WASHINGTON POST-TIMES HERALD

JUN 11 1963

Governor May Have to Bar 2d Campus Door Today

By Laurence Stern
Staff Reporter

HUNTSVILLE, Ala., June 10 — The possibility was raised tonight that Gov. George C. Wallace may face desegregation showdowns Tuesday on two University of Alabama campuses.

David M. McGlathery, 27-year-old Redstone Arsenal mathematician, was understood to have been "unhappy" at arrangements for separate university registration dates at the main campus in Tuscaloosa and at the university extension center here.

He indicated to intimates that he did not want to take part in a political accommodation for Gov. Wallace by permitting the chief executive to "stand in the doorway" when Negroes were admitted to the two campuses.

McGlathery's views became known after he conferred here with his attorney, Charles Morgan Jr., who arrived from Birmingham this afternoon. Neither Morgan nor McGlathery, however, would comment directly on their plans.

Under a plan announced by the University two Negro applicants, Vivian J. Malone and James A. Hood, are to register Tuesday at Tuscaloosa where they will be confronted in the doorway by Wallace. On Thursday, under the plan, McGlathery is due for a similar confrontation at the Huntsville extension branch.

If McGlathery should decide to register in advance of the scheduled date, top Federal law enforcement officials will be on hand to oversee developments. Chief U. S. Marshall James McShane, a veteran of the University of Mississippi student riots, arrived yesterday as did Joseph Dolan, an aide to Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy. Both McShane and Dolan today surveyed the Huntsville campus and conferred with Alabama state police officials guarding the extension center.

It is understood that the Justice Department did not officially concur in the plan to register the Negro applicants on separate dates.

Governor

Wallace Advised To Drop His Plan To Bar Negroes

By Richard L. Lyons
Staff Reporter

President Kennedy yesterday "urgently" requested Alabama's Gov. George C. Wallace to stay away from the University of Alabama campus today when two Negroes are scheduled to be admitted.

Wallace, a fiery segregationist, reiterated yesterday that he would "stand in the doorway" in an effort to prevent desegregation and added that his presence would insure peace in Tuscaloosa.

The President's telegram was in reply to one Wallace sent the White House Sunday informing the President that he had called out the National Guard to preserve order at the Tuscaloosa campus.

President Kennedy bluntly

Alabama Governor may have to block door on second university campus today. Staff reporter Lawrence Stern writes from Huntsville, Ala. Page A6.

Gov. Wallace reviews National Guardsmen after arrival in Tuscaloosa; promises no violence when Negroes report to University there today. Page A6.

Related stories Page A8.

replied that the only "announced threat" to order was the Governor's threat to physically bar the way. He asked Wallace to stay away and "leave these matters in the courts of law where they belong."

The text of the President's message to Wallace follows:

"I am gratified by the dedication to law and order expressed in your telegram informing me of your use of national guardsmen at the University of Alabama. The only announced threat to orderly compliance with the law, however, is your plan to bar physically the admission of Negro students in defiance of the order of the Alabama district Federal court and in violation of accepted standards of public conduct.

"State, city and University officials have reported that if you were to stay away from the campus, thus fulfilling your legal duty, there is little danger of any disorder being incited which the local town and campus authorities could not adequately handle. This would make unnecessary the outside intervention of any troops, either State or Federal. I therefore urgently ask you to consider the consequences to your State and its fine University if you persist in setting an example of defiant conduct and urge you instead to leave these matters in the courts of law where they belong."

Meanwhile, the President and Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy continued a round of conferences preparatory t

RIGHTS—From Page A1

Kennedy Urges Wallace To Stay Off of Campus

were some indications that the bill may not be ready to go to the Capitol this week.

For instance, the President scheduled a civil rights meeting with 150 labor leaders at the White House Thursday afternoon and a similar meeting with religious leaders Monday. The Attorney General cancelled an appearance before the House civil rights subcommittee that had been set for Wednesday. White House news secretary Pierre Salinger said Republican leaders will be consulted—possibly at a joint leadership meeting — before the President's message is sent up.

Yesterday, the Attorney General held three meetings at the Capitol with Democrats in the House and Senate, briefing them on the civil rights picture around the country and within the Administration.

In the morning he met with a dozen Southern Senators and held what was described as a friendly discussion which changed no minds.

Senate Majority leader Mike Mansfield (Mont.), who also sat in, said there was no talk of a Southern filibuster, but added dryly, "There doesn't have to be." A filibuster is considered inevitable when major civil rights legislation is considered.

Republican support will be the key to breaking an all-out filibuster, and Northern members with whom the Attorney General met later said he appeared keenly aware of the need for Republican support.

The Attorney General met in the afternoon with Northern Democratic Senators in Mansfield's office and then walked to the new House office building for a conference with between 40 and 50 liberal Democrats. Members attending said they heard little new. The legislation being prepared was not spelled out in detail, but was understood to be a two-part proposal aimed at ending segregation in places of public accommodation and schools.

Some House members reportedly called for tougher legislation than is being considered. Kennedy reportedly replied that the package now being wrapped is as much as the Administration believes can be enacted.

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46 Prominent Lawyers Tell Wallace Not to Interfere With Court's Order

PHILADELPHIA, June 10 (AP)—Forty-six prominent lawyers from various parts of the country urged Alabama Gov. George C. Wallace today to comply with a court order forbidding him to block the enrollment of Negro students at the University of Alabama.

The statement was issued here by Bernard G. Segal, treasurer of the American Law Institute. The lawyers emphasized that they were issuing it as individuals.

The 46 include the president, president-elect, chairman of the board of governors and six past presidents of the American Bar Association; three former U. S. Attorneys General, the president of the American Law Institute, and the deans of several law schools, some of them in the South.

The statement noted that the Governor would justify interference with admission of the students "as a proper way of 'testing' constitutional issues.

"But these issues have already been decided — again and again — by the tribunal having final authority under our Constitutional system.

"If the issues that trouble the Nation are to be peacefully resolved, all parties must respect the law. In a government of laws, the Governor is not free to flout the court's decree so long as it remains in force, particularly when the issues have been so recently and so frequently resolved by the highest court in the land.

"Lawyers have a special responsibility to support the rule of law in our society and to obey the fundamental legal principles that guarantee safety and justice for all. To this end, as lawyers, we ask Gov. Wallace to refrain from defiance of a solemn court order. If he is present when the students present themselves for registration, we call upon him to stand aside and to forbear from any act or gesture of interference with the carrying out of the court's order."

[illegible]

WASHINGTON EVENING STAR

100,000 Letter Writers Advise Gov. Wallace

MONTGOMERY, Ala., June 10 (AP). — Whatever action Gov. George Wallace takes tomorrow when two Negroes arrive to enroll at the University of Alabama, he will be doing so with the advice—but not necessarily the consent — of nearly 100,000 letter writers.

Gov. Wallace, who faces a showdown with Federal forces over the enrollment of Negroes to the all-white university, has made public a vast accumulation of correspondence from as close as Birmingham and other Alabama cities to as distant as South America and Communist East Germany.

Letters of support comprise about 85 per cent of the mail, his office said.

"We need 12 like you," a woman in Chicago writes.

A man from Barabo, Wisc., warned Gov. Wallace that "you make things worse instead of better by the stand you take."

"I hope you are successful in your struggle and that you have the support you deserve," a Columbia (S. C.) housewife said.

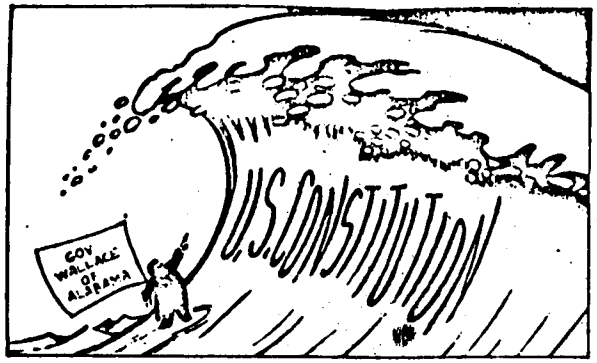
Most of the foreign mail comes from Germany.

A man in Hamburg asked, "What kind of a man are you?" Enclosing newspaper pictures of racial violence in the United States, he referred to riots in Alabama but the photographs were taken in Philadelphia, where racial violence recently erupted at a school construction site.

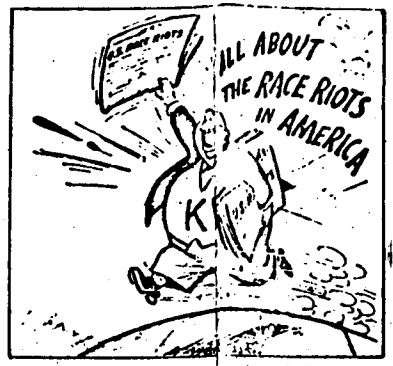
An East German labor union roundly condemned the Governor and at the same time enclosed some Communist propaganda.

Many correspondents asked whether Gov. Wallace wanted help if he goes through with his promise to bar the Negro students.

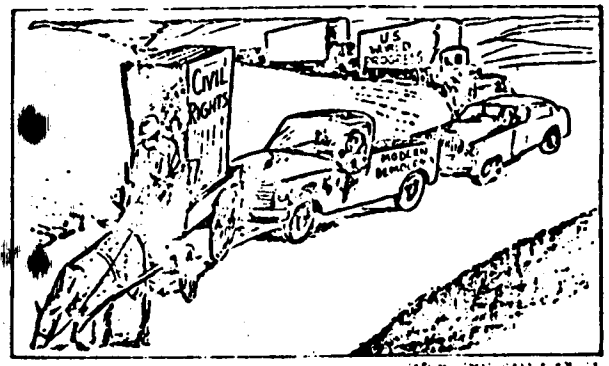
THE CIVIL RIGHTS CRISIS AS VIEWED BY EIGHT DOMESTIC CARTOONISTS



"The wave of the present."

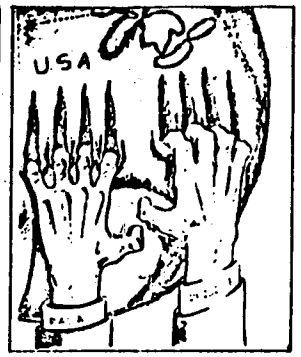


"Extra! Extra!"

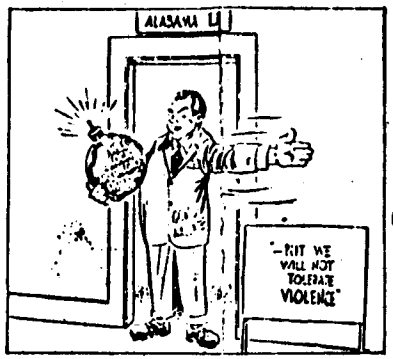


"And now without 'indefinite delay'!"

"May I offer a suggestion?"

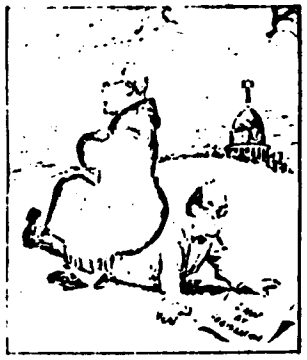


"Scars."



"I call it 'peaceful segregation.'"

"Not much of a woodpecker."



"Sit-in."

CAMPAIGN FOR INTEGRATION: MAJOR BATTLE LOOMING IN CONGRESS

Administration Is Drafting New Legislation to Get Demonstrators Off Streets and Into Courts

By ANTHONY LEWIS

WASHINGTON, [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] of personal [illegible]

[illegible] this week [illegible] Javits had warned [illegible] segregation of the [illegible] was a meeting

[illegible] the South, and he [illegible] Governor Rockefeller greeted [illegible] Senate resolution as [illegible] of urgency. He [illegible] Western trip to [illegible] Emancipation Proclamation. He said he was [illegible] a Gallup poll of the people greatest [illegible] that the [illegible] Senators had [illegible] there today [illegible] their support for a [illegible] rights bill. He went [illegible] President Kennedy for waiting [illegible] and a half years to propose broad legislation in the field.

[illegible]

Psychology

[illegible]

Urgency Felt

[illegible]

And remember our motto: "They will not pass!"

