represents majority thinking in his own city.

GE Shows Community Pride

Employees at GE's Medium Transformer Department here in Rome are indicating the pride they have in their company as well as community by displaying unique license plates advertising that "Transformers For The World" are made in Rome, Georgia. These blue and white plates which are displayed on the front of their cars will certainly be carried far and wide during the two weeks GE employees enjoy their two-week vacation shutdown.

gram all the more gratifying. The fact that GE employees want to voluntarily advertise their company and community wherever they go is certainly helpful to Rome and Floyd County in bringing to the country's attention that we are a center of a worldwide market for products made in Georgia.

We hope that this spirit of pride in their work and the place in which they live as exhibited by GE employees is just



DAVID LAWRENCE

Role of the

WASHINGTON — What is the true function of the clergyman in the racial controversy nowadays? Is it to instigate and lead "non-violent" demonstrations that may become violent? Is it to get one's self arrested by the police for disturbing the peace in order to dramatize the grievances of a group in the community? Or is it to inculcate a spirit of human brotherhood among parishioners and to help them seek divine guidance in the relations of man to man?

These questions arise not only because church groups of various denominations have announced that they will participate in the "march on Washington" on August 28, but because wide publicity

CLASS OF SERVICE

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WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

SF-1201 (4-60)

SYMBOLS

DL = Day Letter

NL = Night Letter

LT = International
Letter Telegram

The filing time shown in the date line on domestic telegrams is LOCAL TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is LOCAL TIME at point of destination

357A EST JUL 27 63 AA087

A LLA59 NL PD ATLANTA GA 26

IVAN ALLEN JR, MAYOR

CITY HALL ATLA

I WANT TO CONGRATULATE YOU ON YOUR FORTHRIGHT AND COURAGEOUS
STAND BEFORE THE SENATE COMMITTEE

P C MCDUFFIE SR.

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359A EST JUL 27 63 AA088
A LLA62 NL PD ATLANTA GA 26
MAYOR IVAN ALLEN
CITY HALL ATLA

SIR YOUR WELL REASONED AND HIGHLY COURAGEOUS STAND IN THE COMMERCE COMMITTEE FAVORING PASSAGE OF THE PUBLIC ACCOMODATIONS ACT GIVES ME, FOR THE FIRST TIME, REAL PRIDE IN AN OFFICE HOLDER IN MY NATIVE STATE. THANK YOU YOU WILL HAVE MY VOTE AND SUPPORT IN THE FUTURE

MARGE MANDERSON 711 WILSON RD NW.

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453P EST JUL 28 63 AB110 BA182

B NTA011 NL PD NANTUCKET MASS 28

MAYOR IVAN ALLEN JR

ATLA

THE HUMILITY DIGNITY CLARITY AND COURAGE OF YOUR CIVIL RIGHTS
TESTIMONY WERE INSPIRING YOU SPOKE MORALLY FOR THOUSANDS OF
US AND WE ARE DEEPLY GRATEFUL MOST RESPECTFULLY

RABBI EVERETT GENDLER 21 FOREST DRIVE PRINCETON NJER

(37)•

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1038P EST JUL 26 63 AE520

NSB413 NS LLB154 NL PD JB TUSKEGEE ALA 26

MAYOR IVAN ALLEN DLR DO NOT FONE

ATLA

ACCEPT MY COMMENDATION FOR YOUR HONEST TESTIMONY BEFORE THE
COMMERCE COMMITTEE YOU ARE THE FIRST TRUTHFUL SOUTHERN POLITICIAN
IT HAS BEEN MY GOOD FORTUNE TO HEAR LIKE ABOUT BEN ABHEM MAY
YOUR TRIBE INCREASE

MRS A R SHIELDS TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE ALA.

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228A EST JUL 27 63 AA067

RA026 R WA030 NL PD WASHINGTON DC 26

MAYOR IVAN ALLEN JR

ATLA

YOUR TESTIMONY TODAY MAGNIFICANT IN MY OPINION MOST SIGNIFICANT
STATEMENT BY SOUTHERN POLITICIAN SINCE CIVIL WAR MAY YOU AND
YOUR FAMILY ENDURE FOREVER FOR YOUR HAVING COURAGE AND WISDOM
TO SPEAK THE TRUTH

W A GUS PARTEE JR.

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SF-1201 (4-60)

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645P EST JUL 27 63 AB168 PA504

P ENA153 PD ENGLEWOOD NJER 27 625P EDT

HONARABLE IVAN ALLEN JR

CITY HALL ATLA

CONGRATULATIONS ON YOUR CLEAR HEADED AND COURAGOUS STATEMENT

M B GOLD

(2).

A

RC ATLANTA GA

1963 JUL 27 PM 7 02

CONGRATULATIONS ON YOUR REAR HEADED AND COURAGEOUS STATEMENT
CITY HALL ATLANTA
HONORABLE IVAN ALLEN JR
R EMANUS RD ENGLEWOOD NUBER 17
808 EST JUL 27 63

H B GOLD

(C)

W W STEE

W W STEE

W W STEE

D- 97162

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WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

1201 (4-60)

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AA06 SSF77

1963 JUL 29 AM 11:03 (43)03

A LLT5 PD=ATLANTA GA 29 1036A EST=

MAYOR IVAN ALLEN, PSNL DLY ONLY DONT PHONE=

CITY HALL ATLA CG=

REAL REAL PROUD OF YOU=

HELEN BULLARD=

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS

CLASS OF SERVICE

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WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

1201 (4-00)

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AA07 PA198

1963 JUL 29 AM 5:11 65

P JRA148 CGN PD=JERSEYCITY NJER 29 1148A EDT=
HON IVAN ALLEN, MAYOR OF ATLANTA CITY HALL ATLA=

CONGRATULATIONS ON YOUR WONDERFUL PROGRESSIVE STAND ON
CIVIL RIGHTS YOUR OPINION AS EXPRESSED AT THE HEARING IN
WASHINGTON SHOULD HELP PASS THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL AS
PROPOSED BY OUR PRESIDENT WE NEED MORE PEOPLE LIKE YOU
IN PUBLIC SERVICE IN THE SOUTH AND IN THE NORTH EAST
AND WEST TOO=

SAMUEL KIPNIS DUPONT PLAZA HOTEL MIAMI 32 FLO=

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRO

CLASS OF SERVICE
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WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

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1963 JUL 60 1201 PM

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AA23 SSE40

(25) 37

A LLR264 PD=ATLANTA GA 29 222P EST=
HON MAYOR IVAN ALLEN JR=
CITY HALL CG ATLA=

PLEASE PERMIT US TO EXPRESS HEARTFELT THANKS AND
ADMIRATION FOR YOUR COURAGE DIGNITY AND CONCERN FOR
THE PROBLEMS OF OTHERS WE ARE CHALLENGED BY YOUR ACTION
AND WE HOPE TO PROVE WORTHY OF YOUR CONFIDENCE=
MR AND MRS JESSE HILL JR=

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

CLASS OF SERVICE

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WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

SF-1201 (4-60)

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853P EST JUL 27 63 AE197
A LLA421 NL PD ATLANTA GA 27
MAYOR IVAN ALLAN
NORTHSIDE DR ATLA

FROM THE GHANDI YOUTH COUNCIL MAYOR IVAN ALLAN, THE GHANDI
YOUTH COUNCIL FEELS THAT THE TESTIMONY YOU GAVE BEFORE THE
SENATE COMMERCE COMMITTEE REPRESENTS ONE OF THE STRONGEST REAFFIRMATIONS
OF THE PRINCIPALS OF LIBERTY AND EQUALITY BY SOUTHERN POLITICIAN
IN MODERN TIMES. WHILE THERE ARE STILL A GREAT MANY THINGS
TO BE DONE REGARDING CIVIL RIGHTS IN THE ATLANTA AREA YOU HAVE
THANKFULLY REJECTED THE COURSE OF BLIND OPPOSITION SHOWN BY
THE GREAT MAJORITY OF YOUR SOUTHERN POLITICAL COLLEAGUES BUT
INSTEAD SHOWN TRUE STATESMANSHIP BY YOUR COURAGEOUS AND FORESIGHT.
WE THEREFORE SALUTE YOU MAYOR ALLAN BUT AT THE SAME TIME HOPE
THAT THE REPRESENTATIVE WELTNER AND ESPECIALLY SENATOR LEROY
R JOHNSON AND DOCTOR CLEMENT WILL SEE FIT TO FOLLOW YOUR EXAMPLE

CLASS OF SERVICE

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WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

SF-1201 (4-60)

SYMBOLS

DL = Day Letter

NL = Night Letter

LT = International
Letter Telegram

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A LLA⁴21-2

OF COURAGEOUS NOW THAT YOU HAVE SHOWN THE WAY RESPECTFULLY
YOURS

ARCHIE BLACK PRESIDENT GHANDI YOUTH COUNCIL AND ROSS MARAIN
VICE PRESIDENT.

WESTERN UNION
TELEGRAM

WESTERN UNION
TELEGRAM

UNION
GRAM

WU 116 CGN PD ATLANTA GA JUL 26 1225P EST

IVAN ALLEN JR, DONT FONE

3700 NORTHSIDE DR NORTHWEST ATLA

CONGRATULATIONS ON YOUR TESTIMONY FOR COMMON SENSE AS SWELL AS
VIRTUE. SINCERE APPRECIATION AND MY BEST WISHES ALWAYS

GRACE T HAMILTON

1231P

WESTERN UNION
TELEGRAM

WESTERN UNION
TELEGRAM

WESTERN UNION
TELEGRAM

WU F162 PD ATLANTA GA JUL 27 334P EST

MAYOR IVAN ALLEN

3700 NORTHSIDE DR NW ATLA

MY PERSONAL CONGRATULATIONS FOR THE SINCERE AND SCHOLARLY FASHION IN
WHICH YOU SPOKE FOR WHAT IS RIGHT BEFORE THE U S SENATE COMMERCE
COMMITTEE THOUGH YOU KNEW YOURS WAS AN UNPOPULAR STAND MY FEELINGS
ARE THAT YOU HAVE GAINED SUPPORT AND DEEP RESPECT FROM MY
COMMUNITY RESPECTFULLY

C MILES SMITH DDS

406PME

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WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

SF-1201 (4-60)

SYMBOLS

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755P EST JUL 26 63 AE477

A LLC373 PD ATLANTA GA 26 715P EST

MAYOR IVAN ALLEN JR, DELIVER

3700 NORTHSIDE DR NORTH WEST ATLA

YOU WERE SENSATIONAL TODAY IN WASHINGTON WE ARE INDEED PROUD

DOOROTHY GREER DAVID GREER 2069 GLENWOOD AVE SOUTHEAST

(56).

AMERICAN AIRLINES
ATLANTA, GA
JUL 26 1963

1963 JUL 26 PM 8 09

RC ATLANTA GA

4

E- 46867

July 27

Dear Mayor Allen

You may have already seen
this wonderful story about you
in today's Charlotte Paper.
If so, save this extra copy for
your grandchildren -

I want to also congratulate
you upon your good sense and
courage - You have brought
great distinction to the office
of the Mayor!

Best wishes for your continued
good health and welfare,

Sincerely,
E. J. Evans
immediate past Mayor of Durham N. C.

Fair

Fair and warm.
High 94; low 68.

More Weather Data—Page 2-A

78th Year, No. 130

The Charlotte Observer

Foremost Newspaper of The Carolinas

SATURDAY, JULY 27, 1963

28 Pages

7 Cents

People

Stories and pictures of famous personalities.

Turn To Page 3-A

Atlanta Mayor Backs JFK's Bill On Rights

Passage Of Accommodations Bill Urged; Voluntary Action Is Termed Not Enough

By JACK CLAIBORNE
Observer Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON — Atlanta Mayor Ivan Allen Jr. told the Senate Commerce Committee Friday that voluntary action was not enough to solve the nation's racial problems.

He urged Congress to enact a federal law outlawing racial discrimination in places of public accommodation.

Not to do so, he said, would mean turning back the clock and reversing the uneasy progress that has been made recently by men of good will.

"Even now, the knowledge that this bill might not pass has caused some business men who agreed to desegregate their businesses to question whether they made the right move," he said.

The graying mayor pleaded with the Congress to "give us some direction, give us some definition."

As he talked he leaned forward toward the microphone on the desk before him and his words came out softly, distinctly.

The committee and the small ceilinged hearing room were hushed by the drama and the eloquence of his statement.

"As the mayor of the southeast'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," he said, "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 ig-



ATLANTA MAYOR IVAN ALLEN JR.
... Asks Public Accommodations Law

AP Wirephoto



'Your Truth Is Not My Truth'

Pastore, Thurmond Shout Angrily At Each Other



TEST-BAN TREATY JFK Calls Pact Vital 'First Step'

AROUND BASES

McNamara OKs Off-Limits Areas

WASHINGTON — (AP) — Secretary of Defense Robert S. McNamara authorized the armed services Friday to declare off-limits areas where "relentless discrimination persists against Negro servicemen and their families."

McNamara hemmed in this authority, however, requiring that such sanction be applied by base commanders only with prior approval from the secretary of the service involved.

At the same time, McNamara rejected a proposal that the Pentagon close military bases near communities where discrimination is particularly prevalent and where persuasion by military authorities fails.

McNamara disclosed these moves in reporting to President Kennedy on actions taken in response to recommendations more than a month ago by the President's Committee on Equal Opportunity in the Armed Forces.

That committee, headed by Washington attorney Gerhard A. Gesell, had recommended a wide range of actions to eliminate housing, school and other discriminations against Negro servicemen stationed at bases in areas practicing racial segregation.



ROBERT S. McNAMARA
... "Off Limits"

All World To Benefit, He Asserts

Senate May Give Early Approval

WASHINGTON — (UPI) — President Kennedy said Friday night that the nuclear test-ban agreement with the Soviet Union was "a step toward peace, a step toward reason, a step away from war."

But he warned that "it is not the millenium" in solving East-West differences.

In a radio-television report to the nation on what the agreement "can mean to you and your children and your neighbors," the President called on the world's four nuclear powers—including France — to try to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons to other nations.

The President did not mention Communist China by name, but said "a small but significant number of nations" would have the intellectual, physical and financial resources to produce and deliver nuclear weapons in the next several years.

"Neither the United States, nor the Soviet Union, nor the United Kingdom, nor France

Quake Kills Hundreds, Levels City

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia — (AP) — A violent earthquake hit the heart of Skopje at dawn Friday, badly damaged or destroyed 90 per cent of the city's buildings and killed possibly 1,000 persons, the official Tanjug News Agency reported.

Strom Rebuked For 'Brow-Beating'

By JACK CLAIBORNE
Observer Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON — Sen. John Pastore, acting chairman of the Senate Commerce Committee, publicly rebuked South Carolina Sen. Strom Thurmond for "brow-beating" Atlanta Mayor Ivan Allen Jr. on Friday.

When Thurmond objected to the rebuke, the two senators engaged in an angry shouting match, their second in the recent round of hearings on the President's civil rights bill.

Mayor Allen and the sparse crowd in the hearing room looked on in astonishment as the two senators exchanged insults over the big hearing room's public address system.

Pastore's feelings arose during Thurmond's questioning of Allen about the mayor's endorsement of the President's public accommodations bill.

But when Pastore tried to regain the floor "to make a comment" Thurmond refused to yield.

When Thurmond did yield, Pastore in a calm voice that belied his rising feelings delivered a lecture "to the members of this committee" about the station of many of the witnesses. He said they were "distinguished men in their own right" and "entitled to the courtesy of this committee."

When Pastore had completed his lecture, Thurmond

leaned into the microphone to ask if the acting chairman was implying that Thurmond had been discourteous to Allen.

Pastore leaned back in his chair and laughed. "Well to be perfectly frank about it, yes. You asked a 'when did you stop beating your wife question; and I won't tolerate that kind of question from this committee.'"

His temper still rising, he said, "If it's necessary we'll go into executive session and talk about it."

Thurmond was furious. He denied asking any "loaded" questions and said he resented Pastore's accusations.

Pastore shouted that Thurmond had asked a question that went something like, "Mr. Mayor, since the enactment of this bill would close many businesses in small towns throughout the South, don't you think that would mean a taking of property by the federal government without due process of the law?"

Thurmond angrily denied asking such a question.

Pastore then asked, "Will the reporter (a stenographer who takes down everything said during a hearing) read the question back?"

Thurmond interrupted, shouting, "Well, all right, suppose I did ask the question. I reserve the right to cross-examine these witnesses any way I see fit."

Pastore, a short, mustached man, was bristling.

"What do you mean, 'cross-examine,'" he shouted. "This is not a court room. These

are distinguished people whose presence before this committee is a service."

"I'm only trying to get at the truth," Thurmond said.

"Your truth is not my truth," replied Pastore.

At that the crowd laughed and broke into applause.

Thurmond quickly accused Pastore of not maintaining the proper decorum in the hearing room and said Pastore should have stopped the laughter.

"How can I stop it when

it's already happened," Pastore said. "I didn't know they were going to laugh."

The crowd laughed again.

Thurmond accused Pastore of being an improper chairman, of condoning outbursts from an audience "full of left-wingers and sympathizers for this bill."

"Mr. Thurmond," roared Pastore, "I've been around here a long time, and that question you asked was a loaded question."

He then banged the gavel and told the crowd it would have to control itself.

Fidel Tells Americans He'd Like Talk In U.S.

By DONALD GRANT
St. Louis Post-Dispatch

HAVANA — (AP) — Premier Fidel Castro told a group of Americans Friday that he would like to talk to the people of the United States "but you must invite me to your house."

Otherwise, Castro said, "it is difficult."

Cubans in Castro's entourage declined to interpret the premier's informal remark made at the close of a garden party for international visitors to the tenth anniversary celebration of the attack on Ft. Moncada, which marked Castro's rise to power.

A Cuban official suggested that Castro could have meant he might attend the September session of the U.N. General Assembly at which Prime Minister Harold Macmillan has indicated a meeting of himself, Soviet Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev and President John F. Kennedy.

Castro's manner was extremely friendly as he greeted the Americans. Cuba's seizure of the American Embassy in Havana in reprisal for a U.S. freeze of Cuban funds was not mentioned by the Cuban premier.

The garden party, in the grounds of a mansion formerly belonging to one of Cuba's sugar barons, was attended by about 500 persons. These included a delegation of Communist Chinese naval officers in impeccable white uniforms.

"Socialism in our country is a little less informal," one of the officers remarked.

In addition to the Chinese there were Russians, a delegation from Japan, a man who said he represented the Buddhists of the world, a group of Indonesians, a gay pair of young Algerians, a number of Africans, Canadians, British, and Latin Americans from all over the hemisphere.

Snow-Blowers Sell Out Fast Despite Heat

WATERTOWN, N.Y. — (AP) — Winter is never too far from mind in this northern New York snow center — even when the temperature soars to a sizzling 90, as it did Friday.

A store put three snow-blowers on sale this morning and sold them soon after the store opened. Last Feb. 22, the store sold eight lawnmowers in a sale held when the temperature hit 11 below zero, and snow lay in drifts of 10 feet or higher.

Chuckle

By the time a boy gets old enough to know how much he owes his parents, some girl usually comes along and gets most of the interest.

committee report to McNamara, Kennedy said "a serious morale problem is created for Negro military personnel when various forms of segregation and discrimination exist in communities neighboring military bases."

McNamara's memorandum to Kennedy, and an accompanying directive, contained few specific actions against discrimination.

Instead, McNamara ordered the services to outline plans and to report to him by Aug. 15.

He authorized creation of a new position — that of deputy assistant secretary of defense for civil rights — to carry out an anti-discrimination program.

Living Costs Rose Again Last Month

WASHINGTON — (UPI) — The cost of living rose to new heights last month and a Labor Department spokesman said "this is primarily a story of sugar, cigarettes and taxes."

The department said its consumer price index increased by four-tenths of 1 per cent in June. It was the biggest one-month increase in nine months.

The index stood at 106.6 per cent of average 1957-59 prices.

The reason for the June jump was attributed primarily to these factors:

—Sugar. In May and June, because of a complicated world market situation that included involvement by speculators and some crop failures, the price of sugar skyrocketed. Sugar prices in June were 32 per cent higher over the month. The average housewife paid 84 cents for five pounds of sugar, which is 42 per cent more than she did a year ago.

—Cigarettes. Manufacturers raised prices about 3 per cent in June for the first general increase since 1957. This raised the cost of a carton of non-filter cigarettes by seven cents and pushed up the single-pack price by a penny.

—Taxes. Real estate taxes increased in Minneapolis, Seattle, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and Kansas City. This raised homeowners' costs and pushed up rents. Also, sales taxes in New York City climbed from 3 to 4 per cent and in Pennsylvania from 4 to 5 per cent. This raised costs of clothing, house furnishings, new cars and other items.

Fires broke out. Great clouds of dust rose over the city of 270,000 as buildings came crashing down. Thousands fled to streets and squares in panic, clad only in night clothes.