Major Showdown Expected in Alabama on Tuesday When Negroes Try to Enter University

[illegible]

[illegible] Democratic gubernatorial nomination last year. He was quoted [illegible] as having said that he would resend in the school house door [illegible] to prevent [illegible] of desegregation [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Kennedy [illegible] Wallace [illegible] Governor [illegible] Wallace [illegible] Governor [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] statement said. Many similar expressions followed.

The longtime Birmingham [illegible] and the mob there [illegible] objects to the moderates' efforts. Mr. Wallace's legislative leaders were forced to accept a "law and order" amendment to a resolution praising his position.

[illegible] of this period, pro-civil rights [illegible] were telling the Governor that if he must defy the courts he must also [illegible] the consequences.

Others Heard

Even a member of the state's segregationist delegation has [illegible] to the campaign. "I am an attorney in [illegible] of the Constitution of the United States," [illegible] said. He may do [illegible] the integration of the University of Alabama. It is [illegible] that we must [illegible] and statesmanship. Violence and disorder will not prevent the enrollment of Negro students at the University of Alabama. But it will do irreparable damage to the good name of our state and people and our university.

Reliable reported sources say

a full-scale civil rights debate this summer, very probably running on into the fall.

The racial explosion in Birmingham last month, and the spreading Negro protest demonstrations that have followed, have forced the Kennedy Administration to take a new look [illegible] a civil rights [illegible] priority to the voting issue, and the Senate had not expected to bring that up until next session.

Urgency Felt

Now urgency is the word President Kennedy had hoped to send broad new civil rights proposals to Congress this week, but he left for a scheduled Western trip before he was ready with the message. He will almost certainly send it up next week.

Final drafting is still going on, and some of the legislative proposals are still very much subject to change. Nevertheless, their basic purpose and thrust can be stated with some confidence.

The purpose in the Administration's view is to get the frustrated Negroes of the South off the streets and into the courts. It is to provide a sure legal remedy, now lacking, for the galling exclusion of Negroes from lunch counters, hotels, movie theaters and other public accommodations, and to speed the lagging process of desegregation in schools.

To that end the Administration is expected to propose a ban on racial discrimination by businesses that do a significant part of their business in interstate commerce, thus invoking the Federal Government's constitutional power over commerce among the states. This would be a popular proposal to bring the Federal Government further into the South's school picture.

No Illusions

The Administration and civil rights experts do not pretend that such legislation, if enacted, will make this country's racial problems go away. Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy has been saying for some time that the United States is in for a long period of racial turmoil and that it will touch every aspect of life. He said so again last week.

The reason for that is simply the belief that a new statute would have a most significant effect in reducing racial barriers. The feeling is that the business community, South as well as North, is waking up to the insupportability of race discrimination but that individual proprietors would find it much easier to desegregate along with everyone else in the community, rather than taking the lead.

Another reason is the psychological effect that passage of a major piece of civil rights legislation would hopefully have on the increasingly dissatisfied Negro. It would serve, the belief is, to demonstrate the concern of the national Government for the Negro's situation and show that there is still a hope of reform with white help instead of by dangerous direct action.

Talking about civil rights legislation, however, is notoriously easier than passing it. What are the chances of a Civil Rights Act of 1963 appearing on the statute books? And what kind of civil rights act?

No attempt to get closure on a Senate civil rights debate has ever succeeded, the most recent failed only last year. The two civil rights acts passed in this century, those of 1957 and 1960, died by be[illegible] the Southerners were persuaded by the mysterious magic of Lyndon B. Johnson, then majority leader, to give way without forcing the issue to a vote.

Democratic strategists at the Capitol, who have already begun looking [illegible] their crystal [illegible] see only 41 or 42 Democratic votes for closure on civil lines. And there will be no [illegible] gate under the most favorable circumstances. To get 67 of the 100 Senators then would require at least 25 of the 33 Republican votes for closure.

Many experts indeed believe the fate of this year's civil rights battle will rest with the Republicans. Predictions about their course are difficult because they, like the Democrats, are divided.

The Politicians

Jacob K. Javits of New York [illegible] committed as any Democrat to the Negro's cause. But Barry Goldwater of Arizona said this week that he did not [illegible] Javits's proposals. [illegible] Another conservative GOP Senator, John Tower of Texas, explained changes in the Justice Department's proposal [illegible] among the chief [illegible] on the court [illegible] threats of violence [illegible] Republican Senators not [illegible] Governor Wallace of Alabama [illegible] Senator Javits [illegible] is an example. Its forces are a [illegible] to reach a [illegible] program with which [illegible] There was general surprise when they did. They [illegible] voted over a few votes [illegible] the University of Alabama [illegible] support [illegible]

field.

The Rockefeller statement indicates the gravest danger facing the civil rights legislative proposals. That is the danger of death by politicking.

One Administration figure put it privately: "The question may be whether the Republicans really want legislation or want to make speeches." The Republicans, for their part, will doubtless be raising similar questions about the dedication of the Kennedys.

The irony fact is that neither side can expect to gain much of anything from civil rights legislation. The Democrats already have most of the Negro vote. No legislation they can possibly produce will satisfy the Negro demand or produce a great new wave of good feeling.

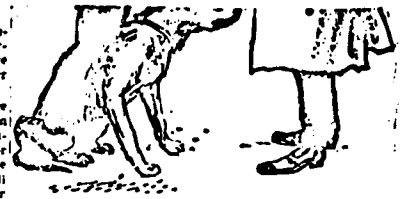
Some Complaints

The Republicans, for their part, know that any bill passed will be credited to the Administration. The Senate majority leader, Everett Dirksen of Illinois, complains with some justice that even though he fairly fully supports civil rights legislation, he got very few Negro votes last year. The national target for Republicans is the growing suburbs, South and North, which they believe are hardly crying for civil rights legislation.

In this situation one key to success in the legislative drive will be the speeching of all maneuvers for political advantage. President Kennedy will have to take Republican leaders into his confidence and try to persuade them he is not out to make a political killing. A major reason for this week's delay in dispatch of his civil rights message was to give time for talks with the G.O.P. Congressional leadership.

Another essential will be persuasion of those Senators from states without significant Negro population most Republicans that there is an urgent need for action. In this the key may be the voices of articulate leaders in law, business and other such fields.

There are signs that among these normally conservative groups there is a growing demand for stronger action on Negro rights. Privately, at least, some eminent lawyers are calling for much bolder Federal intervention in the South. The process of persuasion that President Kennedy will have to undertake to pass a civil rights bill will help the arousal of these forces ordinarily concerned with racial issue.



Drawn in The Atlanta Times (Paine)

"And remember our motto: 'They shall not pass.'"

TEST IN ALABAMA

Integration of University May Bring Violence

By CLAUDE SITTON

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

TUSCALOOSA, Ala., June [illegible]. What may be the last shoot-on a grand scale over desegregation in public education is moving rapidly toward its inevitable conclusion here.

Not even Gov. George Wallace contends there is any doubt that the state must finally bow to the will of the Federal courts and permit the University of Alabama to enroll three Negroes.

The chief question now is whether his avowed intention to make a last stand in Alabama.

Those close to the governor say privately that he did not mean for their words to be taken literally. Nevertheless he feels compelled to "draw out the act of defiance and, as he says, to raise "constitutional issues."

At the same time, intense pressures from a large majority convinced him that there must be no violence and that if there is the blame will rest squarely on his head.

The resulting situation is packed with explosive potentialities for all involved.

The Kennedy Administration obviously cannot afford a repetition of the fatal riots that greeted the admission of James H. Meredith to the University of Mississippi last fall. This is true because of the untold damage it would do to America's reputation abroad and the political repercussions at home.

No Secret

On the other hand, the Administration makes no secret of its desire to avoid both the use of Federal troops to enforce court desegregation orders against the university and the arrest and imprisonment of Mr. Wallace.

The Governor has equally difficult problems. His statements and those of his aides indicate that he feels he must push his defiance to the point at which no one could accuse him of having renged on his pledge.

[illegible] rior. He said that he and his followers would [illegible] seek to interfere at the [illegible] only because they understood it literally. Nevertheless he would [illegible] the a bulwark of the Negro [illegible] whatever [illegible]

The Decision

[illegible] the shadow [illegible] having that the [illegible] out, will recall hard wave of [illegible] and can terrorism after [illegible] The stay confrontation. This is the Governor's d[illegible]

At the conference's outset the Governor showed little concern over the possible implications of his plans of defiance. But his position has become substantial, if publicly subtle, modification in recent weeks.

This change is the end product of a statewide campaign for peaceful compliance with the court order. It was initiated last year by a relative handful of leaders within the university administration and the state's business, civic and political leaders and joined later by others.

Their primary motivation was to protect the university from the damaging effects of an Oxford crisis and to save the state from the economic penalties that would follow.

This coalition suffered one basic weakness. Most of its members had opposed Mr. Wallace in his campaign for the governorship. However, there were a few Wallace backers among them and the Governor's decade brought them new support from within the Governor's camp.

Civic groups in newspapers and prominent Alabamians issued one statement after another designed to pave the way for acceptance of the disorder that followed the enrollment of Miss Autherine Lucy, a Negro, at the university in 1956. She was subsequently expelled after her lawyers had accused the university administration of complicity in the riot.

One Statement

One such statement designed to avoid disorder came from the University Board of Trustees. Significantly, it was prepared by Graham T. McCleary, a long-time state rights leader and seconded by Winton M. Blount, president of the State Chamber of Commerce. The statement noted that President Frank A. Rose of the university and the faculty were working to achieve standards of academic excellence.

The uninterrupted continuation of these labors, it said, in the atmosphere of order and peace prerequisite to academic endeavors, is essential to the economic, social and political future of the State of Alabama.

[illegible] Others Heard

Even a member of the state's Congressional delegation has added his voice to the campaign. "I am as strongly in favor of the segregation of the races as any man in America," said Rep. Carl Elliott. "But as much as we may disagree with the integration of the University of Alabama, it is incumbent that we meet it in an orderly and legal manner. Violence and disorder won't prevent the enrollment of Negro students at the University of Alabama. But it will do irreparable damage to the good name of our state, our people and our university."

Reliable capitol sources say that Grover Hall, editor of The Montgomery Advertiser, played a key role in persuading Mr. Wallace that the state should take whatever steps needed to avoid any disorder on the campus.

Not until yesterday morning, however, did it become apparent that the Governor was committed to a course. The first [illegible] editorial indication came from [illegible] later by other [illegible]

Chief Albert J. Lingo, the [illegible] from Eugene (Bull) Connor, former Birmingham Public Safety Commissioner.

Mr. Lingo, state commissioner of public safety and head of the Alabama Highway Patrol, said he would have 825 men here to keep the peace when the showdown comes Tuesday.

Further, he said these forces would play no part in the conflict between Federal [illegible] and the Governor, who is expected to stand alone.

Police Power

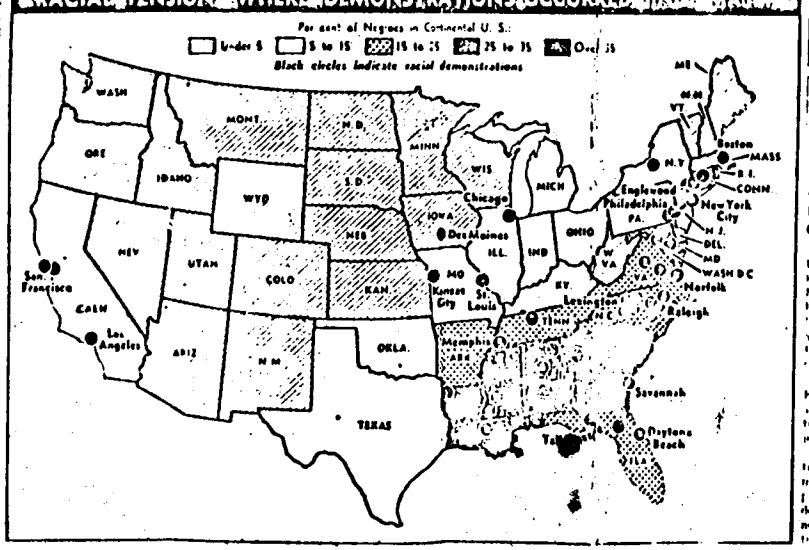
Mr. Lingo stoutly [illegible] the chief of the patrol, which has full police power throughout the state, said that no matter what happened on the campus Tuesday, sufficient men would remain in Tuscaloosa to quell any outbreak.