Radio Belgrade said there were "thousands of injured" but it was impossible to say yet how many died, although the number "must be very great."

Some Americans, tourists or other visitors, were reported in the city when the first shattering quake struck. There was no word whether any had been killed or injured.

President Tito decreed Friday and today days of national mourning.

Rescue squads rushed to Skopje, a city of minarets and mosques 210 miles southeast of Belgrade. From all over Yugoslavia trucks and buses were pressed into service to evacuate victims.

Tanjug reported a mercy airlift was operating between Skopje and Ljubljana in northern Yugoslavia to ferry rescue teams and medical supplies.

By noon (6 a.m. EST) about 200 bodies had been identified. Rescuers still were digging through the rubble from which screams and calls for help could be heard. Aftershocks were recorded as rescuers toiled in the ruins.

Tens of thousands of persons stood in the ruined streets, some weeping, others just staring blankly at the wreckage of their homes.

As a safety precaution, all

See QUAKE, Page 2-A, Col. 2 See KENNEDY, Page 2A, Col. 2

Wirtz Calls New Huddle Of RR, Union Delegates

WASHINGTON — (UPI) — Stung by charges that the government was trying to dictate a settlement of the railroad crisis, Labor Secretary Willard Wirtz announced Friday that union and management negotiators would make another attempt to settle the work-rules dispute themselves.

Wirtz made the unexpected disclosure during an appearance before a Senate Commerce Committee hearing on President Kennedy's proposal to put the four-year-old hassle into the hands of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

His announcement came a few hours before the union-management session was scheduled.

Wirtz' disclosure of the new collective bargaining effort came after AFL-CIO Presi-

dent George Meany in effect rejected the Kennedy plan and suggested that Congress set up a special committee to oversee a fresh try at a negotiated settlement.

Authoritative sources in Paris predict French President Charles de Gaulle will refuse to sign the limited test-ban agreement initialed in Moscow Thursday and will proceed with plans for an independent French nuclear force.

Communist China already has declared it would ignore any agreement reached in Moscow. The President, speaking "in a spirit of hope," said the agreement outlawing nuclear tests in the atmosphere, outer space and under water, had its limitations. But, he added, it "can be a step toward reduced world tensions on a broader areas of agreement."

He gave this grim alternative: "A war today or tomorrow, if it led to nuclear war, would not be like any war in history. A full-scale nuclear exchange, lasting less than 60 minutes, could wipe out more than 300 million Americans, Europeans and Russians, as well as untold numbers elsewhere."

Even without a war, Kennedy said unlimited testing in the future would mean unnatural increases "in the number of children and grandchildren with cancer in their bones, with leukemia

Inside-Washington Report Explains Capitol Standstill

Whatever happened to Congress? What hapened to the President's proposals? Is the legislative branch of our government breaking down? To get the answers to these questions, reporters in The Observer's Washington Bureau talked with key insiders at the White House and in Congress. These insiders told the story, speaking frankly when assured that they would not be named.

You'll be able to read the answers in The Observer Sunday.

The Great Internal Struggle

Is the nation facing the worst domestic crisis since 1865 as the struggle over integration deepens?

To assess this situation, the Associated Press sent a team of its top reporters into the nation.

They present their findings in a penetrating series of Sunday reports. The first one will appear in The Observer on Sunday.

On The Inside

- Big George 3-B
- Classified 7-13-B
- Comics 14-15-B
- Editorials 2-B
- Financial 8-9-A
- Goren on Bridge 15-B
- Obituaries 6-7-B
- Horoscope 14-B
- People 3-A
- Puzzle 3-B
- Sports 4-6-B
- TV Timetable 11-A
- Theaters 10-A
- Travis Column 3-B
- Women 4-5-A

Observer Phone—FR 5-8885

October 18, 1963

Mayor Ivan Allen, Jr.
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Mayor Allen:

Even though I'm late, I wish to thank you for what you said before the Senate Commerce Committee, in Washington. I was born and brought up in Georgia and have been so grateful in recent years for the leadership which several people in Atlanta have given in the effort to give to all citizens their constitutional rights. I have long thought that what we need in our part of the country -- the southeastern states -- is leadership, constructive leadership. I think we are as intelligent and as willing to have justice done to all people as are persons everywhere. We are just tangled up with a lot of inherited ideas that make us prejudiced and emotional.

If persons in authority would help us to "see straight", I believe their following would be of surprising size, and I truly hope your statement is repeated many times, "...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."

Again, thank you for your true and helpful leadership.

Very sincerely,

Ethelene Bowie

Route 1, Box 143
Chapel Hill, N. C.

MRS. LEVON TOURIAN
184 Hillside Avenue
Teaneck, New Jersey

184 Hillside Ave,
Teaneck, N.J. 07666

Sept. 24, 1963

Mayor Ivan Allen
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mayor Allen:

Bravo to you for the noble statements you made before the Senate Commerce Committee on July 26, 1963! "Now the elimination of segregation . . . is a challenge to all of us to make every American free in fact as well as ⁱⁿ theory - and again establish our nation as the true champion of the free world."

Doubtless you already know about the enclosed musical which is coming to your city. I saw it twice, once in Boston, and last night in New York.

Others went to Boston
from Washington, D. C., Canada,
and Florida for this performance
(Some even flying.)

What an inspiring,
exciting play it is - with a
powerful effect on young
people, too!

It moves each viewer
I believe, a bit closer to his
heritage of being "created in
the image of God."

God's blessings upon
you for your courageous
stand on integration.

Very truly yours,

Zabelle Tourian

**the
space-age
musical**



**SPACE
IS SO
STARTLING!**

by

PETER HOWARD and

ANTHONY HOWARD

starring

LELAND HOLLAND



ILENE GODFREY

CECIL BROADHURST



cast of 79 from 17 nations

PETER HOWARD
(Co-Author)

Peter Howard started his writing career as a journalist with Lord Beaverbrook. He was for many years one of the most widely read political columnists in the British press. He captained England at Rugby football



and was a member of the British bobsled team which won the world championship in 1939. He married Doris Metaxa, Wimbledon doubles tennis champion. Their home is a farm in Suffolk, England. They have two sons and a daughter.

Peter Howard has become the trusted friend of statesmen and of thousands of ordinary men all over the world.

His thirteen plays are known and loved by millions through theatre and television. Elizabeth Bergner of the German theatre said, "These plays are the most intelligent in the world today and are the theatre of tomorrow." They have been created from a deep insight into human nature and from first-hand experience of world events. His books have sold over four million copies.

In 1955 the musical play, *The Vanishing Island*, was seen by twenty-two Heads of State and Prime Ministers in nine months. Opening in the National Theatre, Washington, it was performed before full houses in the principal cities of Asia, the Middle East, East Africa and Europe, finishing its tour at The Hippodrome and the Princes Theatre, London.

Earlier this year Peter Howard's play *Music at Midnight*, starring Nora Swinburne, played to audiences totalling more than 100,000 in the United States and Canada, following 219 performances in London and other British cities. The play has been filmed and will be released shortly.

His most recent success in London, *Through The Garden Wall*, headlined by *The Times* of London as "hope for a divided world", is currently playing at the Westminster Theatre.

Peter Howard was the first Westerner to be asked to speak at Tokyo's Waseda University this year.

Adenauer, Sukarno, Nehru and Robert Kennedy had preceded him in addressing the university but the verdict of professors and students was that his address entitled "Beyond Communism to Revolution" was one of the finest ever heard.

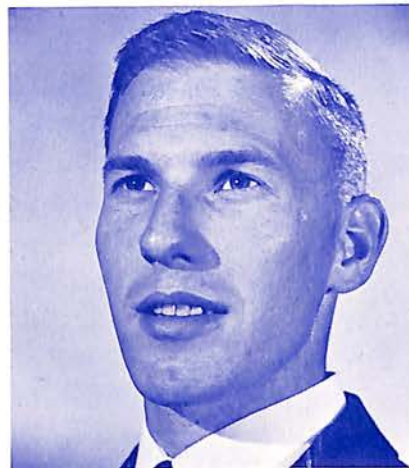
ANTHONY HOWARD
(Co-Author)

Anthony Howard who is 24, is a Suffolk farmer, freelance journalist and writer. He is co-author of the play *Men Must Choose* which toured the United States in 1959, and the musical, *Miracle in the Sun* (1960).

HERBERT ALLEN
(Musical Director)
Co-Composer

Herbert Allen studied music under John Hopper in his native Seattle, where he had his own dance band. One of America's finest xylophonists,

Featuring the Olympic stars



JOHN SAYRE
(Astronaut Chief)

John Sayre was a member of the four-oared crew without coxswain that won a gold medal for the United States at Rome in 1960. He stroked the 1958 University of Washington crew that was victorious in Moscow, and was stroke of the 1960 Lake Washington Rowing Club Olympic champion crew. He was elected to the Helms Rowing Hall of Fame.

His home is in Seattle, where he was president of an investment company and a real estate broker. He is 27 years of age, married and has two sons.

he was heard weekly for seven years over American radio and has appeared on television and radio around the world. The "Neue Zürcher Zeitung" recently described him as a virtuoso.

He is a member of ASCAP and has composed over 200 songs. His recording, *Songs of Oklahoma*, is a favorite in the Southwest.



RICHARD WAILES
(Cosmonaut Chief)

Richard Wailes was a member with Sayre of the four-oared crew that won a gold medal at the Olympics in Rome in 1960. He was also a member of the 1956 Yale Olympic champion crew that won a gold medal at Melbourne. He captained the 1958 undefeated Yale varsity crew. He has been elected three times to the Helms Rowing Hall of Fame.

Wailes, who also comes from Seattle, is a program planning engineer with Boeing Airplane Company. He is 27 years of age, married and has two daughters.

RICHARD HADDEN
(Orchestra Conductor)
Co-Composer

Richard Hadden was born in East Orange, New Jersey, and educated at Rutgers and Princeton. He is married to pianist-composer Frances Roots Hadden with whom he has performed as a duo-piano team in many countries, and both are mem-

SPACE IS SO STARTLING

CHARACTERS

in order of appearance

Man in Space	LELAND HOLLAND
Mr. Nod	CECIL BROADHURST
Boy	ALFRED VONDERMUHLL
Astronaut Chief	JOHN SAYRE
Cosmonaut Chief	RICHARD WAILES
Mother	ILENE GODFREY
Father	DAVID ALLEN
Uncle Jim	BILL McLAUGHRY
Sonya	LEENA LIUKKONEN
Twister-in-Chief	HERBERT ALLEN
Squatter-in-Chief	TOM KENNEDY
Cosmonaut Premier	MATTHEW MANSON
Pearly King	HERBERT ALLEN
Pearly Queens	CHRIS CHANNER, FERNANDA SMITH
Scots Dancers	ANNE, JANET, LESLEY HUTCHISON AND ALISON WRIGHT
A Girl	FRANCES CAMERON
Cats	CHRIS CHANNER, FERNANDA SMITH
Lambs	MARGOT CAMPBELL, AMARIE NATIVIDAD
Ram	TOM KENNEDY
Dog	HERBERT ALLEN
Oarsman	JOHN SAYRE
Mountaineers	RICHARD WAILES, BROR JONZON TAP STEVEN, PAULI SNELLMAN

Cosmonauts, Astronauts, Generals, Commissars, Soldiers, Beatniks, Twisters, Squatters, Examiners, A Cowboy, Hungry Men, Haters, Lovers, Sporting Types, Police, Businessmen, Teachers—the whole World.

Time — THE PRESENT

Place — ANY HUMAN HEART

Music by Herbert Allen, Richard Hadden and Cecil Broadhurst

Directed By Martin Fluetsch

Produced by MORAL RE-ARMAMENT

MUSICAL NUMBERS

Act 1

Mr. Nod's Song	MR. NOD
Sleep On, Dream On	MR. NOD
Millions of Years Ago	CHORUS
The Ideal Spot	UNCLE JIM & SONYA
Why Worry?	TWISTERS
It Would Help A Lot To Squat	SQUATTERS
Wake Up, Your Dreams May Yet Come True	MR. NOD
Space Is So Startling	MAN IN SPACE
I'll Be A Sort Of Uncle To You	MAN IN SPACE
Any Moment Now	COSMONAUT WORLD
Scotland The Brave	ASTRONAUT WORLD
We've Got To Be First	ASTRONAUT WORLD
An Astronaut Is Just Like Us	UNCLE JIM & ASTRONAUT WORLD
God Is In Our Cities	ASTRONAUT CHIEF & ASTRONAUT WORLD
Whoever Dares To Point A Finger	ASTRONAUT & COSMONAUT WORLDS
What Do The Eyes of The Millions Seek?	MR. NOD & CHORUS
Have You A Place For Me Up There?	GIRL
If Only	MOTHER, FATHER, SONYA & UNCLE JIM

Intermission

Act II

Sportsmen of The World	CHORUS
We're Scaling The Flanks of Mount Communism	CHORUS
Neighbors Are Neighbors	MR. NOD
The World Can Be One Family	MAN IN SPACE & CHORUS
Space Is So Startling	MAN IN SPACE & CHORUS
What We Need Is An End To Anti	UNCLE JIM & CHORUS
Where's That Basket?	CHORUS
Do You See What I See?	MOTHER
One Plus One Can Yet Make One	MOTHER, FATHER, SONYA UNCLE JIM, BOY & CHORUS
Peace Be Upon You	MOTHER
Reprises	THE WHOLE WORLD

WHO'S WHO IN THE CAST



LELAND HOLLAND
(*Man in Space*)

Leland Holland made his first major stage appearance in 1948 in the baritone lead of the musical revue, *The Good Road* at Her Majesty's Theatre, London. Two years later *Variety* named him one of the outstanding singing stars of the Broadway season, for his role in *Jotham Valley*. In 1955 he starred in *The Vanishing Island*, which premiered in the National Theatre, Washington, and ended a world tour in The Princes Theatre, London. He has performed in more than thirty countries on four continents.

Leland Holland comes from Los Angeles, California. During World War II he served as a combat infantryman in General Patton's Third Army.



ILENE GODFREY
(*Mother*)

Ilene Godfrey started to study singing at the age of twelve with Marie Partridge Price of Berkeley, California. She gave her first recital at the age of fourteen. She won a scholarship to the Santa Barbara Academy of Music and later became a soloist with the Berkeley Chamber singers. She has starred in musicals on Broadway, in London and in many other parts of the world. Among them are *Jotham Valley*, *The Vanishing Island* and *Pickle Hill*. Miss Godfrey has also played in featured roles in the American productions of *The Ladder* and *He Was Not There*.

RICHARD HADDEN (cont'd)
bers of ASCAP.

He studied piano with Maxwell MacMichael and the noted accompanist George Vause; harmony with Howard D. McKinney and John Finley Williamson. He composed the prize-winning Rutgers University

football song, *The Bells Must Ring*, music and theme songs for the wartime victory revues, *You Can Defend America*, *Battle Together For Britain* and *Pull Together Canada*, as well as music for *The Good Road* (1947), *Take It To The World* (1951) and *Turning Of The Tide* (1958).

WHO'S WHO IN THE CAST



CECIL BROADHURST
(*Mr. Nod*)
Co-Composer

Cecil Broadhurst who plays Mr. Nod, was a one-time ranch-hand and bush pilot. Born in Canada, his first stage role was in the 1933 Canadian production of Sutton Vane's *Outward Bound*. Before the war he worked on the radio and produced and featured in his own programs on Canadian networks. He worked for Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer in Hollywood and featured in *Youth Marches On* and recently in *The Crowning Experience*. In 1945 Broadhurst, who is a member of A.S.C.A.P., wrote the musical play, *The Cowboy Christmas*, which is staged annually in many parts of the world. Its theme song, *The Cowboy Carol*, which he wrote, is well known to millions in Britain as a popular feature at the Royal Albert Hall Christmas concerts by the Royal Choral Society under Sir Malcolm Sargent. He wrote and co-starred in the musical, *Jotham Valley*, on Broadway, across America and then

through Asia. In 1961 he played in *The Ladder* at the Westminster Theatre, London, and then toured Britain with the production.

With the whole cast of *Space Is So Startling*, Broadhurst was on Japanese National Television which sent the musical to an estimated viewing audience of 15 million.

STAFF

General Manager Donald P. Birdsall
Company Manager George Ford
Press Representative Dorathi Bock Pierre
Assistant to the General Manager
General Auditor Erik H. Petersen
Staff Secretaries (Barbara Menninger
Mary Eastman)
Stage Manager Keith Hanning
Assistant Stage Manager Jack Hipps
Assistant Stage Manager Chris Borchgrevink
Master Carpenter Lewis L. Smith
Master Electrician Clarence Wells
Master of Properties Joe Bowers
Wardrobe Mistress Jean Clarke
House Manager Guy Livingston

CREDITS

Silks by Kanebo, Tokyo; Dresses by the School of Chio Tanaka, dressmaker to the Imperial Family of Japan; Hats by Mitsuyasu of 'Les Belles Modes,' Tokyo; Men's costumes and all accessories by Mitsukoshi Department Store, Tokyo; Shoes by Norvic Shoe Co. Ltd., London; Individual costumes by Grieder of Zurich.
Volkswagen courtesy of Charles Street Garage, Boston.
Miss Godfrey's and Miss Liukkonen's dresses by Athena of Beverly Hills, California.
Special lighting effects by Zeiss Ikon, Germany; Lighting bridge by Aluminum S. A., Switzerland.
Stage Setting Designed by Miss Chen Wen, Republic of China.
Orchestration of "I'll Be A Sort of Uncle"
John Lesco
Orchestration of "Ideal Spot" Brian Cooke

Original Cast Recording

Album of songs from
the show recorded by



PHILIPS 632 303 12 LP

MONO \$4.00 STEREO \$5.00



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"SPACE IS SO STARTLING," 112 EAST 40th STREET, NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10016



Book of Lyrics

The complete lyrics
of all songs from
SPACE IS SO STARTLING
EACH 50c

PETER HOWARD'S NEW BOOK

BRITAIN AND THE BEAST

A challenging assessment of contemporary Britain by the author of "Space Is So Startling." It is also the blueprint for a plan which the author believes will enable any modern democracy to show humanity how to rebuild a broken world. \$2.75 from MRA, 112 E. 40 St., New York

Dear Mayor Allen

This is just a
God Bless you note this lovely
Christmas time - to thank you
again for your courageous
Christian stand on civil rights

I bless you & praise you
on all occasions - you're
standing, God and shoulders
above - all over Tonga
representation - you know you're
doing the right thing and that
gives you strength.

Bartow, Florida
Thurs., Sept. 12, 1963

WILLIAM BRUCE LOUDEN
COLLEGE OF LAW
UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA
GAINESVILLE, FLORIDA

Dear Mr. Mayer,

As a lawyer (I just graduated and have begun the practice here in Bartow with Senator Holland's firm) and as a citizen, I commend you for your courageous testimony before the Senate Commerce Committee, per the enclosed article. If only more Southerners would stand up for what they really believe, rather than hiding from their real beliefs, the country would be much better off.

I wish you every success in attempting to give all Americans the right to enjoy the fruits of a truly democratic nation through your work in Atlanta.

Respectfully yours,
Bruce Louden

Holland, Bevis, and Smith
Box 1068
Bartow, Fla.

BACKGROUND

Atlanta's Mayor: 'All Alone With His Courage'

By WALTER RUGABER

Special To The Times
From The N.Y. Herald Tribune

ATLANTA — For days the word went out from the big businessmen and civic leaders, the political pros and public opinion molders, the people in Atlanta who usually count the most.

"You're making a big mistake."

The message was plain, blunt, and nearly unanimous. Ivan Allen Jr., the 52-year-old merchant-turned-mayor, listened very carefully.

Then all alone with his courage, he flew off to Washington and went before the Senate Commerce Committee to read a carefully-drafted 14-page statement.

"Gentleman," the mayor said firmly, "if I had your problem, armed with the local experience I have had, I would pass a public accommodations law."

ALLEN THUS BECAME THE first — and just possibly the last — southern politician to voice public approval of the most controversial portion of the civil rights bill.

The mayor came back to Atlanta and found two main schools of thought about his startling behavior before the Senate committee.

The least substantial version put it down as a shallow bid for Negro votes, but seasoned observers said that even with a full turnout he would still need plenty of support from whites.

For a quarter-century, winning Atlanta politics has been based on a highly successful "alliance" between Negroes and so-called better class whites.

And the thought was that the latter might prefer free enterprise more than Allen when the 1966 term comes up. The mayor has indicated that he intends to run again.

THE SECOND FEELING about the mayor's testimony considered the possibility that he had talked with President Kennedy and was angling for a federal job.

Allen denied it stoutly, insisting that he talked with no one in Washington except the committee official who invited him to appear.

He later received a short letter from the President which praised "a number of effective points" in the statement. May-



IVAN ALLEN JR.
... listened, but

ors have been stuck out on a limb and left there to handle the whole racial crisis by themselves.

The Supreme Court has been striking down segregation laws for years, he points out, and yet no really solid legislation has taken its place.

MAYOR ALLEN has faced nearly a dozen "mayor" desegregation crises. The collapse of racial barriers has come with increasing frequency here, always with some difficulty.

"The whole damn thing is pushed down the throats of local officials because everyone is scared to touch it," the mayor declared.

"Local governments have no definition of responsibility," he complains. "... this is a national problem and it deserves national direction."

or Allen seemed genuinely surprised by it.

About his testimony, he says simply that the nation's may-

Senator Hails Allen For Attacking Bias

By **TED LIPPMAN**
Constitution Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Mayor Ivan Allen Jr. Friday urged Congress to pass a "public accommodations" civil rights bill.

He said the country needs "a clear definition from Congress" on what must be done to do away with racial discrimination. Without that, he said, cities like Atlanta that have made progress voluntarily will "slip back."

The mayor said that if Congress does not act, it will be in effect an "endorsement" of segregation.

The mayor was the first Southern politician to testify in favor of the legislation. He was warmly praised for his statement by the chairman and other members of the Senate Commerce committee, which is handling the bill.

ARMED VALIANT

"I am humble in your presence," Chairman John Pastore of Rhode Island told Allen. He said Allen displayed "courage" in speaking out for civil rights because he came from an area "where sincere people disagree."

Pastore is an advocate of civil rights legislation. He and Sen. Strom Thurmond, D-S.C., who is opposed to the pending bill, got into a hot and angry, top-of-the-lungs argument while Allen was on the witness stand.

PINPOINTING ASKED

Pastore accused Thurmond of asking Allen "loaded" questions and threatened to rule him out of order. Thurmond accused Pastore of "gag" rule and accused the audience, which had applauded Pastore, of being "a bunch of left wingers."

The burden of Mayor Allen's testimony was that if Congress would specify just where discrimination is illegal, it will be easier for local governments and businessmen to comply with demands from Negroes for more rights. He said Congress ought to outlaw discrimination in private business—but give communities "24 months or more" to adjust to the new law.

"I have heard dozens of businessmen say that if there had been a court order or definition by Congress, it would have been easier to desegregate," Allen said.

Sen. Thurmond pointed out to Allen that eight of 10 examples the mayor cited of desegregation in Atlanta had been voluntary ac-



Associated Press Wirephoto
BACKS BILL
Mayor Ivan Allen Jr.

Girl, 8, Dies Of Encephalitis At Savannah

SAVANNAH (AP) — Nancy Fay Justice, 8-year-old girl who had been critically ill for two weeks with symptoms of encephalitis, died Friday at Hunter Air Force Base Hospital.

She had been admitted to the hospital July 15.

A Hunter public information office spokesman said that the "probable cause of the little girl's death was due to a type of encephalitis not connected with the recent equine variety" reported in Chatham County.

Several horses have died here in the past two weeks, their deaths being blamed on a type of sleeping sickness.

Nancy was the daughter of Capt. and Mrs. James E. Justice

Senator Hails Allen For Attacking Bias

Continued From Page 1
tions asking, "Don't you feel there was less tension when there was voluntary action?"

"No. If we had a clear definition from Congress it would be easier," the mayor said. "The courts have left us up in the air."

The need for congressional action "to take us out of a pit of indecision" was the theme Allen returned to time and again. When committee members tried to get him to talk about the legal and constitutional intricacies of the proposed legislation, he always begged off. "I'm not a lawyer," he said several times.

In his prepared statement he said, "I beg of you not to let this issue of discrimination drown in legalistic water."

WHAT TRIBUNAL MEANT

In another place in his statement, he said, "If the Congress should fail to clarify the issues 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 the people of this country."

At one point, Thurmond asked Allen about the possible adverse effect an anti-discrimination law might have on some private businesses. "I think you know I'm not in favor of the destruction of . . . private property," Allen said. "What I'm asking Congress is to

give me a definition of how that business is to be preserved and at the same time how the rights of 200,000 Negro citizens in Atlanta are to be protected."

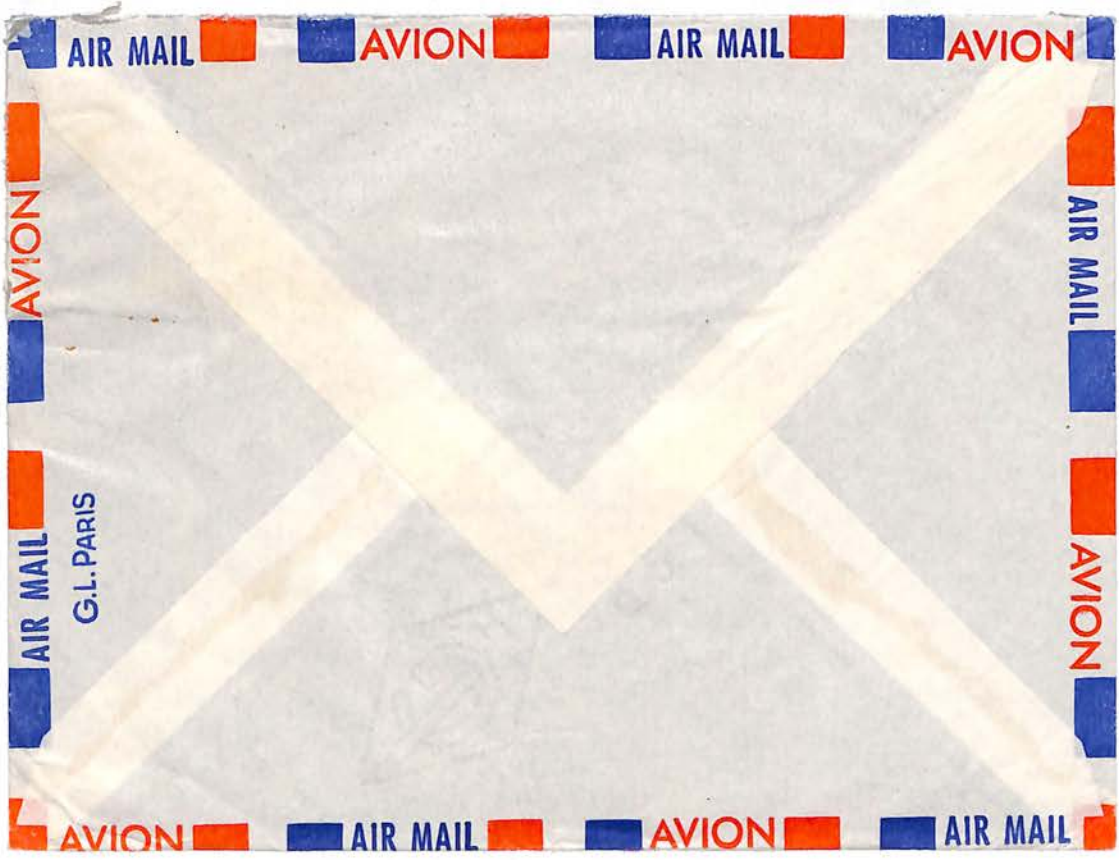
Another witness before the Commerce Committee Friday was Gov. Donald Russell of South Carolina. He opposed the bill as unconstitutional and said it "offers no sound remedy for the delicate and complex problem of racial relations."

"MORE DIFFICULT"

Russell said, "Actually, legislative coercion can aggravate and make more difficult the whole problem. New York state has as stringent a code of so-called anti-discrimination legislation as can be envisaged. Has such legislation solved race relations in New York? There are riots in the Bronx. There are demonstrations in Manhattan. There are sit-downs in the offices of both Gov. Rockefeller and Mayor Wagner. There are strident indictments of the City of New York as a city of racial ghettos. Laws have not given New York racial peace."

The third witness of the day was R. Carter Pittman of Dalton, Ga., an attorney. He opposed the measure and discussed the "interesting history" of the Constitution's Commerce Clause. That is what the administration is relying on as the basis of the constitutionality of the proposed law.

Pittman said none of the delegates to the Constitutional Convention believed that the Commerce Clause should be "perverted into" a power to regulate the use of private property at rest within a state.



AIR MAIL

AVION

AIR MAIL

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AIR MAIL

G.L. PARIS

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Mayor Eben Allen, Jr.

Atlanta

Georgia

U.S.A.

PAR AVION
VIA AIR MAIL

AIR MAIL

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Rights of the Negro —by Southerner

Senator says: 'I am humbled'

From ALISTAIR COOKE

New York, July 28

It begins to appear that when everyone has had his say before the Senate Commerce Committee, which tomorrow begins its third week of hearings on the President's Civil Rights Bill, the complete transcript of the testimony will constitute a classic State paper covering the spectrum of American opinion in mid-century on the status of the Negro in American life.

The task of weighing the pros and cons fell to the Commerce Committee because the legal loophole through

which the administration hopes to drive a Federal law is that section of the Constitution which gives to Congress the power "to regulate commerce . . . among the several States."

The Administration hopes to make it a Federal offence to refuse to serve or to seat or to accommodate anyone who enters a store, a restaurant, a theatre, or an hotel that gets its food, its furnishings, or any other service through inter-State commerce. Hence the last-ditch resistance of most of the Southern witnesses on the grounds that such a law would abolish or unconstitutionally restrict the right to private property.

Since the hearings started, the committee has heard from such witnesses as the Rev. Martin Luther King, Attorney-General Robert Kennedy, Secretary of State Dean Rusk, the indignant Governor Wallace of Alabama ("Is not the real purpose to disarm this country as the Communists have planned?"), and the learned Senator Sam Ervine, of North Carolina, the famous constitutional lawyer who calls the Civil Rights Bill "as drastic and indefensible a proposal as has ever been submitted to this Congress."

Most remarkable

Of all the witnesses so far, however, the most remarkable, and the most characteristic of the South's agonising second thoughts, was the last one to appear this weekend: Mr Ivan Allen, jun., the nationally known Mayor of Atlanta, Georgia, which has, in the last year or two, slowly and with much dissension, managed to desegregate its parks and golf courses, its restaurants, lunch counters, theatres, public schools, and hotels.

Mr Allen's testimony needs no gloss. It was a long statement delivered without bombast, and without much self-esteem either. Here are some of the most typical passages, delivered in a soft, almost apologetic Southern accent:

"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 . . . we have achieved it only because we looked facts in the face and

accepted the Supreme Court's decisions as inevitable and as the law of our land. . . .

"It has been a long, exhausting, and often discouraging process, and the end is far from being in sight. . . . Step by step, sometimes under court order, sometimes voluntarily, sometimes adroitly, and 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.

'Take action'

"Gentlemen, if I had your problem, armed with the local experience I have had, I would pass a public accommodation bill.

"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 1860s. We must take action now to assure a greater future for our citizens and our country.

"A hundred years ago the abolition of slavery won the US 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 . . . and again to establish our nation as a true champion of the free world."

When he had done, Senator Thurmond of South Carolina, the old Dixiecrat, leaped in, challenging the Mayor to deny that the rulings of the Supreme Court, if incorporated in the bill, would mean "compulsion." The Mayor replied: "It would compel the same rights to be given the Negro citizen as the white citizen. Yes, that's compulsion. Any Federal law exercises some compulsion."

A Democrat of Michigan jumped in to ask the Mayor if he didn't think Atlanta's desegregation programme was "Communist inspired," a favourite point of Senator Thurmond. "Senator," said the Mayor, "there are no more Communists in Atlanta than there are on the moon."

At the end, the chairman, Senator John Pastore, Democrat of Rhode Island, said he appreciated that it had been harder for Mayor Allen to say what he had said than it would have been for mayors of some Northern cities. "Mr Mayor," said Senator Pastore, "I am humbled in your presence."

TEMPLE SINAI
CHARLES STREET AND SEWALL AVENUE
BROOKLINE 46, MASSACHUSETTS

BERYL D. COHON, D. D.
RABBI

July 29/63

Mayor Ivan Allen Jr.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mayor:

Just a word of appreciation of
your testimony before the Senate
committee. Thank God for you; may
He grant you long life to carry on.

Sincerely,


Beryl D. Cohon

ATLANTA WATER WORKS

MEMO

7/31/63

From the office of - -

PAUL WEIR, General Manager

To:

Dear Ivan

Congratulations
to a courageous
mayor.

Respectfully,

Paul

VOICE OF EXPERIENCE

Mayor Allen Explains Why He Spoke On Civil Rights Bill

By PAT WATTERS

"We cannot dodge this issue . . . We must take action now to assure a greater future for our citizens and our country."—Mayor Ivan Allen, before the U.S. Senate Committee on Commerce.

NOT EVEN considering its considerable political implications, Mayor Ivan Allen's endorsement of the Kennedy public accommodations legislation was one of those sort of surprise news stories of the highest significance.

I was intrigued with the question of why he did it.

In the past, he has not sounded off to any great public extent on the essentials of civil rights, sticking instead to specifics of local situations. He was not one of those on either side with stock reactions easily predictable. His credentials in the blue-chip community of business (whose freedoms are supposed to be so threatened by the legislation) are well known.

INFLUENCE

And his stand flew in the face of a unanimity of virtually all the rest of the state's political leadership against the legislation.

(The importance of all these factors on the influence of his stand in the climate of public

opinion shouldn't be overlooked. As a leadership and prestige influence, they say to people puzzled and troubled over the measure that it is possible to be for the historical imperatives and morality involved without being hounded as a hopeless idealist or Communist or something.)

He didn't have to speak out. His stand was bound not to sit well with some. I finally went over and asked him why he did it.

In effect, he said he did because he was qualified to. No other political officials in America, he pointed out, have had to face full-blast the practical job of the civil rights revolution as have city officials like himself. (And not all city officials either, he said—which is true over most of Georgia.)

He is convinced from such experience, he said, that it is high time, nine years after the school ruling, that the federal government help out with the problems created by the mandates of the federal courts. This, he said, is the "biggest social problem in my lifetime," and Congress needs to act as it finally had to in comparable social upheavals of the past. He listed as comparable child labor, women's suffrage and the labor struggle.

"The country's in the biggest mess it's ever been in, and Congress has not taken a single step to help clarify things . . . Congress can't expect local gov-

ernments to handle as difficult a problem as this . . . with no help, no definitions, no support. It's been damn unfair."

He cited ten recent desegregation steps Atlanta has made as an example. (These were listed in his statement to the committee, along with, incidentally, an assessment of our achievements and still-serious shortcomings better than any I've ever seen, a portrayal of Atlanta to the nation and world more honorable and in the real sense more favorable than any in some years.)

IN MIDDLE

In most of those ten steps, Mayor Allen pointed out, he was caught in the middle—working for "logical agreements." His point was that so much of it shouldn't be on a mayor and city officials, and that often to the hurt of a city and the nation, officials duck out of such responsibility. "You never please many with any decision" in the situation, he said.

His decision to speak, then, and what he said came out of the pragmatic knowledge of firsthand experience such as few in America have of a situation about which many have opinions. As such, what he said was significant. His decision to say it may be even more important at this crucial midpoint in his first political office—for what it says of his character and his concept of his responsibility. Out of such decisions come important leaders.



St. John's Episcopal Church
1105 QUARRIER STREET
Charleston 1, West Virginia

THE REV. WILLIAM M. KIRKLAND,
ASSOCIATE RECTOR

August 16, 1963

The Honorable Ivan Allen, Jr.
Mayor of Atlanta
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mayor Allen:

As a native Georgian who hopes to return to Georgia, I am writing this word to thank you for your strong, courageous statement to the United States Congress on civil rights. I hope that what you have said and done will be heeded.

Sincerely,



William M. Kirkland

WMK:bh

The Carolinian Motel

ON U. S. 17-WITHIN THE CITY LIMITS
GEORGETOWN, SOUTH CAROLINA

July 28, 1963

The Honorable Mayor Allen
City of Atlanta
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Sir:

I have just read an account of your testimony before the Senate's Commerce Committee on the proposed Civil Rights Bill. May I say that your courageous expression of opinion makes me wish that I lived in Atlanta so that I could vote for you.

I especially applaud your contention that a federal law will be necessary to implement reform on Civil Rights. Such reform has been found woefully wanting at the local and state levels, due to their own abdication of their own responsibilities.

I suppose that in the next election demagogic opponents of you will make the most of your expressed opinions. It is even conceivable that, like Mr. Brooks Hays, the ex-Congressman from Little Rock, you may lose the election. However it may be, you may rest secure in that you have done your duty and have been true to your ideals.

Courage like yours is rare indeed. May the South be blest with more leaders like you. And be curst with less like Mr. Thurmond!

Respectfully,

Daniel Keefe
Daniel Keefe

August 4, 1963

The Mayor
The City of Atlanta
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mayor:

A right government, or a Democracy, has the power to rightly influence its people and to lift all to greater progress and freedom. But what kind of a Democracy is our nation?

When President Kennedy rebuked Castro and the Russians for their kind of governments, he was absolutely right. But! Do not the Catholics vote entirely for the Catholic candidates? And are they not influenced to believe that because a candidate is a Catholic, he already has the right

qualifications for the job?
Also, since John F. Kennedy
has become the President,
the Catholics have been
giving their votes ^{also} to all the
Democratic candidates -
to support their Catholic
President and to boost their
church.

In order to counteract
the greatest wrong, we
must possess and practice
the highest right. But are
not the Catholics doing
the same as the Communists?
Then how can we fight
wrong with wrong?

Sometime ago I heard
a Priest tell his radio
audience that "authentic
Christianity is Catholicism";
that church and govern-
ment must unite and
that Catholics should strive

2
to occupy as many seats
as possible in government
places.

(According to my
observations Catholicism
has not the slightest
resemblance to Christianity.
In the window of one
of the largest Catholic
shops there is a sign,
which reads: "Holy
pictures and holy statues
are just as pure and
holy as the living God."
What blasphemy! This
religion is an offense
against God.)

When the Speaker of
the House passed away,
President Kennedy helped
to put a Catholic in his
place. When the Chief of
the Central Intelligence
Agency retired, the

President appointed a Catholic in his place. When the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare resigned, Mr. Kennedy appointed another Catholic - to take his place and when the Under-Secretary of Labor replaced Secretary Goldberg, President Kennedy appointed still another Catholic - to replace the Under-Secretary.

Again I ask, what kind of a Democracy is our nation?

I have also heard a Priest tell that about half of the people of South America were Catholic and that their condition was so terrible they were breeding Communism. And he ended up by saying that the

3

Catholic people will just have to open up and support those people financially.

A few months after that speech, President Kennedy appropriated twenty billion dollars for the people of Latin America. We have now relieved the Catholics of their rightful responsibility and are helping to raise bigger, better and more Catholics. That religion is striving to produce a lot of Catholics and dominate the world. Then must we support them?

Right has the power to overtake and supersede wrong. But judging from what has been happening to our world, how correct is our concept of every "right"?

we have been clinging
to and upon which we
have been pouring out
our precious energy?
When we give our ap-
proval and support to
that which we have
been wrongly led to
believe is right, we
give it power to instill
us, to blind and to weaken
us, and to put us to sleep.

When President Kennedy
and Attorney General Kennedy
resorted to the use of
military force, in the Mis-
sissippi crisis, they pointed
to the fact that they possessed
neither the wisdom nor
the power to cope with
the situation. Is it enough
for a President and for an
Attorney General just to
be able to avoid themselves

4

of the law and power which their positions afford them? Should we not rather expect them to bring wisdom and power to their positions? Top Leaders should be able to understand, not only the right but also the nature and method of the wrong and Law to deal with it. All our American people deserve the same consideration.

The way the Kennedys handled that crisis was a major crime. They have shown that they lack, not only wisdom and power, which is a must in leadership, but also heart. They can have the credit for Meredith's "victory," but they are also responsible for the slain, the maimed, the more wounded and the

ugly mess. We can be
sure that they did not
increase our prestige
in the eyes of the world.

Now that Mr. Kennedy
is trying to set himself
up as a peacemaker, I
have a few things to say
about that, too.

Soon after the Presidency
was delivered into the in-
competent hands of John
F. Kennedy, the cold war
began to take on great heat.
The impetuous and trigger-
happy President did not wait
too long to inform the na-
tion and Russia of his inten-
tions to fight for Berlin and
for the unification of Germany.
He said: "We will do what
we want." But what he really
meant was: "I will do what
I want." And he substantiated

his promise by sending
thousands of troops to Berlin.
Secretary of State Dean
Rusk, in his dealings with
the Russians, was also
very wrong and his
approach most dangerous.
Needless to say, they greatly
aggravated the entire
situation.

I have long recognized
the fact that Communists
are not quite civilized
and that they need special
handling, and I was
aroused to awaken and
enlighten our government
leaders. After I acquainted
them with my views on
the collapse of the 1960
summit and explained
the German situation,
Mr. Rusk began to take
on patience and friendli-

ness and to gain the confidence of the Russians; and Mr. Kennedy withdrew the troops and wrangled a meeting with Nikita Khrushchev. In short, they all stopped behaving like a bunch of frightened cats ready for a spring at each others' throats!