Mr. Conner, in an address to a Citizens' Council rally in adjacent Hull, told a group of militant racists that Governor Wallace had asked him to urge them to stay away from the university. "Tell those people I'm for them and the law enforcement agencies handle that situation at Tuscaloosa," he quoted [illegible] as having said. Observers believed the speech and seconded by Winton M. Blount, president of the State Chamber of Commerce. The statement noted that President Frank A. Rose of the university and the faculty were working to achieve standards of academic excellence.

Some persons contend that Mr. Wallace is easing toward a "law and order" position has [illegible] rather late in the day but that it [illegible] may have a calming effect.

However, none is willing to [illegible] any confidence over the weekend, until the confrontation has passed.

RACIAL TENSION WHERE DEMONSTRATIONS OCCURRED SINCE MAY 10



POPE JOHN'S SUCCESSOR

Big Question Is Whether He Will Continue to Press For a Liberalized Program for the Church

By ARNALDO CORTESI

[illegible] A battle royal [illegible] between the "progressives" and the "conservatives" at the conclave for the election of a successor to Pope John XXIII.

The progressives are Cardinals who shared or approved the liberalizing policies that Pope John followed during his reign of four years, seven months and six days. The conservatives are those who are opposed to any change in the traditional policies and attitude of the Roman Catholic Church.

Progressives and conservatives correspond roughly to what one would call the left and the right [illegible] politics. Since Pope John's liberalizing policies at [illegible] respect to social and [illegible] moved the church to some extent toward [illegible] defended by the Socialists.

According to the progressives, [illegible] and a more [illegible] are a matter of [illegible]. The church, [illegible] its ability [illegible] with the times or it [illegible]. They note that the [illegible] has already lost a majority of the workers in many parts of the world. [illegible] although they were baptized, they are either Socialists or Communists. In [illegible] countries the Socialists are certainly anticlerical and in some cases atheistic, while the Communists are atheistic everywhere.

Time to March

[illegible] the church fell itself [illegible] conservative and even [illegible] reputation it has [illegible] that it might [illegible] people's faith were [illegible] by their being told that [illegible] the church taught for centuries and the attitudes it assumed on various questions were wrong. [illegible]

Change in the [illegible] conservatives [illegible] cause it might [illegible] weaken the tenets of the Catholic faith.

[illegible] reign was the [illegible] that of Pope Pius XII [illegible]

"breath of fresh air" into the Vatican.

As for the separated brethren, this term was taken to apply particularly to the Eastern Orthodox Churches. But, in truth, it included all Christian Churches, whether Protestant or not, that were not in communion with the Apostolic See of Rome. There is little doubt that John XXIII dreamed of a general reunion of all Catholic and Christian churches and that he was willing to make what changes were necessary in the Roman Catholic Church to facilitate the reunion.

One of the [illegible] preventing a reunion [illegible] was the very infallibility of the Pope that the previous [illegible] had approved. Since papal infallibility [illegible] of the

"John XXIII."

church it could not be changed [illegible] could be interpreted [illegible] in such ways as to make [illegible] share in the government of the church. This would [illegible]

[illegible]

But Pope John [illegible] a reformer [illegible] above all on [illegible] which take their name from the first significant words of the Latin texts: "Mater et Magistra" ("mother and teacher") and "Pacem in Terris" ("peace on earth").

'Mater et Magistra'

"Mater et Magistra" [illegible] the [illegible] of the Vatican. It was [illegible]

John went a long way toward Socialism, for he admitted that socialization can be useful under certain circumstances. He placed some social obligations upon private ownership of property. He said workers should have a say in production and even share in the management of the industries in which they work. He stated in no uncertain terms that the richer nations have the duty of helping underdeveloped countries.

"Pacem in Terris," as its name implies, was dedicated to methods to obtain world peace. In it Pope John was believed to have made peace overtures to Communism, for he said that movements that start with basically wrong ideologies have been known to change in time. He advocated abandonment of nuclear testing and came out for multilateral disarmament under proper safeguards and controls.

He suggested the creation of a world political community or authority far in advance of the United Nations, with powers to see to it that the rights of man were respected in all countries. In reiterating human rights, he stated that every man had the right to worship according to his conscience, a thing the conservatives never expected any Pope to say.

Votes Show Trend

There can be no doubt that the Roman Catholic Church as a whole approves Pope John's liberal policies—or at least those he introduced or suggested up to last December. This was shown by more than one key vote at the Ecumenical Council, when the progressives [illegible] two-thirds of the votes.

[illegible] Sacred College of Cardinals, which is to elect the new pope when it meets [illegible] the progressives are [illegible]. The Sacred College is composed of [illegible] members, of whom [illegible] are Italians and [illegible] are [illegible]. The Cardinals of the Curia, the central administration of the church, are 32 in number, 22 Italians and 10 nonItalians. In general it may be said that most Cardinals of the Curia are conservatives and most Cardinals at the head of dioceses are progressive.

The result is that the [illegible] conservative [illegible]

[illegible]

"They really can't be separated."

"They can't get together."

"The atom makes NATO big"

DE GAULLE STILL TOUGH

Britain's Attempt to Gain Closer Ties With the Common Market Is Rejected Anew by France

By HENRY GINIGER

Special to The New York Times

PARIS, June 8—Western diplomatic winds are blowing cold again after they had warmed up slightly.

As so frequently has happened, the winds blew from France and had a particularly chilling effect on Britain. Twice in five days Britain was firmly shoved aside by the French when she tried ever so tentatively to renew her efforts to get closer to the Continent.

Last Wednesday, Edward Heath, the Deputy Foreign Minister, who led Britain's vain attempt to get into the Common Market, was rebuffed when he asked in Paris for a foreign ministers' meeting of the Western European Union in which the Common Market six and Britain are represented.

He was told very plainly by Michel Habib-Deloncle, France's Deputy Foreign Minister, that such a meeting was all right so long as it did not discuss the only real problem for Britain, how to become part of the Continent.

When the assembly of the Western European Union decided to establish a liaison committee [illegible] to study economic relations between Britain and the Continental six, the Gaullist [illegible] voting against. They [illegible]

Thumbs Down

The previous [illegible] in Brussels, France's five partners proposed that close and continuing contact be maintained with Britain. France turned the proposal down.

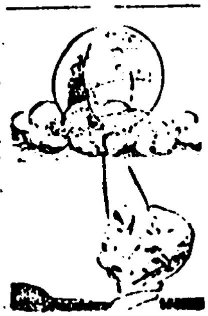
The [illegible]

[illegible]

forces assigned to the alliance in Western Europe [illegible] way and [illegible] French policy had changed.

The simplest answer [illegible] formed most clearly this week is that the [illegible] have not changed at all. But the tactics are, and have always been, supple, subject to change and compromise [illegible] the circumstances and [illegible]

[illegible] pragmatist [illegible]. At the same time he has [illegible] to compensate for his [illegible]. The goals are [illegible] the [illegible] matter of [illegible]



"Dreams of glory."

[illegible]

ket and said no to the United States. Polaris force, showed [illegible] would if necessary, [illegible] been sufficient to save [illegible] principles of his diplomacy. But if he can achieve the same objective without the [illegible], this is just as well.

The really basic thing for France is that the Common Market acted as a cohesive force.

This cohesion is needed to keep the European Economic Community as a distinct entity, able to stand on its own feet economically and to eventually evolve into a political force.

The fact that it was willing to [illegible] with the United States to some extent [illegible] tariff [illegible] but on how to negotiate them, does not mean that President de Gaulle has suddenly dropped his basic objection to "diluting" the Common Market by transforming it into an Atlantic free trade area. Britain will still have to wait a while before she enters.

The Ottawa conference that followed the Geneva meeting [illegible] was [illegible] agreed [illegible] France and the other 14 NATO [illegible] to expect [illegible]

Distorted Communique

[illegible] NATO [illegible] the official communiqué [illegible] the force [illegible] Supreme Allied Commander in Europe. [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] that the United States can guarantee within the North Atlantic Alliance can answer any of the needs that France has set up for herself.

[illegible] the Soviet [illegible] the United States would [illegible] defend Europe [illegible] Soviet retaliation against United States territory.

[illegible] France [illegible] strong [illegible]

Years to Come

[illegible] the French force [illegible]

RUSSIANS ARE IRRITATING AFRICANS AT HOME AND ABROAD

Students in Soviet School Accuse Host Nation of Discrimination And Efforts to Influence Emerging Countries Appear Wasted

By SEYMOUR TOPPING

MOSCOW, June 8 [illegible]

Pope Joan's reign was one shortest since that of Pope Pius VIII, who died in 1830 after a year and eight months on the papal throne. But Pope John wrought changes in the Vatican that, in the estimation of his admirers, amount to a "revolution" and that the conservative cardinals have vowed shall never be undone again by any pope they have a hand in electing.

The desire to innovate that actuated Pope John was shown in the first place, by his convocation of the Ecumenical Council of the Roman Catholic Church. Implicit in the calling of the council was a willingness on the Pope's part to abdicate a portion of his powers and increase the power of the bishops.

Papal Infallibility

The previous council which met in St. Peter's in 1869 and 1870 under Pope Pius IX (1846-1878) defined the dogma of papal infallibility. This mere fact took all powers away from the episcopacy and concentrated them in the Pope.

A spirit of liberality was also seen in what Pope John gave as the main purposes of the council. He said the council was to bring the church up to date, revising or reforming its doctrine, organization and procedures wherever necessary. It was also to make a move toward reuniting a single church of the "separated brethren."

By referring the church Pope John intended to end it of a certain rigidity that was not in keeping with the jet age. The power of the church of the council's change on [illegible] and perpetuated a [illegible] and procedures that were anticipated and [illegible] Pope John himself said he felt it was time to let a breeze [illegible]

founded the social and labor policies of the Vatican. It was far ahead of "Quadragesimo Anno" ("On the Fortieth Year"), issued by Pope Pius XI in 1931, which was in its turn far ahead of "Rerum Novarum" ("Of New Things"), issued by Pope Leo XIII in 1891.

In "Mater et Magistra" Pope

servatives, while lacking the strength to elect a conservative pope, are strong enough to block the election of an out-and-out progressive.

Therefore it is thought that a compromise pope will be elected. He is likely to be a pious and pastoral pope rather than a "political" one.

"The atom makes NATO big."

[illegible] Common Market, are to negotiate next year on the reduction of tariff and other barriers to trade. There then followed a fairly harmonious session of the North Atlantic Council in Ottawa, from which emerged a [illegible] the moved to organize [illegible]

[illegible] European Economic Community, or Common Market, are to negotiate next year on the reduction of tariff and other barriers to trade. There then followed a fairly harmonious session of the North Atlantic Council in Ottawa, from which emerged a [illegible] the moved to organize [illegible]

[illegible] in for special consideration and presumably speedy entry.

The United States seems happy with the compromise and this suits the French fine. General de Gaulle does not particularly [illegible] strained relations [illegible] the Common Mar-

First of all, the atomic [illegible] controlled by the United [illegible] are no longer a de[illegible] against Soviet aggression [illegible] Europe, in the opinion of [illegible] General de Gaulle. They are [illegible] deterrent because the [illegible] Union has reason to doubt [illegible] the United States would [illegible] among them to defend Eu[illegible] it meant Soviet retal[illegible] against United States ter[illegible]

The second basic rea[illegible] the feeling here that F[illegible] cannot aspire to any [illegible] voice in allied councils [illegible] global level if she does not [illegible] atomic weapons.

Years to Come

Could this French forc[illegible] come a European force? [illegible] French do not rule this out [illegible] first must come a purely E[illegible] pean political entity, able [illegible] take independent decision[illegible] use of the bomb. This will [illegible] come for years.

In any case, both for [illegible] present and for the future, [illegible] United States must reckon [illegible] a French determination to b[illegible] an independent force and [illegible] of the thus far halting eff[illegible] to counter it with NATO fo[illegible] will change this fact.

General De Gaulle will [illegible] Chancellor Adenauer in B[illegible] early next month and one m[illegible] subject will be France's c[illegible] timed design to create an [illegible] dependent European polit[illegible] entity that could some day [illegible] turned into a confederation.