In regard to the unification of Germany, the President told Mr. Adenauer that the Germans will have to handle that problem themselves.

Our Government has shown us that a wrong government has neither the might nor the understanding to stand up against the trials that befall a nation. Sincerely
Enclosure (Miss) Ethel Acklachs

On the Collapse of the Summit
June, 1960

The reason for the collapse of the Paris meeting is so clear to me, I cannot understand why others do not see it. Mr. Khrushchev turned against the Summit conference when President Eisenhower announced that he asked Vice President Nixon to stand by and be ready to take his seat at the conference table. The President had expected to leave Paris and return to Washington to attend to "important" business.

The purpose of the summit was to discuss ways and means of safety and security for the benefit of

the entire world. Was not
this important enough?
This was to have been the
very first summit during
the Eisenhower Administration
and was to have
lasted only ten days.
Since the summit was
meant strictly for the
specified Leaders who
are at the highest point
of leadership, then, without
the presence of President
Eisenhower and with
Mr. Wilson in his place,
that would not have
been a summit.

For a long time the
Russians were ready
and most anxious to
meet with the top Leaders
of the Great Nations not
only for the sake of
discussing important

problems but even more
for the sake of prestige.
The fact that there was
absolutely no progress
made at the Geneva
Conference should have
been enough reason
for our President to take
matters into his own
hands. The other leaders
were willing to meet
but our President was
against it. However,
finally he, too, agreed,
and all the arrange-
ments were made (I
pointed the way, which
also led to the place we
experienced after the
Camp David talks).

Then came the news
about the new plan. Since
Mr. Eisenhower announced
his decision to the people,

That shows that that was not a mere tentative plan but a carefully planned idea. Even if Mr. Nixon did not have anything to do with the planning of that idea, he should have had enough insight to reject it. The President's decision indicated, according to the Russians' way of thinking about us, that he did not consider the Summit or Mr. Khrushchev of too great importance. Our President and Vice President forgot about their dignified positions and became a pair of "brilliant" politicians.

If Mr. Khrushchev ^{had} suddenly came up with an excuse to leave the Paris meeting

3

and with an idea to send Gromyko or someone else to take his place, how would that have sounded to us? The fact that the Russian Leader had gained confidence in our President and was preparing, no doubt, one of the grandest celebrations in the history of Communism in his honor, only made matters worse.

Khrushchev thundered that Eisenhower has no will-power and that he lets Herter (Geneva Conference) and Nixon (Paris Conference) run this country. When he praised Mr. Franklin D. Roosevelt, he was referring, no doubt, to the late President's willingness and readiness

& attend Summit, or Big
Game, meetings.

It will take great
patience and infinite
wisdom to reach the
Communists and gain
their confidence. The
Soviet Leaders have
mesmerized their people
and have made slaves
and puppets out of them.
But let us not forget
that these leaders and
deceivers, are also in
darkness, and in a
state of self-deception
and self-mesmerism.
They actually believe
that they have the answer
to peace and plenty
and the key to paradise.
I am not sympathizing
with the wrong, nor
am I interested in catering to

4

the Communists, but I do recognize the vital need for the light of an understanding friendship — & penetrate the dense darkness that has enveloped the lives of so many human beings.

My aim is not to boost the Communists, but to conquer them; and in order to conquer them, we have to come face-to-face with them. But the doors to friendship and to a better understanding between our two nations was open, yet our President could not see it. He was looking through the eyes of politics and was more interested in promoting the career of Vice President

Nixon. The trip to Russia, -
the parades, the ovations,
the glory - to this he was
willing to attend himself.
(He had no time for the sum-
mit, yet had planned to
visit Japan). The Eisenhower
personality was stretched
so far, it cast a shadow
over our nation.

But I know that our
prayers and efforts for
peace and for a better
understanding between
our two nations, especially
at the time of the Russians'
first visit in this country,
were not in vain.

Khrushchev's attacks were
mainly on Eisenhower
and Nixon and not on
the American people.
In one of his attacks, he
referred to us as "such a

great country."

And now a few words about Mr. Nixon. Because of an open argument with Nikita Khrushchev, he suddenly became a great hero. The Vice President was representing a great and powerful nation, then what was so brave about his talking back to Khrushchev? If he did express courage and loyalty in behalf of his country, this is expected of him. Besides, the United States Government was behind him; about sixty brave, topnotch reporters and officials were beside him; and Mrs. Nixon, too, was close enough to add her support. An argument is not always a sign of

strength, since strength
is wisdom and justice
and demands respect.

A man's importance
lies not in his title but
in the good that he does
for mankind. There is
no room for selfishness
in leadership.

* A statesman is a
man who has high ideals
and high ideas and has
the ability and power to
carry them out. A
politician is one who can
make others think that he
has the qualities of a statesman.

A statesman is interested
in promoting and progress-
ing his country and people.
A politician is more interested
in promoting himself and
in showing off what he can
accomplish. Ethel Schlacht



The Mayor
The City of Atlanta
The City Hall
Atlanta, Georgia

Miss Ethel Schlacht
47 Buckley Avenue
San Mateo, Calif.

Atlanta's Mayor Speaks

On rare occasions the oratorical fog on Capitol Hill is pierced by a voice resonant with courage and dignity. Such a voice was heard when Mayor Ivan Allen Jr. of Atlanta testified before the Senate Commerce Committee in support of President Kennedy's bill to prohibit racial discrimination in stores, restaurants and other public accommodations.

On the basis of the very substantial accomplishments that his city of a half-million, the largest in the Southeast, has made in desegregating publicly owned and privately owned facilities, he might have come as a champion of "states' rights" and of the ability of localities to banish discrimination without Federal law. Certainly, he would have had much more warrant to espouse that view than the Barretts, the Wallaces and the other arch-segregationists who raise the specter of Federal "usurpation" as a device for keeping Southern Negroes in subjection.

But Mr. Allen was not in Washington to boast. He was there to warn that even in cities like Atlanta the progress that had been made might be wiped out if Congress turned its back on the Kennedy proposal and thus gave implied endorsement to the concept that private businesses were free to discriminate. He left behind this charge to finish the job started with the Emancipation Proclamation a century ago: "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."

How happy I was to see
your name on the front page
of our State Newspaper!
I'm enclosing a copy of it
so you might see how you
were quoted!

My finest best wishes
Incidentally I'm enclosing an
article about the Rotunda of the
Capitol I just finished.

Wishing you, with great interest,
every continued success

Sincerely
Emmy Tyler Sims

Weather

Fair to partly cloudy and continued quite warm through Sunday with widely scattered afternoon and evening thundershowers. Highs Saturday in the mid-90's. Sun rises 5:32 a.m., sets 7:29 p.m. More details on Page 2-A.

The State

Inside Today

Business ..8, 9-A Theater 8-B
Comics 5-A TV-Radio ... 4-A
Deaths 2-A Want Ads ..2-7-B
Editorials .. 10-A Weather 2-A
Sports6, 7-A Women 11-A

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Columbia, S. C., Saturday, July 27, 1963

2 Sections — 20 Pages

Daily, 10c; Sunday, 20c

New Treaty 'Step Away From War'

Kennedy Calls Test Ban

*Excerpts
From
Kennedy's
Address
Page 3-A*

Over 2,000 Perish In Yugoslav Quake

"gullible" in its past dealings with Russia and said he hopes "we will not be suckered in this time."

He said several times, "I just hope we know what we are doing. Personally, I should be very wary" taking their word.

General Mark Clark, President of The Citadel in Charleston, replied with a terse, "No comment." He said he would have no comment on any phase of the test ban, nor on the President's request for a public debate.

Allen M. Mohn Jr., of 216 Maple St. said, "It's ridiculous to think that a man of public responsibility would believe the Russians."

He said he thinks the whole thing, on the part of Kennedy, is an attempt to "shore up his sagging prestige," and possibly drag a few "fence sitters" into supporting him.

Mohn said he thinks, with the Russians, it is impossible "to establish any sort of rapport with no strings attached."

Dr. Feltham S. James, pastor of the Main Street Methodist Church, described the proposed test ban as "a fine step — a good step — if we could only trust the Communists."

He expressed hope that the ban would work, but gave it little chance, citing the large number of treaties the Russians have broken in recent history.

Ben L. Strozier, Rock Hill United Fund director — "I hope it will work out. I think it is one of the most important things to happen in a long time and I am gratified our government has been able to accomplish so much."

L. Don Matthews, retired Army general living in Rock Hill — "I have no opinion. Like a lot of old (See WHAT S.C., Page 2-A)

MOSCOW (AP) — Premier Khrushchev urged the West Friday to press ahead with negotiations for a nonaggression pact between the Atlantic alliance and the Communist bloc. He called the partial test ban treaty initialed Thursday a step toward ending cold war tensions.

He said Britain and the United States already had agreed in the test ban talks to negotiations on the non-aggression question.

Khrushchev's views were released to the newspapers Pravda and Izvestia as he conferred in the Kremlin with Undersecretary of State W. Averell Harriman on the thorny problem of Laos. The United States wants Khrushchev to use his influence to get the fighting stopped in that Red-threatened Southeast Asian kingdom.

full-scale nuclear exchange of less than 60 minutes "could wipe out more than 300 million Americans, Europeans and Russians, as well as untold numbers elsewhere." As Soviet Premier Khrushchev said, Kennedy remarked, the survivors "would envy the dead."

Second, he said, the treaty could help free the world from the fears and dangers of radioactive fallout.

Third, he said, it could be a step toward preventing the spread of nuclear weapons to nations other than the four now possessing them: the United States, the Soviet Union, Great Britain and France.

Finally, Kennedy said, the treaty could check the nuclear arms race in a manner which, on balance, would strengthen this country's maturity far more than a continuation of unrestricted testing.

Sparks Fly At Hearing On Rights

WASHINGTON (AP) — The mayor of Atlanta, Ga., and the governor of South Carolina took opposing sides Friday on a bill to outlaw racial discrimination in hotels, restaurants and other public accommodations.

Gov. Donald S. Russell of South Carolina denounced the administration-backed measure as "coercive legislation" which he said "will breed resistance and perhaps violence."

Mayor Ivan Allen Jr. of Atlanta said federal legislation would help advance voluntary desegregation. He said racial discrimination is an all-American problem requiring an all-American solution, and if Congress does not pass the bill it would "amount to an endorsement of private business setting up an entirely new status of discrimination throughout the nation."

ENLIVENING ROW

The two Southern officials testified at a hearing of the Senate Commerce Committee which was enlivened by a row between the acting chairman, John O. Pastore, D-R.I., and Sen. Strom Thurmond, D-S.C.

Pastore accused Thurmond of asking Allen "loaded" and "when did you stop beating your wife" type questions and declared he was not going to stand for intimidation and embarrassment of the witness.

Thurmond, an opponent of the civil rights bill, said he resented the characterization and was not going to have a "gag" imposed.

OTHER COMMENTS

Elsewhere on the civil rights legislative front:

—Norman Thomas, 78, six-time Socialist party candidate for president, told a House Judiciary subcommittee that Negro civil rights demonstrations are fully justified and lambasted Southern Democrats who oppose the legislation as "wax museum politicians."

—Gus Tyler, assistant president of the AFL-CIO International Ladies Garment Workers Union, told the House group that federal legislation is needed because voluntary efforts to give equal rights to Negroes have failed.

—Two Negro leaders urged a Senate Labor subcommittee to approve legislation to create a Fair Employment Practices Commission. They were James Farmer, national director of the Congress of Racial Equality, and Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Wilkins said an FEPC would "prod those employers who won't move (See SPARKS FLY, Page 2-A)

At University of S. C. Russell Predicts Quiet Integration

The State's Washington Bureau WASHINGTON — The University of South Carolina will enroll Negro student Henri Monteith without disorder in the event of a final court order requiring her admission, Gov. Donald Russell said here Friday.

"The people of the state will observe law and order" in such an event, he told newsmen when queried on the subject. "We have demonstrated that in the past and will do so in the future."

Russell made the observation in context of a question as to whether the USC admission would be as uneventful as the entry of Negro Harvey Gantt to Clemson College earlier this year.

The governor was less specific when asked about president Kennedy's current standing in South Carolina in light of his current push for civil rights legislation. "I haven't taken any Gallup polls in the state," he responded.

He likewise ducked a prediction on the outcome of a possible Kennedy - Goldwater race. "We will look at 1964 when 1964 comes," he said.

Russell made the observations after testifying before the Senate Commerce Committee in opposition to laws forcing integration of public accommodations.

Before coming to Capitol Hill, Russell met with Secretary Anthony Celebrezze of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare. He confirmed the talks dealt with the question of school dropouts, but would not elaborate beyond that.

For his committee testimony the

governor was accompanied by Attorney General Dan McLeod, Assistant Attorney General Grady Patterson, State Rep. Joseph Rogers of Manning and his son, Donald Jr.

Two More Negroes May Enroll

By ROBERT McHUGH Governmental Affairs Editor

A second Negro student has qualified for admission to Clemson College this fall and a third Negro has filed application for admittance to the University of South Carolina.

Clemson President Robert C. Edwards declined Friday to give the name of the student who will enter Clemson. Harvey Gantt, Charleston Negro, completed a semester at Clemson in May.

Gantt was the first Negro to enter an all white state - supported school in South Carolina.

EXAMINATION TODAY

The third Negro to apply at the university was James L. Solomon Jr., professor at Morris College in Sumter. He will be among those taking an examination today for

(See TWO MORE, Page 2-A)

Astronauts' Spokesman Losing Job

WASHINGTON (AP) — Air Force Lt. Col. John A. Powers, controversial spokesman for the U.S. astronauts, is losing his job.

This was confirmed Friday by a source within the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

The source said that while Powers, generally known to newsmen as "Shorty," will remain at the Manned Space Flight Center at Houston, Tex., he "will not be in public affairs."

What Powers' new job will be, the source would not say. Powers is on loan to NASA from the Air Force and is eligible for retirement next February after 20 years of duty, including World War II and Korea.

An official NASA spokesman, Julian Scheer, had no comment on the report other than to say, "We generally agree with what Powers said yesterday. I expect an announcement will be made next week."

Powers was in Washington Thursday to meet with NASA Administrator James W. Webb and the deputy administrator Hugh L. Dryden.

Afterward, Powers commented, "I am sure my role is going to change."

Rumors of Powers' resignation — or removal — have been circulated since the 22-orbit flight of astronaut L. Gordon Cooper Jr. last May.

It has long been known here that Washington felt it should have more control over publicity dealing with the astronauts—and Powers resisted.

were digging through the rubble from which screams and calls for help could be heard. Aftershocks were recorded as rescuers toiled in the ruins.

Tens of thousands of persons stood in the ruined streets, some weeping, others just staring blankly at the wreckage of their homes.

As a safety precaution, all citizens were ordered to stay out of their homes for the next 24 hours.

EMERGENCY CENTERS

Yugoslav army units set up emergency distribution centers for water since the city's supply—as well as its telephone and telegraph lines—was knocked out.

Army barracks and Communist party headquarters were reported toppled as was the four-story New Macedonia Hotel. There were 200 guests in the hotel when the first shock hit at 5:17 a.m. and wrecked it. How many lost their lives was not known.

It was believed some of the guests were Americans.

Witnesses reaching Belgrade from the stricken city reported seeing buildings collapse before their eyes. Among the first were two West German girl tourists who had spent the night at the New Macedonia Hotel.

HOTEL COLLAPSES

"We left the hotel shortly after 5 a.m. to catch the airport bus," said one. "We were barely 20 yards from the hotel when the ground began to rumble. Then we saw our hotel collapse like a house of cards."

Another account came from a Yugoslav pilot, Aleksander Blagojevic.

"I saw the railroad station go down in front of my eyes, it was a terrible sight," he said in an interview over Radio Belgrade.

"A woman nearby shouted for help. It was a foreign woman tourist whose husband succeeded in escaping to the street. She remained in her room since the bent door prevented her from going out too. We helped her out. "I am afraid there must be a lot of children victims of the quake since they could not get

(See THOUSAND, Page 2-A)

FURTHER INCREASE

Arnold Chase, the bureau's assistant commissioner for prices, predicted a further increase for July, but said it would be mostly seasonal.

The new June index means that it now costs 66 cents more to buy the items that \$10 would have purchased in the 1957-59 period.

Chase said the story of the living cost rise in June was "primarily the story of sugar, cigarettes and higher taxes." Seasonal trends helped too, he said, particularly in used cars for the summer driving season.

Chase indicated, however, that the general price rise did not point to an inflationary trend but reflected more past inflationary pressures than future.

He said this was true of cigarettes. The cigarette industry is trying to bring nonfilter prices in line with those for filter types as well as trying to meet rising costs, Chase said.

OTHER HIKES

Indicating another probable advance for July, Chase said, is the fact that meats usually go up this time of the year along with eggs and dairy products and used cars and gasoline. Medical costs can be expected to be rising, he said.

The bureau reported that net spendable earnings of factory production workers increased substantially in June for the second straight month.

Take-home gross earnings, less federal income and Social Security tax deductions, advanced by over 90 cents in June to a record \$88.38 for the average worker with three dependants and \$80.57 for the worker without dependants.

A strong factor in the food price rise of eight-tenths of one per cent in June was the sharp boost in the cost of sugar. Prices for this product rose by 32 per cent in June and were 44 per cent above a year before.

"We may see a decline but sugar prices are not likely to go back to where they were," Chase said. "There will be high prices for sugar for some time to come."

We've Got News For You Sunday

In the Pee Dee, people call it the "Golden Weed." They also call it their life's blood. The 1963 South Carolina tobacco market opens Thursday. Sunday's edition salutes South Carolina's No. 1 cash crop—a \$116-million proposition—with a special section, chock full of facts, figures and interesting features and pictures. If it's about tobacco, it's in Sunday's Tobacco Special.

What happens when two women get snow-bound in a Colorado cabin with a bunch of youngsters? Things get right hectic and comical, that's what happens. Be sure and set aside a few moments Sunday to chuckle along with two South Carolina women who had their children ask, "Mother, whoever heard of snow in June?" It's one of the many interesting features in the big reading package coming this Sunday in THE STATE and THE COLUMBIA RECORD.

Promises Russian Support Castro Urges Latin Revolutions

MIAMI, Fla. (AP)—Cuban Prime Minister Fidel Castro urged revolutions Friday in Latin American nations.

He promised that such rebellions would be supported by the Soviet Union.

Castro, addressing a mass rally in Havana on the 10th anniversary of the blow that ultimately led to his takeover in 1959, declared his revolution had benefitted the Cuban people.

Castro added in a broadcast monitored here: "What has been done in Cuba also is possible to do in many

other Latin American countries."

Castro declared: "All countries that do what the Cuban people have done will have the decided support of the entire Socialist camp."

Latin America, the bearded prime minister shouted, "is a continent in crisis, a continent where revolution is inevitable."

"In Argentina, every day there is news of a military revolt and more counterblows. That is the representative democracy impelled by the Yaukees, in whose country the

majority of the people cannot vote.

The prime minister told cheering crowds: "What happened in Cuba was not a miracle. It can occur exactly the same in many other Latin American countries."

Castro said some Latin American countries are stable enough not to be included in the revolutionary belt, and declared: "The countries with the least political stability in Latin America are those that supported imperialism against Cuba."

He continued: "Who does not recall the hatred of Prado

(ex-President Manuel Prado of Peru), of Frondizi (ex-President Arturo Frondizi of Argentina), of Ydigoras (ex-President Miguel Ydigoras of Guatemala), that has occurred with those governments servile to imperialism?"

Referring to Venezuela, Castro said, "There they have the puppet President Romulo Betancourt. Every time there is a coup, he goes into rage.

"We send greetings of fraternity and solidarity to the Venezuela revolutionaries who with impressive valor confront the force of reaction and of imperialism."

Deaths

- Franklin O'Dell, Laurens.
- Elbert L. Culp, Chester.
- Miss Charlotte Stoney, Charleston.
- C. J. McCallum Jr., Rowland.
- O'Conley Gantt, Batesburg.
- Mrs. Rose Barre, Lexington.
- Mrs. J. J. McAllister, Scranton.
- W. E. Taylor Sr., Newberry.
- Mrs. J. P. Raymond, Hardeeville.
- Mark Shelley, Conway.
- Fletcher Pinson, Gaffney.
- R. Henry Moseley, Anderson.
- P. H. Seigler Sr., Myrtle Beach.

(For details see page 2-A)

LAURENS — Franklin Jay O'Dell, 65, of Laurens, died in the Laurens District Hospital Friday.

He was a native of Laurens County, the son of the late John J. and Anna Smith O'Dell, and was a farmer.

Survivors include his wife.

Sparks Fly

(Continued from page 1-A)

and encourage those who want to move."

ONLY FOR POOR

R. Carter Pittman, Dalton, Ga., attorney, told the Senate Commerce Committee that race mixing is only for the poor, not for "the hypocritical plutocrat."

Noting that the public accommodation bill would exempt bona fide private clubs, Pittman said:

"The exemption in this bill is a carefully devised rat hole for those who spend their time preaching integration for the poor whites, while philosophizing about it over cocktails within the segregated shelters of exempt clubs."

Pittman, whom Thurmond introduced to the committee as "one of the ablest constitutional lawyers" in the country, presented a lengthy paper contending that the history of the commerce clause makes it clear this never was intended to be used as the basis for such legislation as the public accommodations bill.

The measure relies chiefly on the commerce clause but also is based on the 14th Amendment's equal protection clause.

Pittman said he had listened to Allen's testimony but never had seen the Atlanta mayor in an integrated restaurant.

"Don't you think that's an unfair statement to make when the mayor is not here?" asked Pastore.

Pittman said he did not realize Allen had left, and Sen. Hugh Scott, R-Pa. said: "As a Southern gentleman, don't you think you should withdraw that statement?"

Pittman replied that he thought Allen would confirm what he had said if the mayor were present.

SAVE THE TROUBLE

Pastore said he would order Pittman's remark expunged from the record. Pittman then said that to save him the trouble, he would withdraw it.

Allen, the day's first witness, said Atlanta has achieved a limited amount of racial accommodation after "a long, exhausting and often discouraging process."

If Congress does not pass a public accommodation law, he said, 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," he said.

He urged, however, that the law allow one or two years for each local government to try to solve the problem on a voluntary basis.

president of the women's Auxiliary for 13 years, and was a charter member of the Athena Literary Club and a member of the Lexington Home Demonstration Club.

Survivors include one daughter, Miss Martha Barre of Lexington, and a number of nieces and nephews.

Funeral services will be held at 4:30 p.m. Saturday from St. Stephens Lutheran Church conducted by the Rev. Otto Reenstjerna and the Rev. Earle H. Loadholt. Interment will be in the church cemetery.

Active pallbearers will be J. T. Rauch, Henry J. Rauch, William L. Mathias, Harold G. Derrick, Gerald Amick and Fred W. Long. Friends may call at the Sale Funeral Home or at the residence.

Any contributions may be sent to the memorial fund of St. Stephens Lutheran Church.

W. E. Taylor Sr.

NEWBERRY — William Edgar Taylor Sr., 65, died Friday at the Newberry County Memorial Hospital.

Mr. Taylor was born and rear-

Funeral services will be held Monday in Baltimore, with burial in Arlington National Cemetery.

R. Henry Moseley

ANDERSON — R. Henry Moseley, 84, died at his residence Friday.

Mr. Moseley was born in Lowndesville, a son of the late Dr. J. B. and Annie Bruce Moseley and served as cashier of the Bank of Lowndesville for many years. He moved from Lowndesville to Anderson where he served as cashier of the bank there for many years. He then moved to Abbeville where he was employed in the bank there for a short time. Mr. Moseley came to Anderson in 1927 and was associated with the Orr Gray Drug Co. before his retirement a short time ago. He was the delinquent tax collector for Anderson County for 17 years.

Survivors include his wife, Mrs. Elizabeth Kay Moseley of the home, and one daughter, Mrs. S. V. Foster.

Funeral services will be held

Hints for U. S. Invitation

Castro Celebrates His Rise to Power

The following dispatch from Havana by correspondent Donald Grant of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch was made available to The Associated Press for distribution to its members. Grant, regular United Nations correspondent for the newspaper, was in Havana covering the tenth anniversary of the Cuban 26th of July movement.

By DONALD GRANT
St. Louis Post-Dispatch
Staff Correspondent

HAVANA (AP)—Premier Fidel Castro told a group of Americans Friday that he would like to talk to the people of the United States "but you must invite me to your house."

Otherwise, Castro said, "It is difficult."

Cubans in Castro's entourage declined to interpret the premier's informal remark, made at the close of a garden party for international visitors to the tenth anniversary celebration of the attack on Fort Moncada, which marked Castro's rise to power.

A Cuban official suggested that Castro could have meant he might attend the September session of the United Nations General Assembly at which Prime Minister Harold Macmillan has indicated a meeting of himself, Soviet Premier Khrushchev and President Kennedy.

Castro's manner was extremely

friendly as he greeted the Americans. Cuba's seizure of the American embassy in Havana in reprisal for a U.S. freeze of Cuban funds was not mentioned by the Cuban premier.

The garden party, in the grounds of a mansion formerly belonging to one of Cuba's sugar barons, was attended by about 500 persons. These included a delegation of Communist Chinese naval officers in impeccable white uniforms.

"Socialism in our country is a little less informal," one of the officers remarked.

At the time a combo on the improvised stage was beating out a tune as a roundly built Cuban woman belted out the words.

These were interpreted for the American group by an American Catholic priest, the Rev. Felix McGowan.

"This is a country that has conquered inequality," the words went in part. "We have troubles, but we will all work together with Fidel."

Father McGowan — reared in New Rochelle, N.Y. — hesitated a little at the line which went "Hail Mary, brown-skinned girl."

Fireworks exploded over the garden at the party's climax. Then as the Internationale was played with a Cuban rhythm, the crowd stood and Castro moved out, stopping frequently to greet his guests as if it were—and in a large measure it was—his personal birthday party.

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Mayer, Ivan Allen Jr.
% The City Hall
Atlanta
Georgia

Mr. Emory Tyler Lewis
901 Barnwell St.
Columbia
South Carolina

Toward Equality

The three sat before a cluster of microphones in the offices of Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy—a Negro woman, leader of a racial protest movement in Cambridge, Md.; a white man, an official of that city; and Mr. Kennedy. Their voices were weary as they spoke into the microphones, telling of an agreement for racial peace in Cambridge which they had hammered out in eight hours of non-stop negotiation. But their words were words of hope—"orderly desegregation . . . a new era . . . a victory for all."

The scene last Wednesday night, its promise of a settlement that has been a particularly difficult dispute, was symbolic of a certain shift in the situation on a national scale. Both among leaders and local white officials, a greater willingness for accommodation seems to be emerging, and greater efforts are being made to prevent the Negro protest movement from getting out of hand.

Buttons for 'March'

Thus, the principal Negro organizations showed last week that they were keenly aware of fears that their "March on Washington" Aug. 28 could lead to outbreaks of violence and a backfire of Congressional resentment that could hurt their cause. A special coordinating committee began distributing "March on Washington" buttons among the church and social groups sponsoring the civil rights rally. Along with the buttons went precise instructions for weeding out potential trouble-makers, assembling in Washington for a parade up Pennsylvania Avenue—and getting out of town by nightfall.

Thus, also, came evidence that White Dixie was not quite as solid for segregation as some of its spokesman claim. Before the Senate Commerce Committee, which is holding hearings on the Administration's civil rights bill, appeared the Mayor of Atlanta, Ivan Allen Jr., with an appeal that made the committee chairman, John P. Pastore of Rhode Island, sit forward in surprise. Mayor



he aimed (1) to make firm his leadership of the liberal wing of the party; (2) to offset the damage caused by his popularity by his recent remarriage and (3) to polarize his points of difference with Mr. Goldwater, now regarded as the frontrunner for the nomination. Mr. Rockefeller had said a week earlier that some of the Senator's "radical right" supporters were planning an election campaign based on "writing off" the Negro vote and called on Mr. Goldwater to disavow the "lunatic fringe" of the party and the John Birch Society.

The New Yorker never got to the profit nevertheless, holding a 34 in the nation's State to avoid the question by voting to abolish the conference's resolution. But the strategy backfired. The Democrats managed to make themselves look like members of a party trying to sweep an issue under a rug. The infighting produced this exchange between Governor Rockefeller and Gov. Richard Hughes of New Jersey.

Mr. Rockefeller said: "This clearly makes the Republican party the party of civil rights."

Mr. Hughes replied that, if the Republican governors concur in this, let them instruct their Congressional delegations that, "We've switched signals now; we'd like you to support President Kennedy's civil rights program."

Chiding by President

But even the President seemed to chide the Democrats. He told a group of teenagers who had voted a resolution condemning discrimination at the "Boys Nation" in Washington that they had shown "more initiative in some ways than the Governors Conference." Press Secretary Pierre Salinger tempered that by saying the President "was not referring to any specific issue," but Mr. Kennedy's words were out.

In general the feeling was that Mr. Rockefeller had scored a success by dominating the news at the conference, forcing the racial issue and putting it up to Mr. Goldwater to declare his feelings about support from rightists and segregationists. And, said one uncommitted Western Governor: "He

to themselves to interfere in their relationship to national needs;" second, "the family relationship between immigrants and persons already here, so that the reuniting of families is encouraged;" third, "the priority of registration,"—i.e., first come, first served. Total immigration would be increased slightly, to about 165,000 a year.

Possible Changes

The general rule would be that no country could provide more than 10 per cent of the total annual immigration; actual details of how the 165,000 spaces would be distributed have yet to be worked out. For some nations, the change would increase immigration to the U.S.—Italy's total could rise to 16,500. For others, there would be a decrease—English immigration, now about 25,000 a year out of a 65,000 quota, would be limited to 16,500. For any nations that would be "disadvantaged" in this way, the President requested authority to raise the 10 per cent figure. Mr. Kennedy also asked for repeal of the "national origin" laws, which require that if half a person's ancestors come from an Asian or Pacific nation he must be considered under the quota of that nation, no matter where he himself was born or lives. Thus a person of Japanese descent living in England must apply under Japan's quota. Mr. Kennedy called that a "discriminatory formula" to prevent the admission of Orientals.

It is doubtful that Congress will get to the bill this session. When it does, the outlook in the Senate is good. But in the House it is dim, despite the death this year of Representative Francis Walter, the most powerful opponent of major changes in the quota system. The House traditionally is reluctant to increase immigration, particularly in times of widespread unemployment. And it is also likely to be unhappy about the idea of an increase in the proportion of immigrants from the "non-Nordic" countries.

Embassy Row

With increasing frequency, foreign governments represented in Washington have been abandoning their embassies in downtown commercial areas and moving out to fashionable residential sections.

to themselves to interfere in their relationship to national needs. Their case before the House department, which Russians build so that the United States let the United States its cramped Moscow apartment the department to assure newly can nations that to find embassy ton.

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Last week man—Dr. Geo a vice president nology Laborat with 23 years' ous aspects space technolo tive aspects of flight post w a move that it give Dr. Muel over the progr commented, "czar, you've go

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Four weeks Criminal Court liberated for Gareth Martin colleague, of charges (into driving and an accident). May 19; five when a car, Mr. Martini reened head-cle. The cas

ate Commerce Committee, which is holding hearings on the Administration's civil rights bill, appeared the Mayor of Atlanta, Ivan Allen Jr., with an appeal that made the committee chairman, John P. Pastore of Rhode Island, sit forward in surprise. Mayor Allen said that Atlanta and other Southern cities need the help of a new "national law" banning all segregation as "slavery's step-child."

Nevertheless, all over the country racial unrest was continuing, breaking out in new areas even as it subsided in others. Last Friday's issue of the New York Times carried 25 stories dealing with various aspects of the Negro movement; half the items were about pickets, demonstrations, arrests. And there was still doubt as to whether the civil rights bill, the Administration's main answer to the problem, will be enough to restore peace to the country even if it passes with its key provision—a ban on discrimination in public accommodations—intact.

Legal Controversy

On that score, some legislators have objected to the bill because it is based on Congress's power to regulate interstate commerce; they feel this may involve improper infringement on private property rights, and they would prefer to base the ban on the "equal protection of the law" clause of the 14th Amendment. Last week the Administration accepted a proposal by Senator Kenneth B. Keating, Republican of New York, that the bill be based on both the commerce clause and the 14th Amendment. One witness in Congress, Dean Erwin M. Griswold of the Harvard Law School, suggested reliance on both those clauses and also a third—the 13th Amendment. This amendment freed the slaves, and Dean Griswold argued that discrimination is a "vestige of slavery."

The compromises thus suggested improved the bill's prospects, but the main question is whether the Administration can round up the two-thirds majority it will need in the Senate to break the filibuster planned by the Southern Democrats. For that it will need all the non-Southern Democratic votes, plus 22 of the 33 Republican votes, and whether these votes are to be had is still in doubt.

Rockefeller's Round

Once a year, the Governors of the 50 states meet at the National Governors Conference. Its declared purpose is "to serve as a medium for exchange of views on subjects



President Kennedy's words were out. In general the feeling was that Mr. Rockefeller had scored a success by dominating the news at the conference, forcing the racial issue and putting it up to Mr. Goldwater to declare his feelings about support from rightists and segregationists. And, said one uncommitted Western Governor: "He made a lot of friends here."

Miami Beach made it certain that Mr. Rockefeller is not counting himself out of the race. Corroboration came from Albany, where it was learned that he plans a swing through nine states this fall and the usual candidate's tour of Europe. This weekend, he is taking his case before some 2,000 leading Californians.

In 1958 the junior Senator from Massachusetts, John F. Kennedy, wrote a pamphlet called "A Nation of Immigrants." In it he declared:

'The Huddled Masses'

"The famous words of Emma Lazarus on the pedestal of the Statue of Liberty read: 'Give me your tired, your poor, your huddled masses yearning to breathe free' ... Under present law it is suggested that there should be added: 'as long as they come from northern Europe, are not too tired or too poor or slightly ill, never stole a loaf of bread...and can document their activities for the past two years.'"

The U.S. immigration law—passed in 1924 and modified slightly in 1953—sets up an annual immigration quota of about 150,000, with each nation's quota based on the percentage of persons of that national origin living in the U.S. in 1920. In that year the population was predominantly northern European—English, German and Irish—and as a consequence the quotas are weighed heavily in favor of that area.

In recent years the northern European countries have not been filling their quotas: England, Ireland and Germany, with a total quota of 109,200, send over only 53,000 immigrants a year. Countries with low quotas—Italy, Greece and Poland in particular—have large backlogs of immigration applications. Italy, for example, has a quota of only 5,500 and a backlog of about 300,000 persons who would like to come to the U.S. But the law does not allow transfer of unused quota numbers.

Asks End of Quotas

Last week President Kennedy asked Congress to make the law more equitable. He proposed that the quota system be abolished over five years and that applicants be

increase in the proportion of immigrants from the "non-Nordic" countries.

Embassy Row

With increasing frequency, foreign governments represented in Washington have been abandoning their embassies in downtown commercial areas and moving out to fashionable residential sections. Not all Washington residents have welcomed this trend. In the Chevy Chase area, residents have banded together against construction of a new Soviet Embassy there—they say it would cause "embassy blight." And at Belmont Road, N.W., the French, who want to add office space to their embassy, have had trouble with an influential neighbor—William Fulbright, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

To prevent further "blight," Mr. Fulbright sponsored a bill in the Senate to prohibit construction of embassy offices in Washington residential areas—embassy residences would not be affected. Last week the Senate passed the bill by voice vote. Even if the bill is passed by the House and signed by the President, work on the French Embassy would not be stopped, since it is already in progress. But construction of the Soviet Embassy could be affected—it has been postponed by a court injunction issued last week, and would not get under way at all if the bill were passed before the injunction's Oct. 1 expiration date.

The bill aroused deep resent-

Criminal Court liberated for Gareth Martin colleague, of charges (intox driving and le May 19; five when a car, Mr. Martinis reened head-or cle. The case ment, and br further investi cident.

Last week a York State De Vehicles found of leaving the dent, refusing ometer test, at traffic and spe of the state code. His licen 30 days, at th will be able to Tomorrow a gr deliberations of Mr. Martinis w cide. The case by the Police D of conflicting (witnesses), the torney and tw

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Who's Who?

NEWS Q

1. Pair these men—President Kennedy, Prime Minister Macmillan, Premier Khrushchev—with the following statements concerning last week's nuclear test ban agreement: (a) "Let us now advance further toward the easing of international tension . . ."; (b) "This treaty is not the millennium. It will not resolve all conflicts . . ."; (c) "I am very anxious that we should regard this . . . as a step to something very valuable."
2. Before a proposed nuclear test-ban agreement can become effective, it must be approved by (a) both Houses of Congress, (b) the Secretaries of Defense and State, or (c) two-thirds of the Senate. Which?
3. President Kennedy proposed to Congress last week that the railroad dispute be submitted to the Interstate Commerce Commission. Is the chairman of the I.C.C. William McChesney Martin Jr., Rupert L. Murphy or Newton N. Minow?
4. The Security Council last week heard complaints by 32 African nations against South Africa and Portugal. Can you name the four African nations that were original members of the U. N.?
5. The "July 26 movement" celebrated its 10th anniversary last Friday. Where?

Answers will be

St Louis Globe-Democrat

Sat., Sun., July 27-28, 1963

2 in South Opponents At Rights Bill Hearing

WASHINGTON (AP).—The mayor of Atlanta and the governor of South Carolina took opposing sides Friday on a bill to outlaw racial discrimination in hotels, restaurants and other public accommodations.

Gov. Donald Russell of South Carolina denounced the administration-backed measure as "coercive legislation" which he said "will breed resistance and perhaps violence."

PROBLEM FOR ALL

Mayor Ivan Allen Jr. of Atlanta said federal legislation would help advance voluntary desegregation. He said racial discrimination is an all-American problem requiring an all-American solution, and if Congress does not pass the bill it would "amount to an indorsement of private business setting up an entirely new status of discrimination throughout the nation."

The two southern officials testified at a hearing of the Senate Commerce Committee which was enlivened by a row between acting chairman Pastore (Dem.), Rhode Island and Senator Thurmond (Dem.), South Carolina.

LOADED QUESTIONS

Senator Pastore accused Sen-

ator Thurmond of asking Mr. Allen "loaded" and "when-did-you-stop-beating-your-wife" type of questions and declared he was not going to stand for intimidation and embarrassment of the witness.

Senator Thurmond, an opponent of the civil rights bill, said he resented the characterization and was not going to have a "gag" imposed.

Irving Dilliard Gets Princeton U. Post

Veteran St. Louis newspaperman Irving Dilliard has been appointed Ferris Professor of Journalism and Public Relations, at Princeton University, the University announced Friday.

During the coming academic year, Mr. Dilliard will be a



BACKING new federal civil rights legislation is Mayor Ivan Allen Jr. of Atlanta, Ga. —A. P. Wirephoto

visiting lecturer at the New Jersey university, with the rank of professor of English. He will conduct seminars for the Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs and will be a visiting senior fellow of the University Council of the Humanities.

from

HELEN BULLARD
Consultant

*Mary Allen
J. J. G.*

July 29, 1963

Very good

Dear Herbert,

must have

I am sure Ivan ~~has~~ already seen the attached, but I wasn't sure you had. I have never been as proud of anybody as I was of not only his stand but the way he handled the whole situation. If I wore a hat, I certainly would take it off!! I know that you, too, are proud. It was a fine day for somebody from the South to stand up and be counted and I am glad that it was Ivan.

Sincerely,

Helen B.

Helen Bullard

TOOMBS, AMISANO & WELLS
Architects & Engineers

70 Fairlie Street, N. W., Atlanta 3, Georgia, Telephone Ja. 4-2801

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 Southeast'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."

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 "Swampest 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.

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 select sites for 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-

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.



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.

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 maddening 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 present 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 its 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....

The New York Times.

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.

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 27, 1963.

++ M TEN CENTS

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.

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 Apprenticeship 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

Continued on Page 6, Column 4

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

Continued on Page 8 Column 2

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

Continued on Page 6, Column 7

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

Continued on Page 7, Column 5

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.