It would also be risky to [illegible] on a change in French pol[illegible] when General de Gaulle lea[illegible] the political scene. There [illegible] really no guarantee that th[illegible] him will not continue and [illegible] good the anti-Gaullist forces [illegible] France are in such desperate [illegible] to make their choices of [illegible] power seem remote [illegible]

RUSSIANS ARE IRRITATING AFRICANS AT HOME AND ABROAD

Students in Soviet School Accuse Host Nation of Discrimination And Efforts to Influence Emerging Countries Appear Wasted

By KEYMOUR TOPPING

Special to The New York Times

MOSCOW, June 6.—One of the most familiar Soviet propaganda images has faded. It portrayed a Russian revolutionary standing shoulder to shoulder with an Asian and an African in comradely solidarity.

But when the ideological dispute with Communist China erupted, the Russian became unsure of the Asian. A series of disappointments now has caused the Russian to question his relationship with the African and his hopes of expanding Soviet influence on the African continent.

Racial Barriers

In North Africa, Soviet economic aid has not deterred Arab governments from repressing native Communist movements. South of the Sahara, black nationalism has limited Soviet inroads. The Russians have been shocked by the racial barriers they have encountered.

The complexity of the problem of dealing with Africa was brought publicly home to Moscow this week when African students attending Soviet schools publicly accused Russians of racial [illegible] Resentment of the African students was aggravated by an article in Komsomolskaya Pravda, the newspaper of the Young Communist League. In effect, it warned Russian girls against associating with African students. The article angered the thousands of Africans attending Soviet universities and colleges.

Soviet officials were pained by the students' complaints. They became known abroad at the time when Moscow was making propaganda capital out of racial strife in the United States. Adverse publicity also damaged one of the top priority projects in the Soviet program for the penetration of Africa.

Since the 1950's the Soviet Union has proceeded on the assumption that the end of Western colonialism in Africa would leave a vacuum that could be exploited. As the tempo of Western withdrawal from the continent quickened, Moscow intensified its preparations to move in. The African Institute of the U.S.S.R.'s Academy of Sciences was established and the training of specialists broadened. In the initial stage, the plan was for young African states to be attracted by technical assistance, economic and military aid, trade and propaganda.

Crash Program

Friendship University, a school for the education of students from underdeveloped countries, was founded in Moscow. A crash program was undertaken to bring African students to the new school, which later was named after the slain Congo Premier Patrice Lumumba.

In some African countries scholarships were distributed through governments. In areas under [illegible] administration or where governments were [illegible] anti-Communist students were recruited. Hundreds. Many slipped through out of their countries and proceeded to places where Soviet officials could give them special documents and funds for travel to Moscow. In their enthusiasm to run [illegible] Soviet officials sent many young Africans to Moscow who were not prepared academically for college-level training.

By Soviet standards, the Africans were given luxury treatment. All expenses were paid. They were given a clothing allowance and a monthly living stipend of 50 rubles, about $100, against the 30 rubles granted Russian students. Their curriculums called for a year of intensive language study and four years of university or technical institute training.

Disillusionment

Overt indoctrination was avoided. However, it was clear that study courses and campus activities were designed to produce cadres for Communist movements in African countries.

Many of the Africans soon became disillusioned both with their studies and living conditions. African diplomats urged many of them to stick it out, telling them that places could not be found for them in Western schools and that they could best serve their countries by making use of training offered by the Soviet Union. Generally, technical students accepted this advice. But scores of Africans in the humanities who could not see how their Russian studies would benefit them at home, applied to Western embassies here for scholarships.

Student Wrath

When African students began to seek the companionship of Russian girls, more serious difficulties cropped up.

Students reported being attacked or insulted when they appeared in public with Russian women. To avoid explosive incidents, Soviet authorities attempted to discourage Russian women from mixing with Africans. The students vented their wrath on the authorities, and the bitterness engendered seemed to be defeating the purpose of the student program.

The racial question was posed even more acutely when the Russian delegation, at the conference of the Afro-Asian Solidarity Organization at Moshi, Tanganyika. The Russians had assumed that they escaped any racial bar because of the multiracial character of the Soviet Union. They also expected that any anti-white bias would be directed only at the former Western colonizers. But they were wrong.

At Moshi, the Chinese Communists, who were competing with the Soviet delegation for the confidence of the revolutionary movement in Africa, exploited their racial alliance with Afro-Asian leaders. The Russians found themselves being excluded, not only as a white nation but also as implied by President Julius Nyerere of Tanganyika, as new exploiters intent on colonizing Africa.

In Guinea

Premier Khrushchev and other Soviet officials have been warning against the [illegible] displayed at Moshi. [illegible] conference Vladimir I. Kozhevnikov, a Soviet observer at Moshi, said: "Some of the more chauvinistically inclined leaders would like to direct the solidarity movement, not against imperialism and colonialism and its agents, but against all other people."

In those African countries where Moscow has gained a foothold it has not been [illegible] entirely African [illegible] have been [illegible] and [illegible] the Soviet [illegible] Guinea has come to turn to the West for aid and [illegible] the possibility of reestablishing relations with France.

President Sekou Toure became increasingly [illegible] the intrusion of Soviet officials in Guinean internal affairs and the inadequacy of Soviet aid. Guinea also has been depending less on Soviet assistance and encouraging expansion of Western economic interest.

Soviet influence now is strong in Mali and Mali, although it appears to have reached its peak in the latter. In Somali, Moscow has exploited the resentment felt against Britain for having failed to support Somalian irredentist claims in Kenya.

Moscow's Hopes

In the Congo, Moscow still looks for an eventual entry to the seat of the United Nations operation in the [illegible]

The Soviet has high hopes for [illegible] Portuguese Angola and [illegible] Africa and South West Africa. We [illegible] If the Western [illegible] become [illegible] as a result of [illegible] the Kremlin will [illegible] to make their choices of [illegible] power seem remote [illegible]

"He opened the door."

"Who, me?"

"Y[illegible] rock the boat and now beaded?"

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE
WEEK-END CABLES

The New York Times.

EDITORIALS
SPECIAL ARTICLES—SCIENCE
FILMS—EDUCATION

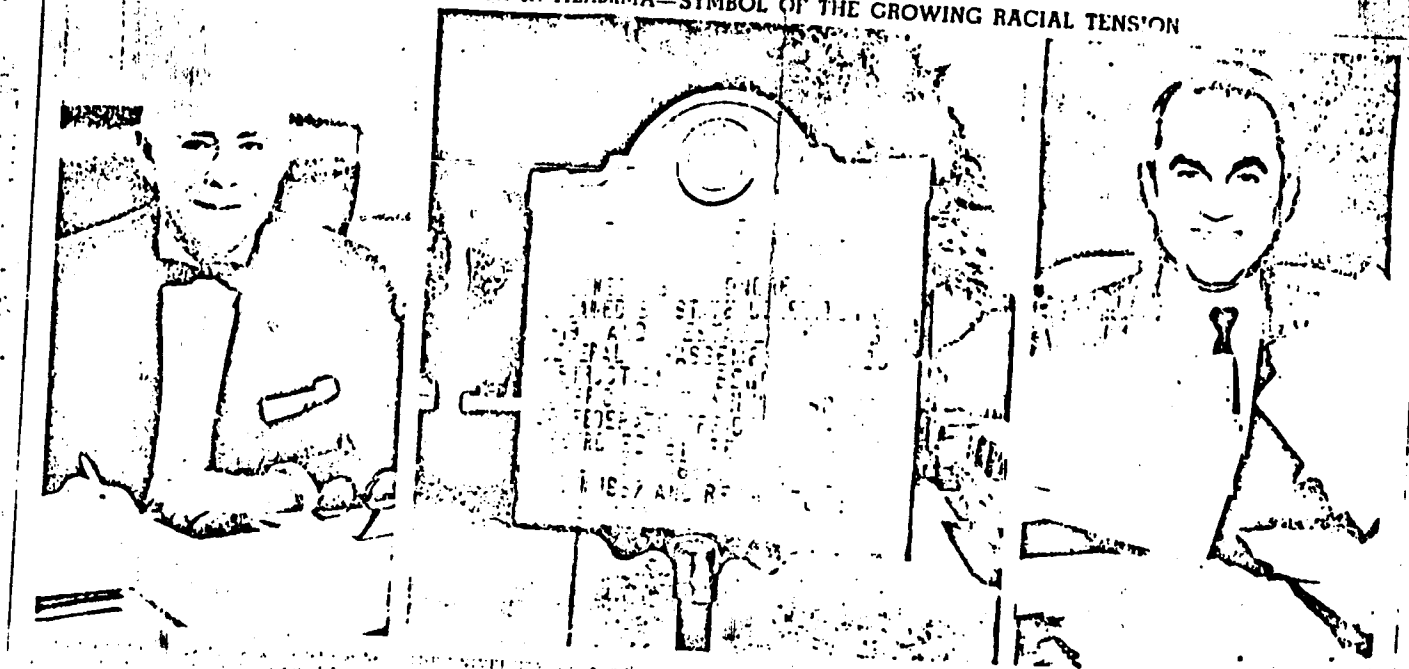
SUNDAY, JUNE [illegible]

THE NEWS OF THE WEEK IN REVIEW

What on Rights?

Turn to Congress

TEST OF STRENGTH IN ALABAMA—SYMBOL OF THE GROWING RACIAL TENSION



The Policies

John's Heritage

What Was Taken

fierce.

These were the main developments last week in the South:

In Jackson, capital of Mississippi and one of the capitals of segregation, Negroes changed tactics in the demonstrations that began the week before. At first they marched in the mass. Last week, they demonstrated in small groups in a "hit-and-run" pattern in various parts of the city. The result was the same; the police, following a policy of instant arrest, carted the demonstrators off to jail immediately a poster was raised.

In Tallahassee, Fla., Negro students went into a second week of demonstrations against all-white theaters. The segregationists gave no sign of budging.

White Man Killed

In Lexington, N. C., after a few Negroes tried to obtain service in restaurants and other public places, a white man was killed in a riot that broke out Thursday night between 800 whites and 150 Negroes.

The response to the Negro protests in the Deep South has emphasized one of the fundamental facts about the segregationists' attitude: the fact that even when they are compelled to make a token retreat, they still regard the segregation structure as essentially intact.

That was the pattern of developments last week on school segregation in Alabama and Mississippi. In Alabama Gov. George C. Wallace reiterated his pledge to "stand in the schoolhouse door" to bar Negroes from the state university. He did so in the face of a Federal court order Wednesday that he not interfere. Judge Seybourn H. Lynne said flatly: "The Governor of a sovereign state has no authority to obstruct or prevent the execution of the lawful orders of a court of the United States."

Nevertheless, Governor Wallace said he would be on hand this week when the three Negroes involved show up for enrollment. In a broadcast he urged Alabamans to avoid violence and said he proposed to make a "constitutional issue." Whatever the tactics he adopts, they are not expected to prevent the admission of the Negroes. About 1,500 Federal troops are stationed nearby and Washington is prepared to use them if necessary.

Mr. Wallace's stand indicates, however, how long and difficult a road lies ahead before [illegible] substantial progress will [illegible] against segregation in Alabama.

The same [illegible] for Mississippi, where the wall of segregation was breached last fall with the admission of James H. Meredith to the state university under Federal protection against segregationist rioters. Last Wednesday a second Negro, Cleve McDowell, enrolled in the university's law school under a Federal court order and without incident. [illegible]

experience. The principal specific target of the Negro protest in the North is discrimination in housing and in jobs. Every major northern city has its black ghetto. One result is de facto segregation in schools because school districts lie wholly within Negro residential areas.

In jobs, the rate of Negro unemployment is more than double the national rate of close to 6 per cent.

The Negro unrest against these and other forms of discrimination in the North was in evidence last week most notably in Los Angeles and St. Louis.

In Los Angeles, a united front of Negro organizations that was formed early in the week gained momentum rapidly. Thursday Negro leaders met with city and county officials and presented demands for action on de facto school segregation, Negro complaints of mistreatment by police, and discrimination by public contractors.

In St. Louis, Negro pickets protested what they called "face-to-face segregation." Their grievance was that Negro pupils, transported by bus from districts where schools were overcrowded to other districts that were predominantly white, were kept in separate classes. Friday the pickets prevented the buses from operating.

What to Do?

The problem of what to do about discrimination is about as complex as the society it infects. It involves actions and reactions among persons singly and in the mass and among governments at all levels. Inevitably politics plays its part.

On the local and state levels, public officials and police enthusiastically enforce segregation in most places in the South. But in some places white business and other leaders have sought accommodation with the integrationists; that was how the recent Birmingham agreement came about, though whether it will be implemented is uncertain. In North Carolina last week biracial committees working with city officials agreed on desegregation of some public places in Durham and Winston-Salem; Charlotte took similar action earlier and Raleigh, the capital, is expected to follow.