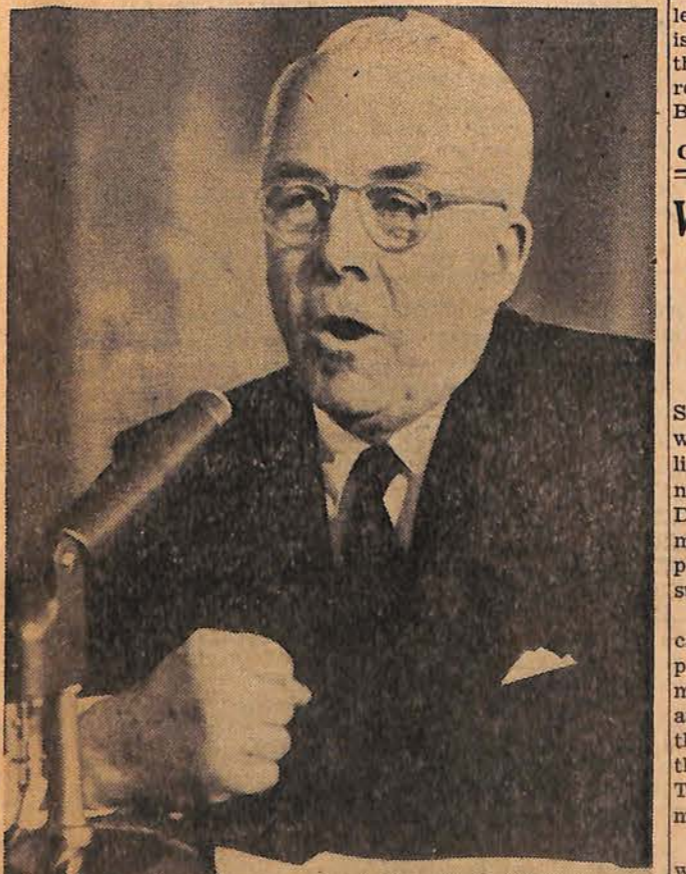
Khrushchev Seems Pleased

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

Continued on Page 3, Column 1



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-

Continued on Page 2, Column 2

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-

Continued on Page 6, Column 8

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

Continued on Page 2, Column 6

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-

Continued on Page 3, Column 7

NEWS INDEX	
Page	Page
Books	15
Bridge	14
Business	29
Chess	14
Churches	20
Crossword	14
Editorial	16
Fashions	18
Financial	21-28
Food	18
Man in the News	21
Music	9-10
Obituaries	12
Real Estate	29
Screen	9-10
Ships and Air	30
Society	15
Sports	11-14
Theaters	9-10
TV and Radio	31
Wash. Proceedings	20
Weather	30

News Summary and Index, Page 19

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a fast message unless its deferred character is indicated by the proper symbol.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

SF-1201 (4-60)

SYMBOLS

DL = Day Letter

NL = Night Letter

LT = International
Letter Telegram

The filing time shown in the date line on domestic telegrams is LOCAL TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is LOCAL TIME at point of destination

1049A EST JUL 27 63 AB034

A LLA212 PD ATLANTA GA 27 1038A EST

MAYOR IVAN ALLEN JR

CITY HALL ATLA

ANDREW JACKSON SAID "ONE MAN WITH COURAGE MAKES A MAJORITY".

CONGRATULATIONS

WALTER S RICHARDSON

(45).

1963 JUL 27 AM 11 02

RC ATLANTA GA

WALTER S. RICHARDSON
COMMUNALIST
ANDREW JACKSON AT ONE MAN WITH COURAGE WINS A MAJORITY
CITY HALL AT
MAYOR IVAN ALLEN JR
A LEASIS PD AT
JULY 27 1963

D- 97026

CLASS OF SERVICE

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WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

SF-1201 (4-60)

SYMBOLS

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816P EST JUL 26 63 AE481

A LLA395 PD ATLANTA GA 26 750P EST

MAYOR IVAN ALLEN JR

3700 NORTHSIDE DR NORTHWEST ATLA

THE STAND YOU TOOK BEFORE THE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE ON CIVIL RIGHTS LEGISLATION WAS A COURAGEOUS AND FORTHRIGHT ONE MY FAMILY IS ONE AMONG MILLIONS OF AMERICANS WHICH SALUTES YOU FOR THIS CONTRIBUTION

PRESIDENT FRANK CUNNINGHAM MORRIS BROWN COLLEGE

(15)•

+

1963 JUL 26 PM 09 005
RCC ATLANTA GA

CONTRIBUTION
PRESIDENT FRANK GURINCHAM MONROE BROWN COLLEGE
IN ONE HUNDRED MILLIONS OF DOLLARS WITH CALIFORNIA YOU FOR THIS
RIGHTS LEGISLATION HAS A COURAGEOUS AND FORTHRIGHT ONE BY FAMILY
THE STRONG YOU TOOK BEFORE DEPARTING DEPARTMENT OF NORTH
WAYNE IVAN ALLEN JR
A CLASS OF ATLANTA GA
EST JUL 26 09 005

E- 46871

MISS SOPHIE LOWE

641 HOLDERNESS STREET, S.W.

ATLANTA 10, GEORGIA

Dear Mayor Allen.

After reading in tonight's Journal
of your appearance before the
Senate Committee, I am very
proud to be an Atlanta citizen.
Your approach was reasonable
& realistic and no doubt a fine
example of courage so badly
needed by most politicians.

Sincerely,

S. Lowe
(Caucasian-Southern born)

POST
Post Card
27 JUL 63



Mayor Iwan Allen
City Hall
Atlanta, Ga.

We are pleased with your comments
to the Commerce Committee. I would
imagine you have had a lot of people
tell you that you were wrong, so we
wanted you to know we are behind you.

Marion + Ken Petersen
Doraville, Ga.



THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

Mayor Iwan Allen
City Hall
Atlanta, Georgia

Fri, July 26

Dear Joan,
your testimony today
showed insight and
courage - & for both of
these I want to
Thank you - S/ly

1957 Westminster Way, NE
Atlanta 7

Mrs. Walter Paschall

July 26, 1963

Dear Mayor,

Glad to see you made the trip to Washington. You are doing the correct thing, and many are glad to see you step forward and speak up. This city and state could grow if you handle this situation correctly. Our Gov. senators & congressmen must go. All the best.

Sincerely,
C.D. Swanson

THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS



Mayor Ivan Allen
City Hall
Atlanta,
Georgia

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a fast message unless its deferred character is indicated by the proper symbol.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

1201 (4-60)

SYMBOLS

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AA24 RA345

1963 JUL 26 PM 2 16
(37)•

R DUA134 PD=DURHAM NCAR 26 136P EST=

MAYOR IVAN ALLEN JR=

ATLANTA CITY HALL ATLA CG=

THANK YOU FOR MAYOR FOR INITIATING HIGH ECHELON SOUTHERN
SUPPORT OF OUR PESIDENT=

ROYCE DOBBS=

August 27, 1963

Mr. Henry S. Jacobus
Secretary-Treasurer
Pollock Paper Company
Dallas, Texas

Dear Mr. Jacobus:

It was a real pleasure for me to receive your letter of July 31, concerning my testimony before the Senate Commerce Committee in Washington.

I read your letter to my father, who is now 87 and quite active, and he also took pride in your commendation.

With appreciation, I am

Sincerely yours,

Ivan Allen, Jr.,
Mayor

IAJr/eo

EXECUTIVE OFFICES
POLLOCK PAPER COMPANY
DALLAS

HENRY S. JACOBUS
SECRETARY-TREASURER

July 31, 1963

Personal

Mr. Ivan Allen, Jr.
c/o Ivan Allen Co.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Allen

I have just read in the New York Times excerpts from your testimony before the Civil Rights hearing in Washington and, as a former resident of Atlanta, I hasten to congratulate you on your stand. It takes a lot of "intestinal fortitude" for a Georgian to speak out as you have, particularly one in politics.

I knew your father in 1910 and 1911 because I delivered him every week a Saturday Evening Post when the store was at Marietta and Forsyth Streets.

I moved here from Atlanta in 1920. You no doubt know we have a plant in Atlanta and have had for many years. When I am next there, I will try to come by to see you.

The City of Atlanta is indeed fortunate in having men like you, Ralph McGill, and your predecessor, Mr. Hartsfield.

As you stated, Dallas and Atlanta have accomplished many things but we must be careful we don't lose some of these gains but continue to work with interested parties to improve the situation wherever possible.

Sincerely yours


Henry S. Jacobus

hs

18
Mr. Patton
Jacobus

August 27, 1963

Mr. Roscoe C. Edlund
Rogers, Slade and Hill, Inc.
Thirty East 42nd. Street
New York 17, New York

Dear Roscoe:

How nice it was for you to have written on July 29, concerning my recent testimony before the Senate Commerce Committee.

It was a hard course to take, but one about which I feel very strongly.

I often think of our good days in NSOEA and I am looking forward to our association in the future under the same pleasant conditions.

With highest personal regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

Ivan Allen, Jr.,
Mayor

I AJr/eo

ROGERS, SLADE AND HILL, INC.

CONSULTANTS TO MANAGEMENT

THIRTY EAST FORTY-SECOND STREET • NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

MURRAY HILL 2-2550

July 29, 1963

His Honor Ivan Allen, Jr.
Mayor of Atlanta
Atlanta, Georgia

8

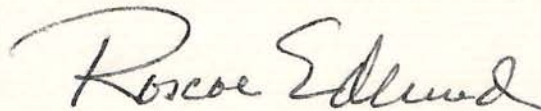
Dear Ivan:

May I congratulate you on your clear and courageous statement last week before the Senate Commerce Committee? The progress which Atlanta has made in this difficult problem is heartening to the entire nation, and your plea to the Congress for realism sounds just like the realistic chairman we had the pleasure of serving in the NSOEA Survey Committee.

Since our NSOEA study we here have made an even more extensive study for NSSEA, the National School Supply and Equipment Association. The enclosed letter from NSSEA indicates the fine reception given to our Report -- and their Board and Executive Committee are taking active steps of implementation of each of the 122 Recommendations the Report contained.

If ever an opportunity exists to serve you in any aspect of your busy life -- public or business -- it would be a privilege and a pleasure.

With great respect, and very sincerely



Roscoe C. Edlund

RCE:jo
Encl.

August 27, 1963

Mrs. David E. Hein
125 Blackland Rd., N. W.
Atlanta 5, Georgia

Dear Virginia:

Your note of the 30th. concerning my
testimony in Washington was gratefully received.

Please consider that your note and
encouragement helped me through a very difficult
period.

Sincerely,

Ivan Allen, Jr.,
Mayor

IAJr/eo

August 27, 1963

Mr. Jesse B. Blayton, Sr.
President
Mutual Federal Savings and Loan Association
205 Auburn Ave., N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Blayton:

Thank you so much for your kind note of July 27, concerning my recent testimony before the Senate Commerce Committee.

I am deeply grateful for your thoughtfulness in writing and support on this issue.

Sincerely,

Ivan Allen, Jr.,
Mayor

IAJr/eo

Mutual Federal

SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION OF ATLANTA

205 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. • ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA • JACKSON 3-8282
2563 GORDON ROAD, S. W. • ATLANTA 10, GEORGIA • 753-2164

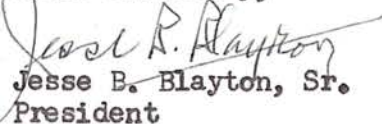
July 27, 1963

7

Mr. Ivan Allen, Jr., Mayor
City of Atlanta
City Hall
Atlanta, Georgia

Your testimony before the Commerce Committee of the United States Senate yesterday in support of Senate Bill No. 1732 was strictly high class. The thinking people of the south will long remember this appearance, and call your name "blessed". As an Atlanta citizen, I am deeply proud of my city and its chief executive.

Yours sincerely,


Jesse B. Blayton, Sr.
President



July 27, 1963.

Dear Mayor Allan:

I am a high school science teacher studying at R.P.I. for the summer, and I have just read your testimony before the Senate Commerce Committee. Your words, your sentiments, and your obvious intelligence were so striking in comparison to testimony from other Southern officials, that I am moved to write this letter of gratitude. Please continue to work hard for human rights, and may your influence reach far and wide.

Sincerely,

Austin S. Kibbee, Jr.

WILL GLICKMAN

July 29, 1963

Dear Mayor Allen:

You have spoken
as a man of conscience and integrity.
No doubt you will be attacked violently
by the ignorant and the prejudiced, but
I hope you will continue to reflect the
good and brave spirit that you have
shown.

Atlanta should be
proud of you.

Cordially,

Will Glickman

141 East 55th Street
New York 22, New York

2212 Stackhouse Drive
Yardley, Pa.

July 27, 1963

Hon. Ivan Allen, Jr.
Mayor of Atlanta
City Hall
Atlanta, Georgia,

Dear Mayor Allen;

I read with admiration your recent testimony before Congress on the Civil Rights Bill. Perhaps I should not be surprised that the most eloquent testimony thus far has come from yourself—a Southerner. But this surprise, which probably reflects a Northerner's prejudice, is, I'm sure, shared by many others and will have the result of increasing the impact of your statement.

I had always heard that Atlanta was the Citadel of Culture, Learning, Commerce, & Progress in the South. The fact that Atlanta's people would elect and support a man like you confirms this fine reputation. I want you to know that I'm proud of your action and feel that the people of Atlanta are fortunate in having you for Mayor. My very best wishes to you.

Sincerely,

Jack Horning

Jack Horning

419 Springdale Dr.
Atlanta Georgia
July 29, 1963

Dear Mayor Allen:

As a native white Southerner
let me applaud your courageous
stand on the public accommodations
provision of the pending Civil Rights
bill. Yours is a very realistic
and practical approach - a gentle
but firm push is undoubtedly needed.
You may be assured I will
support you in your future political
endeavors with my vote, my influence
and my pocketbook. Put me on
your list.

Very truly yours,
Albert M. Horn

H. C. KENDRICK
1460 PEACHTREE STREET, N.W. APT. B-5
ATLANTA 9, GEORGIA

July 29, 1963

Mayor Ivan Allen Jr.
City of Atlanta
Atlanta, Ga.

My Dear Mayor-

I wish to commend you
on your appearance before
the U.S. Senate Committee
on Commerce last week
in Washington.

It occurs to me that too
many of our Southern
Politicians have in the past
led us down blind alleys -
Mr. Kennedy joins me in
this commendation

Respectfully yours
H. C. Kendrick

Bessemer City, N. C.
July 27, 1963

Mayor Ivan Allen Jr.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Sir:

May I add my congratulations to you for your public support of President Kennedy's Public Accommodations Law of the Civil Rights Bill. It was a brave and good thing that you did.

I cannot understand the scoffing + bitterness of Senators Russell, Thurmond, et cetera when such a serious circumstance must be settled. What do they hope to accomplish?

They have tried to settle the question at local levels. The Governors of states have tried and been unable to meet the demands.

The answer surely must come from the federal government who can marshal the right amount of force necessary to enact a law & see that it is carried out. The governors of the state should not have to shoulder this great burden and be the scapegoat for those you want always to blame someone.

I hope for the good of all the people

of this country that this bill in its entirety will pass and at long last the negro will be given a decent place in society. It is long overdue. All my life I have pondered the injustices dealt them by the white man.

It has been a long time since I have had the privilege and pleasure of hearing the brave declaration in this I believe, & here I stand, so help me God.

And of course those words were not literally in context but in essence.

Please pardon the length, I had not intended to write so much & so confusedly.

Again, my personal thanks for your stand and May the Good Lord Bless you in all your endeavors.

Sincerely,
Miss L. Louise Eury
Box 7,
Bessemer City,
N.C.

July 25, 1963
#101, 9050 Anney Branch Rd
Silver Spring, Md

Mayor I. Allen Jr.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Sir:

I have rarely, in my years of following politics, seen a more courageous act than your recent testimony on Civil Rights before the Senate Commerce Committee.

As a white man who is gravely concerned about the unfair treatment given the negroes and who supports President Kennedy's Civil Rights bill I applaud your stand.

The South and indeed the whole country need many more leaders of your high caliber. My only regret is that I can not express my approval through a vote for you.

Sincerely
Donald F. Hill

730 24th St. Apt 403
Washington, D.C. 20037

July 29, 1963

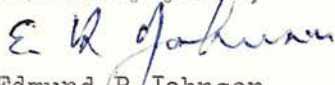
Mayor Ivan Allen, Jr.
City Hall
Atlanta, Georgia.

Your Honor,

What a joy it was to read your thoughtful - and for a Southerner, courageous testimony in favor of the proposed National Civil Rights legislation. I agree with Senator Pastore when he said that you should be included in President Kennedy's Profiles of Courage. I am sure that with people like you to help that some time in the future we may all salute our flag and when we say "with liberty and justice for all" we may no longer need to suffer the knowledge that, at present this statement is not true.

Many thanks for your help towards a better America.

Sincerely yours,


Edmund R Johnson

FIRST NATIONAL CITY BANK

399 PARK AVENUE, NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

IN REPLY PLEASE QUOTE FDO

July 29, 1963

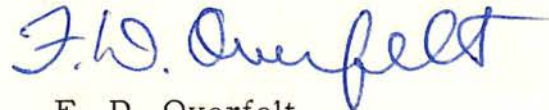
Mr. Ivan Allen, Jr.
Mayor of Atlanta
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Allen:

Please permit me to compliment you upon your excellent statement before one of the Congressional Committees last week. It took a lot of courage to make this forthright and logical statement. I believe your statement will materially improve the chances for passage of the anti-segregation legislation.

May I wish you continued success in your excellent administration of one of our most forward-looking cities in the United States.

Sincerely yours,



F. D. Overfelt
Assistant Vice President

OZE' ENOCH HORTON
1970 WALTHALL DRIVE, N.W.
ATLANTA 18, GEORGIA

July 30, 1963.

Hon. Ivan Allen, Jr.,
City Hall,
Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear Mr. Allen:

In the certainty that you will receive a great deal of adverse criticism because of your testimony before the Congressional Committee considering civil rights legislation, we are writing to assure you of our support in your efforts to contribute some sanity and morality toward the solution of our racial problem. We are convinced that the swift deterioration of relations between the races will lead the nation to catastrophe, if strong action is not forthcoming to reverse the trend.

With appreciation for your understanding and courage, we are

Faithfully yours,

Oze E. Horton
Bess G. Horton

Mr. & Mrs. Oze E. Horton

206 East Popler St
Guffin Georgia.

Dear Mr. Allen Esq.
Mayor of Atlanta.
Dear Sir:

Accept our family's deep
appreciation for your forthright, courageous
and clarifying statement on the Civil
Rights Bill before Congress.

You have contributed a
statement of successful forward racial
relationship that will guide many of
our troubled city fathers thru the country.

Your demand for a clear
understandable and working law to
support such bill is timely and wholly
practical.

Such proven, successful
negotiated group progress calls for more
peaceful progress across the country and
puts Atlanta at the head of this march
of progress in this greatest American domestic
issue.

Thank you for the leadership
Cordially, Marvin + Frank Hud

1554 South Western Avenue
Los Angeles, California 90006
July 27, 1963

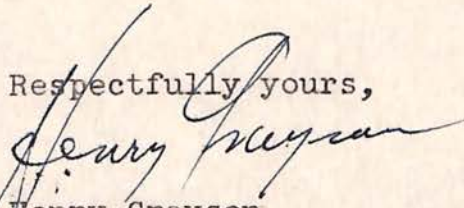
The Honorable Ivan Allen, Jr.
Mayor of the City of Atlanta, Georgia
Atlanta, Georgia

Sir:

Atlanta, the South and the Nation are fortunate to have a man of your courage and humaneness among their leaders. Your testimony before the Congressional Committee exemplified these and other fine qualities that make liberty loving Americans proud.

I salute your statesmanship and wish you Godspeed.

Respectfully yours,



Henry Grayson

July 30, 1963

Dear Mayor Allen:

As a life-time Atlanta resident,
I want to thank you for your
stand on the Civil Rights Bill,
especially the public accommodations
section. You have clearly demon-
strated that the future of
the City of Atlanta is more
important than petty issues
of narrow minds. I'm sure you'll
be criticized by the Lester
Maddoxes, etc., but I for one
(and many of my friends) am
with you all the way. Sincerely,
Margaret North Merritt



UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA
COLUMBIA

Department of International Studies

July 30, 1963

Mr. Ivan Allen, Jr.
Mayor of Atlanta
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Allen:

I have just read the New York Times account of your appearance before the Senate Commerce Committee last Friday and I wish to take this opportunity to congratulate you for your courageous statement and to commend you very much for speaking out on the President's civil rights proposals. It was certainly very refreshing to read your statement, especially coming from the mayor of one of the great cities of our country and the largest in the southeast.

Again, my congratulations. I am

Sincerely yours,

Raymond A. Moore
Assistant Professor

RAM:cg

6108 Kimbark Avenue
Chicago 37, Illinois
July 29, 1963

Mayor Ivan Allen, Jr.
Atlanta, Georgia

My dear Mayor Allen:

I want to commend you for your support of the Civil Rights Bill now before Congress. I read about your endorsement of this bill in your testimony before the Senate Commerce Commission.

I recognize of course that the proposals of President Kennedy won't go very far and will be only a short step forward. But they represent an important step, and a step we should take now.

I have read about the progress you have been making in Atlanta in this area of civil rights. This progress is evidence of intelligent leadership.

I know you have been reading about the racial demonstrations here in Chicago. We have abolished certain forms of segregation but it seems to be all the stronger in other areas. We have to go through the agony here in the North, just as you do in the South.

Very truly yours,


Floyd Mulkey



BARCLAY & BARCLAY
COUNSELORS AT LAW

ALBERT C. BARCLAY
ALBERT C. BARCLAY, JR.

MAIN & WARD STREETS
HIGHTSTOWN, NEW JERSEY
PHONE (609) 448-2100

Mayor Ivin Allen, Jr.
Atlanta
Georgia

July 30, 1963

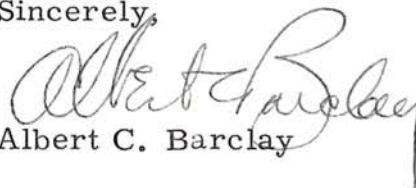
Dear Mayor Allen:

As an advocate of civil liberties, permit me to congratulate you on your courageous, intelligent and realistic statement made before the Senate Commerce Committee in Washington last week.

It takes great courage, I am sure, for an elected Georgia official to take such a forthright stand.

What this country needs is more men of your caliber in public office.

Sincerely,



Albert C. Barclay

ACB/dyd

The Editor
The Atlanta Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

July 30, 1963

C

O

P

Y

Dear Sir:

Having just read the courageous and forthright statement on civil liberties made by your Mayor, Ivin Allen, Jr., before the U. S. Senate Commerce Committee, I hasten to congratulate the people of Atlanta on their selection.

Mayor Allen has added greatly to the stature of Atlanta, and it is hoped that the people will appreciate his forthrightness and astuteness.

Again, congratulations.

Sincerely,

Albert C. Barclay

ACB/dyd

July 31 1963

Charles R. Jackson
2921 Sarcast Drive
Decatur, Georgia

Honorable Ivan Allen, Jr.
Mayor, City of Atlanta
c/o City Hall
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Sir:

Please forgive the form and organization of this letter as I am at work and felt I should go ahead and write you while it is on my mind.

I am sure you have and will receive many letters condemning your testimony before the Senate Commerce Committee supporting Title II of President Kennedy's civil rights bill. However, I applaud your faith and courageous stand and as a former resident of Atlanta who voted for you in the primary, the runoff and the general election, please accept my thanks for a job well-done and be assured that I will continue to support your candidacy for any office inside or outside the city of Atlanta.

I attend college in the Atlanta area and I think the feelings of most students with whom I have talked are those of a generation suddenly thrust into the most urgent and complex matter of this century. Whether they be liberal or conservative, they feel the intimacy of this problem as our parents never did. Regardless of our political shades (I am a New Frontier Democrat as opposed to our "Dixiecrat" Democratic representatives in Congress save the fifth district's Charles Wellborn) the reality that de facto segregation is of a past era

is realized by all of us.

Your position is not unlike that of the greats in American politics as described in Kennedy's "Profiles in Courage". and although these men met defeat for taking the stand of principle over populism, I believe your stand will enhance your political career because it is one that all men in public and private life must eventually take so that our society may continue to advance to the level seen by Jefferson and Wilson. We must have the courage to offer our citizenship, taken for granted for generations, to our fellow man.

Again, thank you for your presentation of every right-thinking man's view and may you have continued success in the sphere of public service.

With regards to you and your family,
I am,

Respectfully,

Paul R. Jackson

July 29, 1963

Mayor Ivan Allen, Jr.
City Hall
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Sir:

Congratulations on the forthright stand you took before the Commerce Committee in Washington last week! Knowing that your mail will be heavily loaded with vituperative abuse, I hope that among these letters you will find these few short lines of appreciation from a fellow American.

I salute your courage !

Sincerely,

F. C. Goodrich

Frank C. Goodrich
530 The Alameda
Berkeley 7, Calif.

Windrush
144. Downs Road,
Hastings,
Sussex.

Dear Mr. J. J. J. J. J.
H. J. J.
Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear Mr. J. J. J.

May I congratulate you
on your speech to the Senate
Committee, as reported by
Arthur's book in The Guardian.

I am not given to writing
letters, but, to our Englishland,
at least, I feel sure that what
you have done in Atlanta, although
it must be very difficult, is to
lead to other Southern cities and
States, and must, eventually, be
accepted by them.

Your attitude is most
refreshing, after what one needs,
and sees on television, of some of
your country's basic problems.

Yours sincerely,

E. J. J.

DR. ALFRED A. WEINSTEIN
849 PEACHTREE STREET, N. E.
ATLANTA 8, GEORGIA

August 1st, 1963.

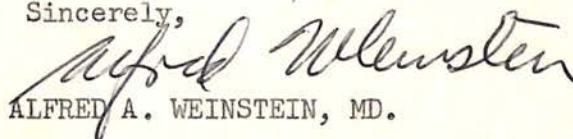
Mayor Ivan Allen, Jr.,
City Hall,
Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear Mayor Allen:

I would like to compliment you on your splendid presentation before the Congress, in support of the President's program for Civil Rights.

I am grateful to you personally, for your statements, ^{any} and there are many of my friends and I who stand ready, willing and able to help you with our minds, our brains, and our checkbooks in political campaigns. It is my hope that you will have an extended term of service as our Mayor for many decades.

Sincerely,


ALFRED A. WEINSTEIN, MD.

mp

MRS. EARL F. MYERS
5043 MAYWOOD AVENUE
LOS ANGELES 41, CALIFORNIA

31 July 63

Mayor Ivan Allen, Jr.
City Hall
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mayor Allen:

I read in the July 27 issue of the NEW YORK TIMES of your appeal to Congress to pass the President's Civil Rights bill.

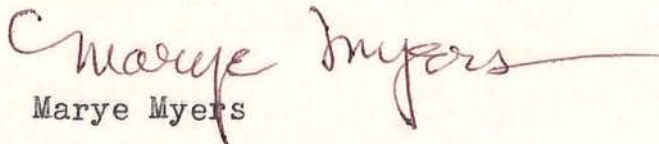
I wish to congratulate you on your stand and to let you know that many of us "northerners" share the view that when equality before the law becomes a reality the Negro's best friend will be found below the Mason-Dixon line.

I particularly liked your expressed views on the Supreme Court. I, too, have a schoolgirl's reverence for the Court and believe that in our present civil rights struggles legislation must lead the way for the expanding heart and the opening mind.

Knowing full well how your hands must be filled with the exigencies of your high office, nevertheless I am brash enough to hope that perhaps I may have the pleasure of hearing from you sometime in the future.

Again I salute you. When that happy dawn breaks when racial strife in the United States will be a thing of the past, you and your worthy neighbor Ralph McGill, can well bask in the ensuing sunshine.

Sincerely,


Marye Myers

DISTRICT THREE

National Alliance of Postal Employees

ORGANIZED IN 1913 - HOME OFFICE - WASHINGTON, D. C.

L. C. MOMAN, PRESIDENT
1731 ILLINOIS ST.
JACKSONVILLE 9, FLORIDA

H. H. THOMAS, VICE-PRESIDENT
955 PARSONS ST. S. W.
ATLANTA 14, GEORGIA

JOHN MCINTOSH, SECRETARY
703 W. 45TH ST.
SAVANNAH, GEORGIA

L. G. LOCKHART, TREASURER
816 WEST END AVE., S. W.
ATLANTA 10, GEORGIA

955 Parsons St. S.W.,
Atlanta, Ga.,
July 30, 1963.

Mayor Ivan Allen Jr.,
City Hall,
Atlanta, Georgia.

My dear Mr. Allen;

May I take this opportunity to congratulate you for your forthright testimony before the Commerce Committee of United States Senate in Washington D.C., recently and the fine words spoken in behalf of the local Negro and white leadership in attempting to solve our manifold problems.

We know that it took courage of the highest order to speak out as you did and one of the syndicated columnists said that "Mayor Allen Jr., of Atlanta broke the pattern of southern antagonism to President Kennedy's civil rights program Friday by urging Congress to outlaw racial discrimination in restaurants, hotels, and other private businesses."

Further as a city we have made much progress under your administration as Mayor of all of the people of greater Atlanta, and before the end of your regime, we are confident of making further gains as a cosmopolitan center.

In reviewing the results of the mayoralty race, we were pleased to note that our Seventh Ward gave you a total of 11,235 votes, and the city-wide total of votes for your candidacy was 64,227 votes.

Please accept this note as a token of our appreciation, and again may I say, -"Thank you Mr. Mayor", for your fine support of the public accommodations section of the Civil Rights Bill now before The Congress.

We beg to remain

Yours sincerely,



Harold H. Thomas, Leader
Precinct D, Seventh Ward.

files.



SAMUEL ROTHBERG
ATLANTA BILTMORE
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

July 31, 1963.

Dear Ivan:

When The Times gives anyone a full column on the first page - a two-column photo and another column on page 7, he's "got it made."

I am very proud of you! In fact, my sister, Peggy Gidding in Plainfield, New Jersey, wrote me how much she was impressed, not only by what you said, but the manner in which you so clearly expressed your thinking.

Keep up your efforts to let Washington know your views. They need more men with your courage to make them "see the light."

This is a rather tardy word of congratulation on the splendid talk you gave at the Annual Meeting of the Commerce Club. It went over nicely. When a group of solid business men stand to show their appreciation of a speech, you know it meant a lot to them.

Do not get discouraged. Some folks will not agree with your thinking. Do not let that bother you in the least.

I look for big things for you in your political life in the future.

Kindest personal regards.

Sincerely yours,

Mayor Ivan Allen, Jr.
Atlanta, Georgia.

CC: Peggy Gidding.

SR:H

Columbia Theological Seminary
Decatur, Georgia

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

July 30, 1963

(11)

Mayor Ivan Allen, Jr.
City Hall
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Ivan:

This is just a note to express my personal appreciation for your clear-cut and courageous statement concerning civil rights legislation before the committee of the United States Senate last week.

It is refreshing to have a Southern political leader make this kind of statement for a change, and I am proud of you for your stand.

Wishing you continued success and usefulness as a public servant and with personal esteem and every good wish, I am

Cordially yours,

Mac

J. McDowell Richards

JMR/jct

July 31, 1963

Hon. Ivan Allen
Mayor, City of Atlanta
City Hall
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Allen:

Your testimony in behalf of the pending civil rights legislation deserves a note of audible support from all those who share your viewpoint. It is with distinct pleasure that I applaud your statement. Your courage and willingness to face the outcry of many is to be commended.

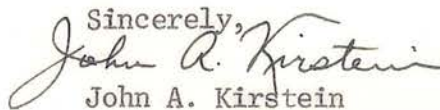
It has been said that all that is needed for evil to take over is that good men do nothing. I think your stand for what you believe is right is one of the most encouraging signs in our nation.

May I share my view in brief? I fear many are losing sight of the forest because of the trees. Debate is being turned away from the basic question of whether Negroes will be given full rights as citizens to a side issue on property. It is good to have a public discussion on property because there are some genuine reasons for it, but unfortunately in the present context it is mostly a red herring.

It is being said that a man's business property is like his home. Only in a sense is that true. Business property depends on the community for survival. Conversely the community depends upon the business property for its survival. Business property and the community are interdependent.

Recognizing this fact the government already regulates businesses and their clientele. For examples: A liquor store owner cannot sell to minors; zoning laws will not allow unrestricted business properties, nor will it permit hodge-podge expansion. Along the same line the government even seizes properties by expropriation through the power of eminent domain when the public's interest dictates it. Therefore I see nothing of the government overstepping its bounds if it chooses to pass the public accommodations law.

My best wishes to you. My fellow worker, Miss Frances Furlow said she wants to add an "amen" to what you said in Washington!

Sincerely,

John A. Kirstein



CITY OF ATLANTA
DEPARTMENT of WATER WORKS
Maintenance and Distribution Division

651 — 14th Street, N. W.
Atlanta 18, Georgia
July 30, 1963

PAUL WEIR
General Manager

J. H. BULLARD
Superintendent

J. D. VAUGHN
Asst. Superintendent

M. D. BRACKETT
Office Manager

Tel. TRinity 3-3421

Mayor Ivan Allen Jr.
Mayor's Office
City Hall

Dear Mr. Mayor:

This is a fan letter.

I have just read the newspaper account of your speech to the Senate Committee, and I just have to write and tell you how proud I was and am that you are our Mayor.

That speech was one of the greatest appeals to reason that I have ever read. I am sure that many of Atlanta's citizens feel the same way. Right now we need all the foresight and reason we can get to deal with things as they are, so we are lucky to have you in the Mayor's office.

I admit that when I first learned that you were the next elected Mayor, my first feeling was relief that it wasn't going to be Lester Maddox. I was deathly afraid he was going to be elected, and having known him and his views for many years, I saw citizens of Atlanta shooting at each other in the streets.

Since you have been our Mayor I have been more and more impressed with what I can only call your plain good sense. You have more courage than I have. I have hated segregation all my life, but have said nothing that would call down criticism and unpleasantness on myself. I know this is moral cowardice, and confess it, but I just like to get along with people.

I saw you on television, and hearing you in the Committee room and knowing the whole country was hearing you, I swelled with pride fit to burst. That row between Senator Pastore and Senator Thurmond tickled me to death.

I am just a city Clerk-Typist at the Water Works, but I wanted you to know that I am one white citizen that feels as you do.

I'm proud of you Mr. Mayor. I mean it.

Sincerely and respectfully,

Mildred Callahan
Mildred Callahan



"ATLANTA GROWS WHERE WATER GOES"

MUNICIPAL REFERENCE LIBRARY

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CLEVELAND 14 OHIO

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LEE WACHTEL
MUNICIPAL REFERENCE LIBRARIAN

August 9, 1963

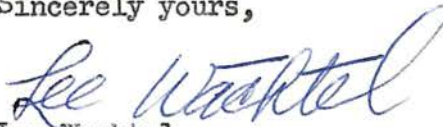
The Hon. Ivan Allen, Jr.
Mayor of the City of Atlanta
City Hall
Atlanta, Georgia

My dear Mayor Allen:

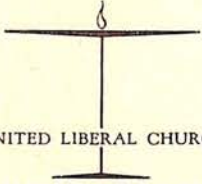
The Manchester Guardian Weekly of August 1,
1963 reports part of your testimony before the Senate
Commerce Committee of this Congress.

May I congratulate you on the fine statement
which you made before this Committee. It is ironical
that a British newspaper gave this much greater space
than our local newspapers here in Cleveland.

Sincerely yours,


Lee Wachtel
Librarian

LW:ek



UNITED LIBERAL CHURCH ROOM 263, 1145 PEACHTREE STREET, N. E., ATLANTA 9, GEORGIA, TEL. 872-9887

UNITARIAN
UNIVERSALIST

August 5, 1963

The Honorable Ivan Allen, Jr.
Mayor
City of Atlanta
City Hall
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mayor Allen:

By vote of The Board of Trustees, we wish to convey our deep appreciation to you for the intrinsic rightness of your feelings on the Public Accommodations legislation, and for the courage to express these feelings so publicly and so eloquently.

We, among many others (of which only a small percentage may make their support known to you), are pleased and encouraged by your thoughts and action in this vital matter. Even those who may disagree must, certainly, be impressed by your sincerity and forthrightness. Perhaps this is one of those rare instances when the "right" thing is also the politically expedient thing. We hope so.

Our grateful good wishes for your continued good work.

Sincerely yours,

Harry C. Adley, President
for The Board of Trustees
UNITED LIBERAL CHURCH
(Unitarian-Universalist)
OF ATLANTA

HCA/afs

Nebraska Society

OF THE

Sons of the American Revolution

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H. M. Cox, Secretary-Treasurer
1145 North 44th Street
Lincoln 3, Nebraska
(Tel.: 466-2761)

August 19, 1963

Mayor Ivan Allen, Jr.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Allen:

I enclose the editorial page from the Lincoln Sunday Journal and Star for August 18. The tribute paid to you in the column, "More or Less Personal," is fully deserved and Mrs. Cox and I as natives of Georgia are glad to add our word of appreciation to that of the editor.

Sincerely,

Henry M. Cox
1145 North 44th Street
Lincoln, Nebraska 68503

CR
file

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Southern Regional Council, Inc.

5 FORSYTH STREET, N. W.

ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

Jackson 2-8764

A Council to attain the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South

July 30, 1963

The Honorable Ivan Allen, Jr.
Mayor of Atlanta
Georgia

Dear Mr. Allen:

I'm sure you don't need me to tell you how many people appreciate your splendid performance before the Senate Commerce Committee last week, but I can't restrain my admiration. I think your representations were intelligent, eloquent and persuasive, and a good thing for the country.

I understand you gave this audacious, statesmanlike and businesslike (in a rare and unusual sense) testimony against a good deal of solid, if backward looking, advice. If this is the case, my compliments are ardent, indeed. So this is to thank you for a lot of us in Atlanta.

Sincerely,



Margaret Long

ML/mg

THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY

138 SPARKS BUILDING

UNIVERSITY PARK, PA.

July 28, 1963

College of Liberal Arts
Department of German

Mayor Ivan Allan, Jr.
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Sir:

Your testimony before the Senate Commerce Committee as reported in the Saturday issue of the New York Times was the most heartening piece of news in this sorry controversy.

Your forthright stand and clear logic gives real encouragement to all who wish to see all Americans enjoying those basic political and human rights that most of us in this good land take for granted.

A good deed done or a courageous stand taken carry their own rewards, but may you also be assured that many in this community - and all over the land - share my whole-hearted approval and admiration for your stand and the way you said what you did.

Sincerely yours,



Werner F. Striedieck
Assoc. Prof. of German
Pennsylvania State University
University Park, Pa.



AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE, INC.

41 Exchange Place, S. E., Atlanta 3, Ga.

TELEPHONE 523-4451

Employment on Merit Program
NOYES COLLINSON, Director

Southeastern Regional Office
1818 S. Main St.
High Point, N. C.

30 July 1963

Honorable Ivan Allen, Jr.
Mayor, City of Atlanta
City Hall
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mayor Allen:

It is with inestimable pleasure that I drop you this note of commendation on the forthright position your testimony on the civil rights bill will reflect.

As we read your prepared testimony and the New York Times' reports upon your replies during the colloquy, we were impressed with the difference between a statesman and a politician. We salute you as a statesman imbued with a firm understanding of the moral values underlying the civil rights issues.

If you can possibly find a ten-minute breathing space in your Wednesday (July 31) schedule, I would be grateful for the opportunity of a brief coaching session with you. I am to appear before the Senate Sub-Committee on Employment and Manpower of the Labor and Public Welfare Committee to give testimony in support of S 773 and S 1937 (the Clark and Humphrey Bills, respectively). My prepared testimony has already been placed in the committee's hands. I am advised that I am to give oral testimony and participate in a colloquy following it.

Since this is my maiden flight before the august Senate, I could profit from a brief conference with you who have acquitted yourself so well on this latest and earlier occasions before the Senate.

Sincerely yours,


Noyes Collinson

NC:sjs

AT NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS

Peachtree Christian Church

PEACHTREE STREET AT SPRING
ATLANTA 9, GEORGIA

July 27, 1963

The Honorable Ivan Allen
City Hall
Atlanta, Ga. 30303

Dear Mr. Allen,

Just a not to state that I think you made a brave and courageous stand before the Senate and that I am behind you all of the way. My voice here in the South isn't very powerful, but I do get to see many people and periodically I do some preaching and in all of my contacts I will deligently support the stand you have made.

Although I come from Washington State, I have grown to love Atlanta and the many fine people in this city. Men such as yourselves have given me more confidence in the South and its people than I ever thought possible. Your courage in face of the bitter and cynical obstacles amazes me, and I must admit it also baffles me. God Bless you. My prayers and thoughts are with you and I wish I could figure out more constructive ways to put my actions behind you also.

One of the ways we are hoping to confront our youth with an objective way of looking at these problems is by a Youth Week with its theme: Man Against Himself--a study of race relations. I believe our Minister of Education asked you or one of your staff members to speak to us during this week. I do hope it will be possible for you to come and be with us. These fine children are often confused by the conflicting claims of diverse opinion and need to be lead to take^aconstructive stand on this vitally important issue.

Again I want to commend you for the position you took and are taking on the Race Issue.

Sincerely,

Alvin G. Busby

Alvin G. Busby

GEORGIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

41 EXCHANGE PLACE, S. E.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30303

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ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR

July 26, 1963

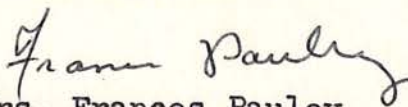
Mayor Ivan Allen
City Hall
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mayor:

Congratulations for making the announcement in the paper today that you would speak for the Presidents Civil Rights proposal. Such positive remarks will ease the tension in our city.

Best wishes for your success.

Sincerely yours,


Mrs. Frances Pauley

FP:es



The Episcopal Society for Cultural and Racial Unity

ROOM 200, 5 FORSYTH STREET, N.W., ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA • JACKSON 5-7975

July 26, 1963

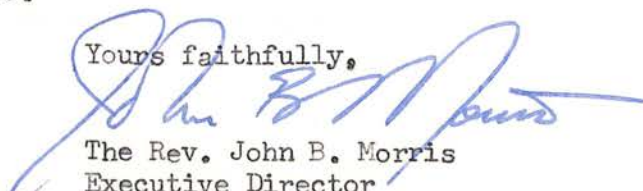
The Hon. Ivan Allen
City Hall
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Allen:

Just a brief word -not requiring any acknowledgement from you- to thank you for your testimony today in support of the President's Civil Rights legislation. Rest assured that there are many white Atlantans as well as Negroes who are proud of you and grateful for your leadership.