In the North, there is a considerable body of local and state law against discrimination. Thus 19 states forbid discrimination in housing, 22 forbid discrimination in employment. The fact of widespread discrimination in both areas [illegible] it obvious, however, that enforcement is far from effective. Moreover, there are [illegible] loopholes. One of these is [illegible] of Negroes by some unions [illegible] traditionally [illegible]. Last week New York State [illegible] against discrimination in the sheet metal workers union and Mayor Wagner of New York City set [illegible] later [illegible]

Not much, as Negroes see it.

The principal results are the Civil Rights Acts of 1957 and 1960. The first created the Civil Rights Commission to recommend action for protection of minority rights, and authorized the Attorney General to start lawsuits specifically to insure voting rights.

One reason for the sparseness of Congress's record on minority rights, integrationists say, is the fact that the weight of the White House has seldom been brought fully to bear in civil rights debates.

Previous Position

Mr. Kennedy's program of legislative action this year originally was modest. It included additional steps to make good Negro voting rights, and an extension of the life of the Civil Rights Commission.

Last month, with more and more Negroes taking to the streets, a change in the White House mood became evident. The President and Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy spoke of the danger of Negro extremism if faster progress were not made. Three weeks ago the President said he would ask for legislation to provide a legal outlet for Negro discontent.

The program was expected to go to Congress last week, but on Monday it was decided to wait until after the President's return from a trip to the West. Details were still being worked out. The program was reported to consist of two main measures. One would outlaw segregation in all places of public accommodation that handle goods in interstate commerce: stores, hotels, restaurants, theaters. The other would provide ways for the Federal Government to intervene and speed up school integration.

During the week the Administration's new concern over the [illegible] against discrimination.

In San Diego on Friday Mr. Kennedy himself, in the first big speech on his Western tour, spoke of the fact that an "uneducated child makes an uneducated parent who produces, in many cases, another uneducated child." He went on: "We must recognize that segregation in education—and I mean de facto segregation in the North as well as the proclaimed segregation in the South—brings with it serious handicaps to a large proportion of the population." Today, in an extension of his original itinerary, Mr. Kennedy is to discuss the problem with members of the National Conference of Mayors in Honolulu.

The pressures being generated by the civil rights crisis were apparent also in two Republican moves during the week. One was the introduction of civil rights legislation by a group of 21 Republicans in the House. They beat the gun on the President with a proposal to outlaw segregation in public places, and also suggested giving the Attorney General power to start lawsuits against state or local officials interfering with civil rights.

Republican Meeting

The second move was a meeting Wednesday in which most of the 33 Republican Senators agreed to "support further appropriate legislation." Differences of position were apparent, however. Jacob K. Javits of New York said the party should "go down the line" for civil rights action this session. Barry M. Goldwater of Arizona said he saw no need for action now. Moreover, the Republican statement said nothing about the question to which they [illegible] seems remote and the principle of unlimited Senatorial debate overriding.

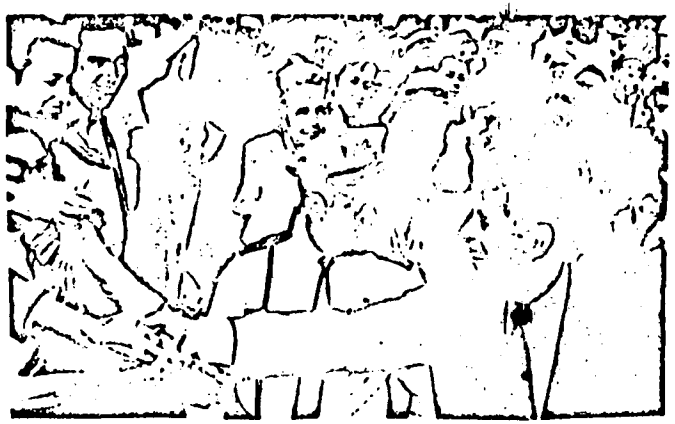
President's Strategy

In his situation, President Kennedy evidently is moving cautiously to muster maximum Republican support, and at the same time minimize Southern opposition. It was noted that he was accompanied on his Western trip by Senator Richard B. Russell of Georgia, one of the most influential of the Southerners. Friday, the Senate Democratic assistant leader, Hubert H. Humphrey, announced that Republican leaders would be consulted before the Administration's program went to Congress.

Mr. Kennedy thus seemed to be proceeding in characteristic fashion, operating quietly behind the scenes to encourage the Administration forces and woo the doubtful. This cloakroomsmanship has often been effective in the past. But the Administration's powers of persuasion clearly will undergo a severe test this time.

Politically the outcome will affect Mr. Kennedy's chances of countering disappointment among Negroes over his record so far on civil rights; Negro voters were strong for him in 1960. The risk for him, of course, is that he will lose further ground in the South, where he was relatively weak in his first race. The Republicans, too, are under conflicting pressures, with some hankering to exploit Mr. Kennedy's difficulties in the South in the hope of extending the two-party system there, and others shrinking from anything that would identify the party with segregation.

As for the Negroes, action by Congress of the sort contemplated would go only part of the distance toward satisfying their demands.



United Press International

PRESIDENT ON TOUR: Mr. Kennedy shakes hands with part of the large crowd that gathered in El Paso, Texas, before he continued on to California during his visit last week to the West.

[illegible] tributes poured in from Protestant, Jewish and Moslem leaders as well as from secular figures, including some behind the Iron Curtain. The message in this extraordinary [illegible] mourning [illegible] effect, that the [illegible] only a great leader [illegible] but a towering figure [illegible] the world scene.

In his brief reign, John encouraged the supple adaptation of the church to the great social and political forces and problems of the times. He saw the church not as aloof to historical trends nor in opposition to them, but rather in the forefront of change.

Thus in his encyclical *Mater et Magistra* (Mother and Teacher) and in other pronouncements, he preached the need for a greater share for labor in the fruits of its industry and for greater protections and benefits for the working man. He defended the concept of private property, but he also gave strong endorsement to the role of labor unions, to economic assistance for depressed and undeveloped areas, and to the responsibilities of society for the well-being of all its members.

Parliament of Man

In *Pacem in Terris* (Peace on Earth) John foresaw the need for some form of world order and government that would transcend national sovereignties in the interests of peace. While not specifically endorsing the United Nations as such, he nevertheless seemed to be urging a parliament of man that closely resembled the world organization but with even greater powers.

John's conception of the church as a vital, growing organism, always subject to reform, was embodied in his convening of the Ecumenical Council Vatican II. He saw the Council as a step toward the eventual unity of all Christendom and as a means of letting "a breath of fresh air" into the Vatican. The Council brought to the fore new and liberal voices in the church: the voices of the bishops in the far-flung episcopacy as compared with the more conservative Curia of the central church administration in Rome. John's weight at the Council seemed subtly placed on the side of the bishops when they were in conflict with the Curia.

Among John's other departures was a warmer [illegible] relationship with the Communist world. Although he [illegible] denounced the [illegible] appeared to accept the reality of [illegible] the [illegible] Iron Curtain [illegible].

With the Pope's death last Monday there also came to light the diaries and will he had written, furnishing new glimpses of the warm, humble and humane spirit that had clearly captured the [illegible] of thousands who filed into St. Peter's last week to view John's body lying in state beneath the great dome of Michelangelo. They murmured prayers, crossed themselves [illegible]. On Thursday, in a [illegible] of majestic solemnity, [illegible] body was placed temporarily in a crypt in St. Peter's. Eventually the body will be moved to St. John Lateran, the Pope's cathedral as Bishop of Rome. In his will John expressed the wish to be buried there.

Conclave June 19

The conclave to elect a new pope will begin on June 19. There are now 82 members in the Sacred College of Cardinals and most of them are expected to be present at the conclave. They will remain locked in the Vatican Palace, shut off from all contact with those outside, until they elect a pope. Two-thirds of the votes cast by the cardinals are required for the election of a pope.

The question under intense debate last week was whether the new Pontiff would represent the progressive attitude of Pope John and continue the policy of strengthening the bishops at the expense of the Curia, or lead the church back to a more conservative position in which the Curia was once again dominant.

The progressives in the church maintain that the changes are a matter of self-preservation. They argue that the church must demonstrate its ability to change with the times, or it will wither.

The conservatives in the church argue that religion is based on faith, and they fear that the whole structure might collapse if centuries-old traditions of the church are changed.

Some Vatican observers believe there is a strong chance of deadlock in the conclave between the [illegible] groups of cardinals. The [illegible] feel the conservatives [illegible] strong enough to elect one of their own number [illegible] capable of blocking the election of an out-and-out liberal. Thus the feeling is that the conclave may turn to a compromise candidate not clearly identified with either group.

THE NATION

Traveler Kennedy

In the month that began last Wednesday [illegible] President Kennedy [illegible] Washington [illegible] on a [illegible] Hawaii. Later this month he will [illegible] a [illegible] Europe.

The trips [illegible] purposes. [illegible] last week, the President spent part of his time as chief executive and part as chief

the Western alliance.

Much of the time last week, the President made ceremonial appearances and watched military demonstrations. But he got in a good deal of politicking: motorcades, a fund-raising dinner, breakfast with Democratic women in Los Angeles, which he seemed to enjoy. "It's a pleasure for me to come here as a Democrat," he remarked to an airport crowd in [illegible]. Party officials expressed the hope that he had done some effective fence-building for 1964.

On the second trip, Mr. Kennedy will have the much more serious business of attempting to patch up the Western alliance. The affairs of the alliance are in disarray from French President de Gaulle's veto of British membership in the Common Market and from widespread coolness toward the American plan for a fleet of Polaris-equipped surface vessels as a NATO nuclear force.

Evidence of the strains has continued to mount in recent days. President de Gaulle has conspicuously re-emphasized his determination to keep the British out of Europe and to develop an independent nuclear force. The British have hung back from endorsing the NATO fleet, and President de Gaulle has spurned it. Germany is undergoing a change of regime, and Italy has a cabinet crisis.

A strong indication of American concern over the state of affairs came last week when President Kennedy altered his European itinerary to include two days of talks with Prime Minister Macmillan in England. As the trip takes shape now, the President will be in West Germany June 23-26 for talks with Chancellor Adenauer and incoming Chancellor Erhard, at his ancestral home in Ireland June 26-29, in England June 29-30, and in Italy, where it is hoped that he can greet both a new regime and a new pope, July 1-2.

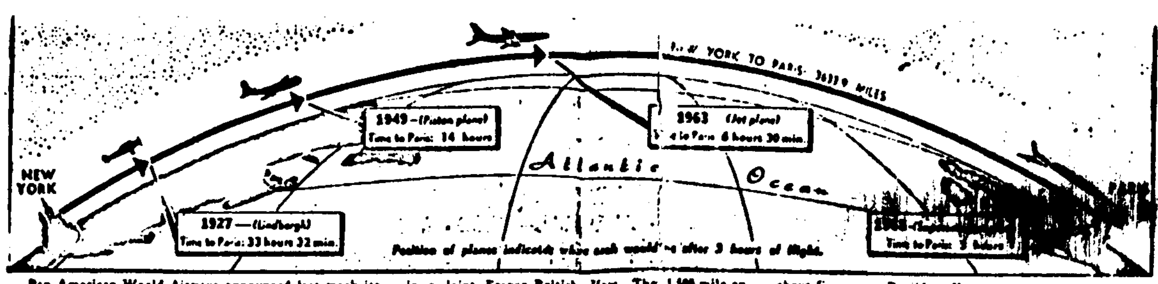
Mr. Kennedy will be making his European trip in the face of some homefront criticism. The critics argue that in view of the perilous political situation in Europe and the urgency of the civil rights crisis in the U.S., the President ought to stay home. But the President is said to feel that his [illegible] in Europe are firm and that the crucial legislative showdown on civil rights is far off.

Mrs. Rockefeller

The political reaction after Governor Rockefeller married Mrs. Margaretta Murphy last month was almost unanimous that he had damaged his previously bright prospects for next year's Republican Presidential nomination. [illegible]

[illegible] home state [illegible] Michigan, [illegible] prominent Republicans [illegible] from women, was overwhelmingly critical of the divorce. Among the few who saw political advantage was Webster B. Todd, GOP chairman in New Jersey. "If this goes as all the way she [illegible] help him," Mr. Todd said. "The public likes to see a wife by the candidate's side."