On another subject, I hope that the day here has passed without the arrival in Atlanta of threatened obstructionist demonstrations of the lying-down-in-the-street variety which we are beginning to see elsewhere, particularly in the North. Such were considered by Negro student leaders I understand. While supportive of direct action protest of the now more traditional sort, and having been involved in such in various situations, I do not think that the diffused, non-directed, and, as I call it, "obstructionist" type of protest is needed or effective. If I can be of any service anytime in setting this perspective forward, as one who has himself been involved in direct action otherwise, I shall be happy to be available.

Yours faithfully,



The Rev. John B. Morris
Executive Director

Behold,
how good and joyful
a thing it is
for brethren
to dwell together
in unity!



MARYON HOSIERY MILL, Inc.
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CARROLLTON, GEORGIA

7-29-63

MR. IVAN ALLEN, JR.,
MAYOR,
CITY OF ATLANTA,
CITY HALL,
ATLANTA, GA.

DEAR MR. ALLEN:

WE THOUGHT YOU'D BE INTERESTED IN SEEING
THE ATTACHED CLIPPING, FROM THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE MANY, MANY THOUSANDS OF GEORGIA
MODERATES WHO FEEL AND THINK AS YOU^{DO} WERE V E R Y,
V E R Y PROUD OF YOUR PERFORMANCE ON CAPITOL HILL,
LAST WEEK. OVER THE LONG PULL, MEN SUCH AS YOURSELF
WILL PREVAIL, AND OUR COUNTRY W I L L GO FORWARD AND
NOT BACKWARD.

WE ARE INDEED GRATEFUL TO YOU, MR. ALLEN,
AND WE ARE "WITH YOU, ALL THE WAY !"

WITH ALL GOOD WISHES,

SINCERELY YOURS,



TED HIRSCH, PRES.,
MARYON HOSIERY MILL, INC.,
CARROLLTON, GA.

TFH:AT



Young Women's Christian Association

72 EDGEWOOD AVENUE, NORTHEAST

ATLANTA, GEORGIA



August 8, 1963

The Honorable Ivan Allen
Mayor of Atlanta
City Hall
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Allen:

How proud I was to be a citizen of Atlanta when I read your presentation to President Kennedy's Committee on Civil Rights!

There are many of us who feel that whenever the rights and privileges of any one group of people are denied, the rights of others are in jeopardy.

We believe that when a business is "open to the public", it should mean all the public, not just "white public", Protestant public", et cetera.

It is certainly commendable when local communities desegregate voluntarily, as Atlanta has done in some instances. However, this Federal action seems necessary to enable all to move forward in this regard.

The Young Women's Christian Association, of which I am President in Atlanta, has long been working to help build an appreciation of the dignity and human rights of all people, regardless of race, creed, or color.

We admire your courage and will continue to support your efforts in behalf of our city.

Sincerely,

Laura Askren

Mrs. Edward L. Askren
President

LMA/lb

A Community Chest agency of your United Appeal



the Atlanta Americana MOTOR HOTEL

Spring Street at Carnegie Way
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Telephone 688-8600 • Area Code 404
August 6, 1963

Marvin C. Goldstein,
President

Mayor Ivan Allen, Jr.
City of Atlanta
City Hall
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mayor Allen:

Just a note to let you know I was indeed proud of your fine stand on Civil Rights taken in Washington last week. I just returned from a trip to Europe and my secretary had your statement on my desk. Although I feel that there must be many changes in the public accommodations law as it is presently written in order to preserve our democratic rights and ideals, I feel that your statement generally was a courageous and just one and I want to compliment you upon having made it for the people of our City.

You know that I am most pleased to try to cooperate with you whenever possible.

With all good wishes, I am,

Sincerely,

Marvin C. Goldstein

MCG:ef

"IN THE CENTER OF DOWNTOWN ATLANTA"



Free In-Hotel Parking, Swimming Pool and Sun Deck, Convention Facilities, Golden Palm Restaurant

University of Notre Dame

Notre Dame, Indiana

July 27, 1963

Department of Sociology

His Honor, the Mayor
City Hall
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mayor Allen:

Having read excerpts from your recent testimony before the Senate Commerce Committee, I should like to express my gratitude and admiration for your courageous and reasonable stand on the elimination of discrimination from public accommodations. I devoutly hope that mayors in other cities, in the North as well as in the South, will be guided by your example.

I wish you well in your work, Mr. Mayor, and I trust that this brief note of appreciation will help to counterbalance the bitter criticism your statement is bound to elicit.

Sincerely yours,

Robert H. Vasoli

Robert H. Vasoli,
Assistant Professor

SMITH, KILPATRICK, CODY, ROGERS & McCLATCHEY

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ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

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EMMET J. BONDURANT
JEFFERSON DAVIS, JR.

HAROLD HIRSCH
(1881-1939)
MARION SMITH
(1884-1947)
A. STEVE CLAY
(1905-1945)

JACKSON 2-7420

July 29, 1963

The Honorable Ivan Allen, Jr.
Mayor of the City of Atlanta
City Hall
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Ivan:

I want you to know that I am very proud of your act in testifying before the Senate Commerce Committee. This was a fine and courageous thing to do.

Yours,



Louis Regenstein, Jr.

LR:1kb

UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH
GRADUATE SCHOOL OF PUBLIC HEALTH
PITTSBURGH 13, PENNSYLVANIA

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH PRACTICE

July 28, 1963

Mr. Ivan Alan, Jr.
Mayor
Atlanta

Dear Mayor Alan:

It was with a great deal of interest and pride that I read of the testimony which you delivered in support of the President's civil rights package.

I was born and raised in the South -- Atlanta and south Texas -- and am only temporarily absented while I am doing my doctorate. I have become of late quite sensitive to the crying lack of moral leadership which seems so prevalent in certain of the southern states.

I think that there does exist a sizeable group of intelligent leaders who are willing to assess this problem and its consequences in long range terms. However, up to now, it almost seems as if this group, if they do in fact exist, have abdicated their responsibility.

Your actions in the past, and your verbal affirmation of this policy last week, have renewed my belief that "the intelligent southerner", forthright in expression, does exist.

Sincerely,


J. Thomas May
Room 226
Social Science Program



CITY OF ATLANTA

DEPARTMENT of POLICE

Atlanta 3, Georgia

July 31, 1963

HERBERT T. JENKINS
Chief

Honorable Ivan Allen, Jr.
Mayor
City Hall
Atlanta, Georgia

My dear Mr. Mayor:

Congratulations for the very fine speech and appearance before the Senatorial Committee last Friday. It was a very wonderful exposition of the great courage and leadership that you possess, and I am delighted and honored to be on your team.

I was in St. Louis at the time and the papers and television there gave you wide and highly complimentary coverage.

Herbert, Jr. writes me from New York that all the television stations and the press there gave you wide and complimentary coverage.

Attached hereto is a clipping from the St. Louis Globe Democrat and also a note and clipping from Helen Bullard.

Sincerely yours,


Chief of Police

HTJ:gp
attach



ESQUIRE RADIO  WQXI

July 30, 1963

The Honorable Mayor Ivan Allen
City of Atlanta

Dear Mayor Allen:

May I express my deep and sincere admiration for your
courageous testimony before the Senate Commerce
Committee last Friday.

We genuinely hope you will accept this invitation to
elaborate on your civil rights thinking through the
facilities of our "Open Line" program.

We make this available at your convenience.

Best Personal Regards,



John Truitt
News Director
WQXI-Atlanta

NUMBER 29

Monday, July 29, 1963

A parade of top Southern leaders has been appearing before the Senate Commerce and Judiciary Committees to testify on the Administration's Civil Rights Proposals.

Most of them, including Georgia's Governor Carl E. Sanders, are speaking out strongly against the new Civil Rights legislation... especially the Public Accommodations Bill, Senate Bill 1732.

One man has been the dissenter. He is Atlanta's Mayor Ivan Allen, who has testified in favor of Civil Rights legislation... and in favor of a Public Accommodations measure.

Because of his stand... Mayor Allen has come in for strong criticism in Atlanta and around the state.

WQXI therefore offers Mayor Allen an open invitation to appear on our nightly telephone discussion program "Open Line" to explain and defend his Civil Rights thinking. He has taken a courageous stand. We offer him now an opportunity... at his convenience... to demonstrate once and for all to his critics... that he also has the convictions of that courage.

7900
auditorial



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NATIONAL LEGISLATION**

1943-1963

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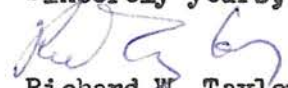
July 29, 1963

Mayor Ivan Allen
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Mayor Allen:

I was very much impressed by the testimony you gave last Friday before the Senate Commerce Committee. I do hope that you have an extra copy which you could send me.

Sincerely yours,



Richard W. Taylor

SPELMAN COLLEGE
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

July 29, 1963

Honorable Ivan Allen, Jr.
Mayor of the City of Atlanta
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mayor Allen:

I have read with interest the courageous testimony you gave on July 26 before the Senate Commerce Committee on elimination of discrimination in public accommodations. I was deeply impressed with the enlightened point of view you expressed on this matter. You are doing a tremendous work for Atlanta, and when the going gets tough, as it must sometimes, I hope you are sustained with the thought that many citizens, including myself, appreciate your efforts to move Atlanta forward.

Sincerely yours,

Albert E. Manley
Albert E. Manley

AEM h

VANDERBILT UNIVERSITY

NASHVILLE 5 TENNESSEE

37203

The Divinity School

July 30, 1963

The Honorable Ivan Allen, Jr.
Mayor of Atlanta
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mayor Allen:

I should like to send you a brief word of thanks in behalf of my family and friends for the testimony which you gave before the Senate Commerce Committee last week. Your forthright support of legislation to eliminate the evils of segregation has not gone unnoticed or unappreciated. I salute you for your wisdom and your courage.

Without question the progress made in Atlanta has been an example to the whole country. Fortunately, Nashville is also making progress, but other cities in Tennessee and in the states further south of us have a long way to move. May you keep up the good work and win the support of all fair-minded citizens of your city, state and country.

Yours truly,



Gregory T. Armstrong
Assistant Professor of
Church History

MOREHOUSE COLLEGE
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

July 29, 1963

The Honorable Ivan Allen, Jr.
Mayor of Atlanta
City Hall
Atlanta, Georgia

Sir:

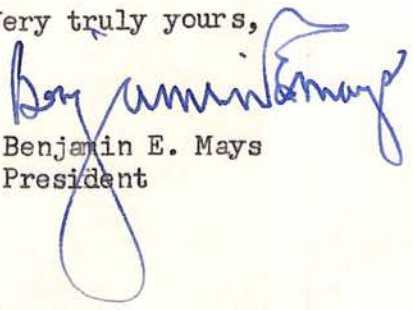
I am very glad that you testified as you did before the
Commerce Committee in Washington last week.

I am not willing to concede that your testimony in
Washington means political suicide. It may be the very thing
that will put you over in case you see fit to run for office
again. There are many white people in Atlanta who know that
you did right but do not have the courage to say so now. I
believe it will be different two years from now.

Then too the atmosphere will have so changed in the nation
and in Atlanta by 1965 that you will find your statement there
all to the good.

With kindest regards and best wishes, I am

Very truly yours,


Benjamin E. Mays
President

BEM:H



Mrs. Harry M. Gershon

1336 Harvard Road, N. E. Atlanta 6, Georgia

August 19, 1963

The Honorable Ivan Allen, Jr.
Mayor of Atlanta, Georgia
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mayor:

Perhaps you have already
multiple copies of this New York
Times tribute. If so, forgive me. It
provided an opportunity to say how
proud I was of your testimony, of
your stand, and of you. As proud
as if I really lived within the legal
boundaries of your city, I am in an
unincorporated area of DeKalb, but
my heart and interests are in Atlanta.

Cordially,
Rebecca Mathis Gershon

THE METHODIST CHURCH

THE PORTLAND AREA

July 23, 1963

The Honorable Ivan Allen, Jr.
Mayor of Atlanta
Atlanta, Georgia

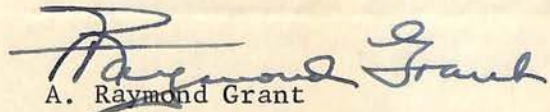
My dear fellow American:

As Chairman of the Division of Human Relations and Economic Affairs of the Board of Christian Social Concerns of The Methodist Church, may I express my deep appreciation for your splendid witness before the Senate Commerce Committee on July 26th.

We join hands in emphasizing the dignity of all men everywhere. May your excellent administration there continue to exemplify Americanism at its highest and best.

With all good wishes,

Gratefully yours,


A. Raymond Grant

ARG:rp

lion g. mason & co.

522-1734 BUS.
233-7096 HOME

Financial Coordinating Services

July 28, 1963

8TH FLOOR
FULTON FEDERAL BUILDING
ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

Honorable Ivan H. Allen, Mayor
City of Atlanta
Atlanta City Hall
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Allen:

Congratulations for a hard job well done. I heartily agree with you.

However, I deplore the need for the Civil Rights Law, but when many still so completely cherish the past, I guess the present has to be spelled out.

One would think that history would be enough:

1. "Taxation without representation is tyranny."
By James Otis
2. The Boston Tea Party.
3. The American Revolution.
4. The words of Patrick Henry, "I am an American Citizen not a Virginian."
5. The Constitution.
6. The Civil War.
7. The Emancipation Proclamation.
8. The words of Robert E. Lee, "Madam, recollect that we form one country now. Abandon all local animosities and make your sons Americans."
9. The 14th Amendment.
10. The Supreme Court ruling.

But, as you say, we must spell it out by law, and

The fact that the law is far more stringent than volunteer action would have dictated is just too bad.

Again, congratulations, and perhaps some day we will be able to better approach the doctrine of the Golden Rule and our own National Oath.

Sincerely,

Lion G. Mason

Lion G. Mason

LGM/k

PARADE

ARTHUR H. MOTLEY
President

Parade Publications, Inc. ✦ TN 7-1100
733 Third Avenue, New York 17, N. Y.

J van Allen

Good. Good Luck

Red Motley

MOREHOUSE COLLEGE
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

August 30, 1963

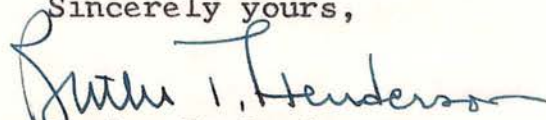
The Honorable Ivan Allen, Jr.
Mayor of Atlanta
Georgia

Dear Mayor Allen:

It was with great pleasure and pride that I read your eloquent testimony before the Commerce Committee of the United States Senate earlier this summer. I was in New York at the time and I was happy to show my friends there the issue of the New York Times which carried the story, and to let them know the kind of leadership we have here in Atlanta. Despite occasional lapses and embarrassing setbacks, all of which you wisely acknowledged, Atlanta is showing the South and the nation that orderly change is being effected. With the same kind of leadership, it can also be done in other places in the nation.

I hope the young men from Bowdoin and Williams Colleges, whom you graciously received when they visited Morehouse last spring, will read your statement. It was a forthright and courageous document that did not attempt to cover up what still must be done in our city. Because of it, your personal and political prestige have enhanced the good image of Atlanta.

Sincerely yours,



Butler T. Henderson
Assistant to the President

BTH:gm

gm



SAM E. LEVY
1116 LOS ANGELES AVENUE, N. E.
ATLANTA 6, GEORGIA

August 1, 1963

My dear Ivan:

I recall a poem of years ago, called "Stand the Gaff?" It goes something like this:

"Stand firm, my son, when you're right.
Stand the Gaff.
The world seems ready to jeer you.
Let 'em laugh.
There are those who give thought,
Some have vision short.
Whose actions and mouthings make you snort.
Stand the Gaff!

"Tho many may jeer and make sport of your plight,
There'll be many more who will see the light.
So, when the time comes before you to be or
seem right,
Then, to Hell with appearances,
STAND UP AND FIGHT!!!

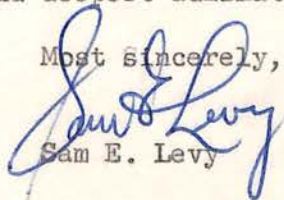
Honestly, I am so proud of you. I am proud I have been shoulder to shoulder to a man who has the intestinal fortitude to speak his piece; a man who stood head high when he spoke in Washington last week to the Senate Committee; a man who stands four-square for the rights of all peoples and dared to say so.

There will be many who will criticise. Many may even try to vilify you for your speech. Thank God, there will be many more who will stand with you. I know I will.

God bless and keep you, now and for a long, long time.

With my very best regards and deepest admiration, I am

Most sincerely,



Sam E. Levy

The Honorable Ivan Allen
Mayor, The City of Atlanta
Atlanta, Georgia

~~COPY~~

August 16, 1963

Editor
Atlanta Journal
Atlanta, Georgia:

The recent statement of Mayor Ivan Allen, Jr., to the Senate Commerce Committee in Washington is, to my mind, the most courageous, statesmanlike utterance made by a political figure in Georgia during the past one hundred years.

In a time of grave social crisis, this man chose to say and do what he considered right. History will validate his decision.

Mayor Allen seemed a lonely, minority voice from Georgia but such appearance is ephemeral and illusory. This man was traveling in spirit with Robert E. Lee, Thomas Jefferson, Abraham Lincoln and Franklin Roosevelt. This man was fortified with the tradition of our Judaic-Christian culture; he was armored with the democratic weapons of equality, fair play, moderation and justice.

Oblivious to censure, derision and hate, Mayor Allen was proudly heralding the promise of America -- the dream that must not die!

Frank Adams Smith
Wayton - Georgia

August 27, 1963

Mr. Adrian H. Pembroke
Salt Lake City, Utah

Dear Adrian:

What a nice thing it was for you to drop me your note of July 29. It was good to hear from you, and I wish I could see you and Camille.

I hear many nice things about your continuing interest in the Association and frequently run across people from Salt Lake City, all of whom hold you in high regard.

I hope that in the near future I will get a chance to be at one of the national conventions so that our paths may cross again.

Sincerely,

Ivan Allen, Jr.,
Mayor

IAJr/eo

ADRIAN H. PEMBROKE
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

July 29, 1963

(4)

Ivan Allen, Jr.
C/O Ivan Allen Company
Pryor Street
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mayor Ivan:

It is a great thing you are doing. A
lesson in courage all of us need to learn.

I wish you continuing success.



Adrian

P. S. Please say hello to Mr. "Stationer."

AHP:lt

August 27, 1963

Mr. Sol Zatt
Sol Zatt and Company
342 Madison Avenue
New York 17, New York

Dear Sol:

Thanks for your note of the 31st and it was good to hear from you again.

I appreciate your interest in my testimony, and I certainly hope to have the pleasure of your company in the near future.

Sincerely,

Ivan Allen, Jr.,
Mayor

IAJr/eo

SOL ZATT and COMPANY

Public Relations and Publicity Counsel

342 Madison Avenue

New York 17, N. Y.

OXford 7-2190

July 31, 1963



Mayor Ivan Allen
City Hall
Atlanta, Ga.

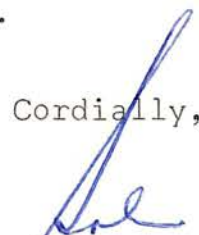
Dear Ivan:

I read with tremendous interest in the New York Times your testimony to the Congressional Committee on Racial Integration and felt very sincerely proud of your courageous stand. It was without a doubt, the most constructive and intelligent approach to the infectious problem for it is not limited to one area in the country.

This is only to applaud and congratulate you on your thoughtful leadership that has grown considerably since the time we spent together in NSOEA.

With warmest wishes and regards.

Cordially,



SOL ZATT

SZ/rs

August 27, 1963

Honorable Richard C. Lee,
Mayor of New Haven
City Hall
New Haven, Connecticut

Dear Dick:

Belatedly, may I express my appreciation
for your kind telegram regarding my recent testi-
mony in Washington.

Your friendship means so much to me,
and your telegram was very encouraging.

Sincerely,

Ivan Allen, Jr.,
Mayor

IAJr/eo

August 27, 1963

The Most Reverend Paul J. Hallinan, Archbishop
Catholic Arch Diocese of Atlanta
2699 Peachtree Rd., N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Archbishop:

Your note concerning my recent testimony before the Senate Commerce Committee helped carry me through an extremely difficult period.

I hope that I may continue to merit your favor. With grateful appreciation, I am

Sincerely yours,

Ivan Allen, Jr.,
Mayor

IAJr/co

August 27, 1963

Rabbi Jacob M. Rothschild, D. D.
1589 Peachtree Rd., N. W.
Atlanta 9, Georgia

Dear Jack:

Thank you so much for your kind note
concerning my recent testimony in Washington.

May I say that I sincerely needed
some commendation of my stand as I certainly
received enough local criticism.

With appreciation, I am

Sincerely yours,

Ivan Allen, Jr.,
Mayor

IAJr/eo