They saw the Governor's new wife by his side last week as she made her debut in the role of New York's first lady. She met the [illegible] and the press at a series of receptions and dinners in Albany. In New York City earlier she [illegible] a charity event [illegible] an evening's [illegible] American Light [illegible]. [illegible]



Pan American World Airways announced last week its intention to buy six supersonic jets being developed in a joint Franco-British effort. The 1,500-mile-an-hour planes are scheduled to go into Atlantic service in about five years. President Kennedy announced that the United States would try to build an even faster plane.

ment said last week that a total of 4,100,000 persons, adults and youngsters, were looking for work and unable to find it during May. There was an increase of 300,000 in the number of jobless teen-agers during May.

About 3,000,000 more teen-agers are expected to come out of school and start looking for summer or permanent jobs this month. That prospect, taken together with the May figures, drew from Secretary of Labor W. Willard Wirtz last week the statement that teen-age unemployment "could develop into one of the most explosive social problems in the nation's history."

Western Water

Arizona and California have been feuding for 40 years over how much water each state can take from the Colorado River. For 242,000 square miles of the parched Southwest, an area larger than France, water from the Colorado system is needed to stave off drought. The fight over the river water has been called the most important and complex water struggle in the history of the West, where the water doctrine of "first in use, first in right" has been written into law.

A Supreme Court decision last week divided the water in the lower basin among the three states. The decision gives 4,400,000 acre-feet to California, 1,000,000 acre-feet less than it is now using; 2,800,000 acre-feet to Arizona and 300,000 acre-feet to Nevada. An acre-foot is an acre of water a foot deep, about 325,850 gallons. The decision gives Arizona about one million acre-feet that it had been [illegible] and apparently leaves it free to begin a proposed billion-dollar reclamation project [illegible] more than 300,000 [illegible]. In 1951 Congress refused to consider the project, which would involve federal funds, until the water rights dispute was settled.

The Court's decision also empowered the Secretary of the Interior, now Arizona's Stewart Udall, to apportion water among the lower basin states when there is a surplus or a shortage.

There will be no immediate crisis for California, which [illegible] because there is a [illegible] water in the river. The squeeze may come in about a decade when the Arizona project and other projects in the upper basin states are completed and start taking their full share. By this time, however, the project to bring water from the Feather River in northern California will be completed. Although [illegible] the state's [illegible] growth it may also have to replace water lost from the Colorado.

THE WORLD

Scandal in Britain

[illegible]

which she said it was a standing joke that shortly after Mr. Profumo would leave the apartment, Captain Ivanov was wont to appear. Labor Party leader Harold Wilson said he would force a debate on the Profumo case when Parliament reconvenes June 17.

India and U.S.

India has an increasingly urgent need for steel. Within four years it will require 18 million tons a year; its five operating plants—three government owned—now produce only 6 million tons. To help fill the gap, India wants to build a government-owned mill at Bokaro. It would cost about $1.5 billion, and India has asked the U.S. to help pay the bill with a loan of $500 million over several years.

The request has caused a Congressional controversy, because of a Clay Committee recommendation that U.S. aid should not finance "government-owned industrial . . . enterprises which compete with private endeavors." President Kennedy, however, has come out strongly in favor of the plan. He has rejected the idea that the Bokaro plant would compete with private plants, because they do not produce "what the economy of India requires."

Last week India made clear that it considered the request a test of U.S. interest in India's economic progress. In New Delhi the Indian Minister of Steel and Heavy Industry said a negative decision by the U.S. would [illegible] the effect of the $4 billion it has thus far given India [illegible]. He said India would build the Bokaro mill with or without United States aid. [illegible] suggested that if the U.S. did not [illegible] India [illegible] turn [illegible] Soviet Union.

Rejection of the request could also mean a deterioration of relations between the U.S. and India. That they have been good lately was underscored by Indian President Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan, who arrived in the U.S. last Monday for a ten-day visit. He told President Kennedy that the military aid which was so promptly [illegible] rendered [illegible] in the [illegible] fighting with China won't be forgotten.

Riots in Iran

Iran's Shah Mohammed Riza Pahlevi last year initiated a sweeping program of land reform. Its purpose, in a country where feudal [illegible] were still the rule, was to distribute land more equitably among Iran's 21,000,000 people. The program won overwhelming approval in a national referendum last January and by [illegible] April more than 2 million [illegible]

[illegible]

and other cities and a curfew was imposed.

Many of the rioters appeared to be following the mullahs blindly, since they had no personal interest in opposing the program for land reform. Gen. Hassan Pakravan, Teheran's security chief, hinted that agents of President Gamal Abdel Nasser of the United Arab Republic may have had a hand in whipping up and exploiting the tensions behind the riot. Iran, an ally of the West in the Central Treaty Organization, is generally regarded as opposed to President Nasser's plans for Arab unity in the Middle East. Iran has also extended de facto recognition to Israel and supplies it with most of its oil, a strong irritant to President Nasser.

Russia and U.N.

Moscow has tried repeatedly to force the United Nations to follow Soviet dictation. Among the recent examples were last year's "troika" plan, under which the Secretariat could have functioned only when Western, Communist and neutral representatives were in agreement, and this year's "financial veto," under which the Russians have refused to help pay for U.N. activities of which they disapprove. Last week they enlarged the financial veto effort by threatening to walk out of the U.N. if the decisions of the General Assembly's special session [illegible].

The Assembly has been meeting since May 14 to find a way of dealing with its financial crisis. The money problem has arisen largely because of [illegible] arrears [illegible] particularly for the U.N.'s Middle East and Congo peace-keeping forces, which need [illegible] to continue through the last half of this year. By last week considerable sentiment had jelled behind a draft resolution under which the money would be raised by new assessments that would bear more heavily on the developed than on the underdeveloped nations.

Adoption of the proposal depended on approval by the Asian-African bloc, and it was while they were considering their stand that the Russians began passing the word of a possible walkout. Apparently the aim was to provoke an Asian-African vote against the new assessment. At the weekend the question was still pending.

If the plan passes, and the Russians then walk out, they will face widespread criticism from the smaller nations, which regard the U.N. as important to their security. But if the Russians stay without paying their new assessments, they will soon be up against the U.N. Charter provision requiring suspension of any member more than two years in arrears.

The U.S. has [illegible]

students are much more extensive. But the Soviet wooing has not gone well.

Many African students have been complaining to their embassies about poor living conditions (though there are good by Soviet standards), about ill-concealed attempts at indoctrination—and, most of all, about incidents of racial prejudice. These incidents have usually involved Africans who went out with Russian girls and were subjected to public abuse.

Last week feeling ran high at Friendship University over another aspect of the problem: the attempt of Soviet authorities to eliminate friction by discouraging Russian girls from mixing with Africans. Komsomolskaya Pravda, the paper of the Young Communist League, told recently of a girl named Larissa who met a foreign student named Mahmoud at a party, married him, followed him to his (unspecified) country, and there was sold into a harem.

But a student group that looked into the tale reported last week that the editors of Komsomolskaya Pravda as good as admitted in private that the story was made up as a warning to Russian girls. There were African demonstrations at Friendship University demanding an official retraction.

Scores of African students have been applying at Western embassies in Moscow for scholarships from Western universities, and the [illegible] nothing to discourage this trend. For the Kremlin, the students [illegible] have [illegible] the [illegible] Soviet campaign [illegible] African [illegible]

Cuban Threat

[illegible] representatives of the Venezuelan Defense Mission [illegible] the seven U.S. [illegible] and the Venezuelan guards, stripped them to their shorts, burned an American flag, and slashed a portrait of George Washington [illegible] "We want [illegible]" [illegible]

The incident in Caracas [illegible] Thursday was a sample of the [illegible] Communist [illegible] campaign [illegible] Latin America [illegible] F.A.L.N. [illegible] Venezuela [illegible] F.A.L.N. [illegible] F.A.L.N. [illegible]

[illegible]

tough going [illegible] meets to consider them on July [illegible]. In the past Mexico has refused to clamp down on travel to Cuba on the ground that it would be unwarranted interference in Cuba's domestic affairs. Brazil has taken a similar stand. The committee acknowledged this feeling but declared that up to now there has been [illegible] awareness on the part of the American countries of the danger to their security from Cuba.

Duvalier in Saddle

On Haiti's [illegible] border with the Dominican Republic, [illegible]

[illegible] Dominican embassy [illegible] hauling down [illegible] Finally it developed into a struggle between [illegible] and Washington, [illegible]

[illegible]

Where to Fish?

[illegible]

[illegible] of the Buddhists that Catholics get ahead faster in the Government and Army, that Catholic priests have privileged status, and that the country as a whole is oriented toward Catholicism.

[illegible] a local official at Hue, a center of Buddhist learning, refused to let the Buddhists fly their religious flag at the Buddha's birthday. A law says the national flag must always have precedence, but the law had long been winked at, and the Buddhists were incensed. There was a riot, and nine persons were killed when troops fired into the crowd.

Last week the tensions released by the "flag incident" caused President Ngo and his U.S. military advisers serious alarm. There were Buddhist demonstrations and hunger strikes in other towns, and [illegible] new riot in Hue in which 67 persons were injured. Moreover, the dispute had acquired political significance. Opposition elements used it as a spearhead for political attacks on Ngo's authoritarian government. Broadcasts from North Vietnam sought to exploit the issue to promote disaffection in the predominantly Buddhist South Vietnam Army.

President Ngo moved to appease the Buddhists. He fired his top officials in Hue and appointed a high Government committee to look into the Buddhists' complaints. Indications were that Ngo was willing to meet the Buddhist demands for "equality of status" with the Catholic church. [illegible] the Buddhists seemed to want a settlement. The sticking point is the Buddhist demand that the Government publicly [illegible] full responsibility for the Hue [illegible] the Government, for fear [illegible].

The crisis, if not settled quickly, could have the most serious effect on the joint American-South Vietnamese effort to defeat the pro-Communist Vietcong guerrillas through a combination of military and political measures. Instead of responding to Government overtures for peasant support in the struggle, a large part of the rural population could become still more [illegible]. And the problem of [illegible] in the Army could become [illegible].

'Hot Line' Progress

One of the grave dangers of the nuclear age is that the time available for decision on war and peace has been reduced to a few minutes. A mistaken [illegible] by one side or the other that enemy missiles were on the way could lead to a retaliatory strike and world disaster. Even normal delays in communication and translation could produce stepped-up measures and counter-measures that would increase the dangers of war. There were several such delays during the touch-and-go Cuban missile crisis last fall.

Last week at Geneva, the United States and Russia completed work on the technical features of an agreement designed to provide almost instantaneous communication between the White House and the Kremlin. The so-called "hot line" first proposed last April will be a [illegible] cable under the Atlantic from Washington via London, Stockholm and Helsinki, to Moscow. Transmission will be conducted in a special code [illegible] English. The U.S. end of the line will be [illegible] the Pentagon, with [illegible] the President is always in [illegible].

[illegible]

soon, was overwhelmingly critical of the Governor. Among the few who saw silver linings was Webster B. Todd, G.O.P. chairman in New Jersey. "If this gal is all they say she is, she may help him" Mr. Todd said. "People like to see a wife by the candidate's side."

They saw the Governor's new wife by his side last week as she made her debut in the role of New York's first lady. She met officials and the press at a series of receptions and dinners in Albany. In New York City Nelson appeared several well-heeled folks in a charity event involving an overseas cruise out to Ambrose Light. At a luncheon meeting of the state Republican committee in New York on Thursday, she shook hands with more than 600 prominent Republicans; that night she sat on the dais with the Governor at a $100-a-plate G.O.P. fund-raising dinner.

The impression Mrs. Rockefeller made in her introduction to political life appeared to be highly favorable. "Attractive" and "poised" were common among the adjectives used by persons who met her.

For his part, the Governor declared at a news conference that with regard to 1964 "my own position has not changed at all." His position is that he is one of several men the GOP will be likely to consider as a Presidential nominee.

Again Hoffa

Six years ago James R. Hoffa took over as president of the Teamsters Union. Since then, he has been indicted half a dozen times on Federal charges including mail fraud, conspiracy and jury tampering. He has not been convicted in that time.

Last week the government tried again. A 28-count indictment was handed down in Federal Court in Chicago charging Mr. Hoffa and seven associates with fraudulently obtaining more than $500,000 in loans from the union Central States Pension fund. The indictment alleges the eight men diverted more than $1 million to their own uses.

Mr. Hoffa already faces trial on two other of his indictments. One is a charge of conspiracy in accepting more than $1 million from a trucking concern in return for assuring labor peace, a trial on that charge last fall ended in a hung jury and the case must be retried. The second indictment is that of tampering with the jury that disagreed in the conspiracy case.

Labor Questions

[illegible] 1962 the [illegible] are [illegible] the employable age of 14 to 19 years [illegible] this year than last.

That fact appears to be one of the main reasons why the unemployment rate for May rose to 5.9 per cent, an increase of two-tenths of 1 per cent, seasonally adjusted, over April. The Labor Department said "which you so promptly and readily rendered us" in the border fighting with China "can't be forgotten."

a surplus or a shortage.

There will be no immediate crisis for California, which is now taking more than its share, because there is a surplus of water in the river. The squeeze may come in about a decade when the Arizona project and other projects in the upper basin states are completed and start taking their full quota. By this time, however, the project to bring water from the Feather River in northern California will be completed. Although planned to support the state's burgeoning growth, it may also have to replace water lost from the Colorado.

THE WORLD

Scandal in Britain

Britain has been rocked over the past few years by a series of security scandals, some with highly unsavory aspects. The Labor opposition has used the scandals as a club against Prime Minister Macmillan's Conservative Government. With elections due by October, 1964, the issue has become explosive. It has also caused some strain between Britain and the United States since the two countries share many nuclear and defense secrets.

Last week scandal seared the Macmillan Cabinet. Secretary of State for War John Dennis Profumo resigned from the Government and Parliament, and the Labor opposition was in full cry for possible new security breaches.

Last March, Mr. Profumo rose in the House of Commons to deny any "impropriety" in his relationship with a London model, Christine Keeler. Rumor had linked the two at a time when Miss Keeler was also said to have been friendly with a Soviet naval attaché in London, Capt. Evgeny Ivanov. Mr. Profumo, who is married to the actress Valerie Hobson, threatened libel suits against anyone who suggested there was anything improper in his friendship with Miss Keeler.

Last week Mr. Profumo submitted his resignation in a letter to Mr. Macmillan in which he admitted that he had lied in the House in denying impropriety with the 21-year-old model. The confession apparently had been prompted by the fact that the London osteopath, Dr. Stephen Ward, through whom Mr. Profumo met Miss Keeler, had already told authorities that the minister had lied. Mr. Profumo, however, said there was no truth whatever to charges that females of security concern had been involved. Ward was arrested yesterday on charges of living off the earnings of prostitutes.

Some members of the opposition hinting that Mr. Profumo had been compromised the question of what security was to be believed on the security question. Miss Keeler's roommate gave an interview

President Kennedy that the military aid "which you so promptly and readily rendered us" in the border fighting with China "can't be forgotten."

Riots in Iran

Iran's Shah, Mohammed Riza Pahlevi, last year initiated a sweeping program of land reform. Its purpose, in a country where feudal-type holdings were still the rule, was to distribute land more equitably among Iran's 21,000,000 people. The program won overwhelming support in a national referendum last January and by last April more than 3 million acres had been taken from wealthy landlords and distributed among landless peasants.

The landlords, of course, do not like the land reform program nor do many of the mullahs (religious leaders) of Iran's Shiite Moslem sect, the predominant sect in Iran. The reason is that many of the so-called shrine lands bequeathed to the mullahs by wealthy landowners are among the parcels that have been redistributed among the peasants. A secondary source of grievance has been the Shah's program for women suffrage and equality in opposition to Shiite teaching.

Last week the mullahs succeeded in whipping up sentiment among their followers and precipitating bloody rioting in Teheran and other cities against the Shah and the Government of Premier Asadollah Alam. The Government brought up troops, tanks and armored cars to quell the riots. Official casualty figures were 86 killed throughout the country. In Teheran many shops, government offices, and some ministry buildings were burned with damage estimated at millions of dollars. Martial law was declared in Teheran

depended on approval by the Asian-African bloc, and it was while they were considering their stand that the Russians began passing the word of a possible walkout. Apparently the aim was to provoke an Asian-African vote against the new assessment. At the weekend the question was still pending.

If the plan passes, and the Russians then walk out, they will face widespread criticism from the smaller nations, which regard the U.N. as important to their security. But if the Russians stay, without paying their back assessments, they will soon be up against a U.N. Charter provision permitting suspension of any member more than two years in arrears.

The U. S. has quietly maneuvered for a showdown on the issue, believing that the right of the U.N. to tax its members must be established if the organization is to retain any effectiveness. A U.N. official predicted that in the end the Russians will "pay enough to keep the vote," at the same time proclaiming that their motive was a desire "to save the U.N. for humanity."

Africans in Moscow

Patrice Lumumba Friendship University was founded in Moscow in 1960 for students from underdeveloped countries brought over on Soviet scholarships. One of its aims, Western observers felt, was to woo young Africans over to the Communist cause. In hopes that they would help promote it when they returned to their homelands.

The scholarships have proved attractive. There are now 2,000 Africans studying at Friendship University (the largest racial group) and another 1,000 in other Soviet cities, compared to 5,000 in the U.S., where facilities for foreign

Washington. Then they burned the mission. "We won't hurt you," one of the raiders said, "but next time you won't be so lucky."

The incident in Caracas last Thursday was a sample of the pro-Communist terrorist campaign in Latin America. Painted on the walls of the burned-out mission were the initials F.A.L.N., from the Spanish for Armed Forces of National Liberation. The ramifications with Cuba are unmistakable; for example, the F.A.L.N. leader Fabricio Ojeda (now in jail in Venezuela) is an officer in the Cuban army. There is growing concern in the Organization of American States over what to do about F.A.L.N. and other pro-Castro groups on the continent.

Last week a special O.A.S. committee of eight nations, Colombia, Panama, Peru, El Salvador, Guatemala, Argentina, the Dominican Republic and the U.S., reported that pro-Castro subversion in Latin America "has increased considerably during the past year." The group said that "Cuba now constitutes the regional center for Communist infiltration in the Americas, and that "the Castro regime has selected Venezuela as its primary objective." It is believed that the strategy in Venezuela is to harass the people so much that the military takes over; then the Communists find a more friendly atmosphere in which to agitate against dictatorship.

The report said that Cuba was training Latin Americans as saboteurs, then transporting them to other nations and financing their activities. To combat the subversion, the O.A.S. group recommended banning hemispheric pro-Communist meetings, forbidding travel to Cuba and setting up a unified system of anti-Communist security.

The recommendations now [illegible]

but because the pressures [illegible] working and because the O.A.S., having composed the quarrel between Haiti and the Dominicans, had stepped out of the picture. Any further U.S. pressure on Trujillo would thus be unilateral something the proper Latin nations [illegible] principle. But [illegible]

Where to Fish?

Commercial fishing has become such a mechanized big-bad business [illegible] especially as [illegible] by Russian and Japanese fleets that several nations have moved to protect their fish resources by extending their maritime jurisdiction from the traditional three miles (originally set as the range of a cannon shot) to anywhere from 12 to 200. The result has been a series of sharp international conflicts. Britain and Iceland recently [illegible] the gunboat stage over cod and haddock; France and Brazil exchanging hard words over rock lobster; the U.S. and Ecuador tangling over tuna.

An 87-nation conference in 1960 tried without success to set a policy on maritime jurisdiction, the future left an every-nation-for-itself situation. Last week Canada enlarged the area of jurisdictional conflict by declaring a 12-mile limit.

Canada went beyond the concept of a 12-mile limit following the coastline and proclaimed a broad land-to-be-seized principle — a headland being a cape or promontory. A straight line drawn 12 miles out from headland to headland could exclude foreign fishermen from large bodies of traditional fishing water, such as the Gulf of St. Lawrence on the Atlantic side and Queen Charlotte Sound on the Pacific.

Actually, the Canadian fathers say how they would delineate headlands, so the impact of their action on commercial fishing is indeterminable. Moreover, Prime Minister Lester B. Pearson proposed an effort to reach "mutually satisfactory arrangements" with nations desiring to fish in Canadian waters. The difficulty will arise if the fishing nation — such as the U.S., which has approved a 12-mile fishing limit but held to three in the absence of international agreement — find the arrangements unsatisfactory.

Religion in Vietnam

[illegible] Vietnam's Buddhist people [illegible] Catholics [illegible] Ngo Dinh Diem. The Catholics [illegible] North Vietnam [illegible] Buddhists "to the external Communist threat" and Premier Diem [illegible] his relatives, his family, and a large number of high Government officials.

The [illegible] graduates [illegible]

fall.

Last week at Geneva, the United States and Russia completed [illegible] on the main features of an agreement designed to provide almost instantaneous communication between the White House and the Kremlin. The so-called "hot line," first proposed last April, will enable link under the Atlantic between Washington via London, Stockholm and Helsinki to Moscow. Transmission will be conducted by a special code decipherable almost instantaneously into Russian and English. The U.S. end of the line will probably be in the Pentagon, which the President is always in touch.

The U.S. is hoping the agreement can be signed this week and put into operation, the line [illegible] robust, possibly by as much as several hours, the time previously needed to complete delivery of a message between the capitals. Agreement on the hot line was [illegible] represent the first concrete result of the Geneva disarmament talks, which, including the nuclear test negotiations, have been in progress for five years.

The feeling was that while the consummation would not itself affect the substance of any East-West issues, it would reduce the danger of war by miscalculation.

A Week's Miscellany

WHAT DISSENT? The spokesman for South Vietnam's Buddhists [illegible] their quarrel with the Government was over the man who is a spy. "I was told," he told correspondents, "that he had a very long beard and he has was very long in back in early. He said he was a poet and intellectual and that he hated Buddhists. We didn't know what of he was, so we decided he was a spy." The reporters burst into laughter. They recognized the spy as Allen Ginsberg, a well known American beatnik poet passing through after a stay in India.

• • •

SLIP: At a dinner Tuesday for Indian President Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan, a former professor, President Kennedy remarked jokingly: "Here in the United States we have never gone as far [illegible] to make a professor President." At Princeton where Woodrow Wilson was professor and president before becoming President, [illegible] the few months Mr. Kennedy spent at Princeton [illegible] going to Harvard. Apparently [illegible] leave too much of an impression.

• • •

WANTED: The National Aeronautics and Space Administration has [illegible] period 16 astronauts and has [illegible] announced it would recruit [illegible] this summer. The qualifications: U.S. citizen under 34, not over 6 feet tall; degree in engineering or physical science, 1,000 hours jet pilot time or test pilot status; references such as [illegible] probably, tolerance for [illegible]

Who's Who? — News Quiz — What's What?

1. Pair these Cardinals—Giovanni Battista Montini, Eugene Tisserant, Benedetto Aloisi Masella—with their roles in the aftermath of Pope Jean XXIII's death: Senior member of College of Cardinals; papal chamberlain; Archbishop of Milan, widely mentioned as a possibility for election as pope.

2. Senate hearings began last week on a Southern movement to free Presidential electors of any obligation to vote for the major party candidates who get most votes in the state concerned. It was recalled that in 1960 a similar movement resulted in electoral votes for a Southern Senator. Name the Senator.

3. A drawn struggle between California and Arizona over water rights to the Colorado River ended last week. Into what body of water does the river flow?

4. In the Colorado River dispute the Supreme Court's majority opinion was written by the senior Associate Justice and sharply criticized by the [illegible] Name the man.

5. Prime Ministers Jomo Kenyatta and Milton Obote, and President Julius Nyerere met in Nairobi last week. Pair them with their countries: Uganda, Tanganyika, Kenya.

6. The Arab part council met last week. Which nations are members?

7. There is continuing controversy between Indonesia and Malaya on the proposed federation of Malaysia, which would include five territories. What are the territories?

8. Committees of the two major parties are considering a date to hold their national convention next year. Where were the conventions held in 1960?

9. The Aga Khan, a leading contender in national elections last day in a country in which the army [illegible] power a year ago. Name the President, Manuel Prado y Ugarteche. Which country?

10. Elizabeth II celebrated her 10th anniversary as Queen of England last week. How many monarchs will have held the British throne during this century? Name the two.

Answers will be found on Page 13

A Fight Is Nothing New to Gov. Wallace, Schooled in Very Practical Politics

By [illegible]

MONTGOMERY, Ala. A gold star on the Alabama Capitol steps marks the spot where Jefferson Davis took his oath as President of the Confederacy. A [illegible] step [illegible] around it to go [illegible] feel the press of history.

The capitol first used by President Davis [illegible]

Reese Cleghorn, who writes frequently for The Star on the South, is editorial associate on the Atlanta Journal.

[illegible] of hardy men, it has [illegible] by Gov. George Corley Wallace, a small [illegible] former [illegible] a common touch and a [illegible] quality. Wa [illegible]

[illegible] office [illegible] Wallace [illegible] making [illegible] deal with the Federal Government. A [illegible] has been [illegible] it.

Because of his [illegible] pledge to "stand in the [illegible] house door" to block [illegible] he will be the [illegible] Monday when [illegible] to enroll at the [illegible] Alabama's [illegible]

Gov. Wallace [illegible]

[illegible] Alabama [illegible]

[illegible] political [illegible] of Wa [illegible]

A Rural Heritage

Wallace [illegible]

[illegible] Americans [illegible]

[illegible] a poor [illegible] to fulfill his [illegible]

He was born in a frame house at the Black Belt cotton community of Clio on August 25, 1919, the son of a poor farmer and grandson of a locally famous physician who long ago had traveled the Alabama frontier on horseback to see his patients.

In the rural South politics starts early. When Wallace was 11 he knocked on doors in Clio to help a candidate running for Alabama secretary of state, and at 16 he served briefly as a page [illegible] in Montgomery.

A Football Player

As a 130-pound quarterback at [illegible] County High School, he [illegible] made up for small [illegible]. He won the State Golden [illegible] title [illegible]

[illegible] a profes[illegible] that [illegible]

[illegible] the Univer[illegible] he was [illegible] His father died [illegible] and his mother [illegible] their way [illegible] tables at a [illegible] students [illegible] the [illegible] and drove a cab to [illegible] college [illegible] graduated from the [illegible] 1942 he [illegible]

[illegible]

After his [illegible] as a flight sergeant Wallace saw his family and then hitchhiked to Montgomery. He had connections with Gov. Chauncey Sparks and went to see him about a job. He became an assistant attorney general of Alabama.

In 1946 he won a seat as a State Representative from his home county. His six-year career as a legislator won him Statewide attention. He championed bills creating a Statewide network of trade schools, setting up machinery for bringing in new industry and enabling small communities to establish natural gas cooperatives when they could not obtain service from private firms.

But there was not much drama in this.

Was a State Judge

That came after he became a State circuit judge for Barbour and Bullock Counties in 1952. He began to preach from the bench against the Federal Government. In 1953 he won a brief flurry of attention by [illegible] segregation [illegible] railroad terminals.

His biggest tilt with the Federal came when he refused to make voting records available to Government [illegible] cited for contempt of Federal court. What followed [illegible] Alabama.

[illegible]

3-1 margin. He said at his inauguration on January 14 that the South held the balance of United States political power and it, rather than "the insipid bloc voter sections," would elect the next President. He promised "segregation now, segregation tomorrow, segregation forever."

Strong invective seems a way of life for this jaunty, cigar-smoking man. He has called Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy a "pernicious [illegible]" and a "[illegible] Caesar," the Federal courts "lousy" and "irresponsible," and President Kennedy the boss of a "military dictatorship."

Even his critics grant that Mr. Wallace has made some excellent appointments in his administration, with a strong "cleanup" emphasis that follows the looser ways of former Gov. Patterson.

Cleaned Up Scandals

A teetotaler himself, he set out to reform the scandal-tinged State liquor store operation. Economy has been a strong emphasis. He sold one of the State's two yachts and put the other on limited duty for the city of Mobile, he cut down the fleet of State automobiles, and he called for a big cut in his own executive department's budget.

Rather than use a chauffeur-driven limousine, he prefers to ride in a police car, sitting alongside the highway patrolman who drives.

His racial stand remains the chief target of criticism, some of it from people who supported him for Governor. They believe most of Alabama's leadership has turned down another street while Wallace has continued to march on his collision course with the Federal Government.

Gov. Wallace has been faced with a [illegible] rising tide of opposition on his "schoolhouse door" pledge. Civic, religious and business groups throughout the State have adopted [illegible] resolutions, which are [illegible] a warning against defiance of Federal integration orders.

GOV. WALLACE OF ALABAMA

—AP Photo

NEW YORK TIMES

JUN 7 1963

Alabama U. Defers Negroes' Admission And Staggers Days

By HEDRICK SMITH

Special to The New York Times

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., June 6 -- The University of Alabama announced today it would defer and stagger the admission of three Negro students next week.

Jefferson Bennett, executive assistant to the university president, said two students would be admitted to the main campus at Tuscaloosa on Tuesday.

A third student will be enrolled at the university center in Huntsville on Thursday, he said.

Originally, all three students were to be admitted on Monday, the first day of registration for the summer term at both campuses.

Staggering the registration dates, however, will permit Gov. George C. Wallace to carry out his pledge to "stand in the schoolhouse door" in both Huntsville and Tuscaloosa to prevent the entrance of any Negroes.

Will Allow Troop Shift

In addition, having two different registration dates will permit the Governor to shift state troopers and other officers from one campus to another.

Mr. Bennett, asked if the change in plans was made to accommodate the Governor, said: "I don't think I'd better respond to that question."

Governor Wallace is under a court injunction not to obstruct "by any means" the entrance to the university of three Negro applicants.

However, he declared in a television address last night that he intended to carry out his pledge even though it might "involve my personal freedom."

Violation of the court order could subject Governor Wallace to arrest by Federal officers and to contempt of court proceedings.

Officials Confer 2 Hours

The announcement of the change in the registration date came after university and Justice Department officials conferred behind closed doors for more than two hours here.

They met in the chambers of District Judge Seybourn H. Lynne, who yesterday issued the injunction against Governor Wallace.

There was speculation here that the Federal Government might have reached an agreement with the Governor, but this was denied by the department spokesman.

It was understood that the university had initiated the move to change the registration dates.

The explanation offered was that by putting off registration at Tuscaloosa from Monday to Tuesday, most of the other students would be out of the way before the two Negroes arrived, thus eliminating long lines and confusion.

Three Students at Parley

The Justice Department was represented at the meeting here by Nicholas deB. Katzenbach, Deputy United States Attorney General, and John Doar, Deputy Assistant Attorney General for Civil Rights.

The university was represented by Mr. Bennett, John L. Blackburn, dean of men, and Dr. Alex Dow, administrative vice president.

The three students, Vivian J. Malone of Mobile, Jimmy A. Hood of East Gadsden and Dave McGlathery of Huntsville and their attorneys were also present at the sessions.

Afterward, Mr. Bennett said that Judge Lynne had called the meeting.

"We talked about specific plans for the [illegible] Negro students' arrival on the campus," he said.

NEW YORK TIMES
6/9/63

Washington

Kennedy's Uncertain Approach to Racial Crisis

By JAMES RESTON

WASHINGTON, June 8 Almost every political crisis in the nation is a time of opportunity as well as danger, and this is particularly true of the current racial crisis.

The country has been startled by the conflict in the streets. It is now paying attention. The opportunity, therefore, has come for leadership at every level national, state and local to break through the barriers of prejudice and indifference and sweep away the intolerable injustices to the American Negro.

Here the leadership of the President is critical. He cannot do it alone. He needs the help of the Congress, the Governors, and the public and private leaders of every community, North and South. But the job of creating a working majority of the people for change, of bringing the feelings of the fair-minded majority of the nation to bear on public legislation, is undoubtedly his.

The Leadership Problem

There is something wrong with his leadership on the home front. Something is missing in his speeches, his press conferences, his trips and his timing. He is not communicating his convictions effectively, and it is important to try to analyze why.

The President's appeal, somehow, is to the mind of the nation and not to its heart. He defines the problems of race, unemployment and education, but doesn't come to grips with them. He is a tactician but not a teacher. He plays touch-government: he seems to touch everything and tackle nothing.

There is something too cool about it all. He gives the country statistics about the Negro—17 per cent Negro unemployed in Chicago and only 5 per cent white, etc.—but he doesn't convey the humiliation or the ache in the heart.

This is a just and decent country. It may be confused about taxes and missiles, trade and budgets, Federal and local power, but on human questions like the right of a Negro to buy a sandwich at a drug store counter or spend a night without embarrassment at a hotel, the vast majority is obviously for equality.

President Kennedy has never seemed to believe much in appealing to the spirit of the whole nation. He thinks in blocs. He concentrates on institutions, on the leaders of associations, and on the representatives of the people rather than on the people themselves.

He is, in short, political rather than philosophical, more given to manipulation than education. But the fact remains that manipulation has not succeeded. The people like him but do not quite believe in him enough to support him openly. The Congress admires his political skill but does not follow his policies.

Diffusing the Impact

His trip into the West this weekend illustrates the point. The main thing on his mind when he left here was the racial crisis, in which he needs the support of the majority of the people and of the Republican party. But he did not speak in a single forum where he could be heard by the whole nation, and he did not concentrate on the race issue, but mixed it up with military policy and a Democratic fund-raising political rally in Los Angeles.

The result of this is not to inspire disinterested concentration on the central race question, or direct the attention of the whole nation to the race problem, but to disperse an enormous amount of personal energy over local audiences and different subjects, including the raising of funds to defeat Republicans whose support he desperately needs in Congress if he is to get any civil rights legislation at all.

The surprising thing about this is that the President knows how to concentrate on a single subject and focus the attention of the whole nation on it. He has done so in the past on the Berlin crisis and the Cuban crisis. The national television audience is available to him almost any time he requests it. He can present his civil rights program to a joint session of Congress, and again arrest the attention of the whole nation. All will listen if he carries his civil rights battle into the South or the racial jungles of Northern cities. But he has done none of these things.

Something, then, is obviously wrong. When the Chinese write the word "crisis," they do so in two characters, one of which means "danger" and the other "opportunity." But the "opportunity" in the present racial danger is not being exploited and part of the reason is that the leadership is well-meaning, but ineffective.

Washington Post 6/9/63

At University of Alabama's Door

No-Violence Pressures Multiplying For Wallace on Eve of Showdown

By Robert E. Baker
Staff Reporter

TUSCALOOSA, Ala., June 8—When George C. Wallace was campaigning for governor last year, he wowed white Alabamians with his bristling vows to defy the Federal courts and stand in the school house door to bar desegregation.

At one such rally in the back country, a square dance caller sang out:

"Little Stonewall! Wallace said he'd do 'er die,
"Said he'd whup them Federal's 'er know jest why.
"Made them counter jumpin' city boys set down and cry,
"Throwed the fat in the fire, and 'Let 'er fry.'"

In those days, and in his inaugural address in January, Wallace bore down hard on his vows of defiance and segregation now and forever, references to enforcing law and order at showdown time were obscured.

Leaders of both races try to steer Anniston, Ala., away from racial violence, and other related stories. Pages A6, 8, 9, 10.

In the past few weeks, Wallace has come a long way from that stand. Tremendous pressure from all angles has been put on him to make sure that no violence occurs on Tuesday when two Negroes enter the University of Alabama here or on Thursday when a space technician enters the University's branch in Huntsville.

Wallace still vows to make his defiant stand which he calls his covenant with the people and which his attorneys in Federal court this week characterized as campaign oratory.

News Analysis

But recently he has raised his promises of law and order from obscurity to predominance, both in private and on television. Many leaders believe his political future will be at stake when he makes his stand on Tuesday, for these are the twilight days for racist politicians in Alabama where a powerful chant for moderation and law and order has arisen.

By the time Wallace has served the three and a half years remaining in his term, Alabama will have no political use for a man who could be charged with fostering mob violence and bringing shame to the state and its proud University.

A stain of violence on Tuesday would ruin his political sights which political observers believe are aimed at the U. S. Senate seat of Lister Hill in 1968. Wallace himself has said privately that he would be ruined politically if the showdown of defiance gets out of hand.

There are many aspects to the pressure on Wallace.

The voices that were silent or singing divergent tunes in the past in Alabama have joined in a great chorus for law and order. Nearly everybody who is anybody in the responsible power structure of the state, many of whom supported Wallace in his campaign, has told Wallace that violence must not occur.

Chambers of Commerce, civic clubs, ministerial groups, newspapers and office holders throughout the state have insisted on a peaceful showdown.

Lieut. Gov. James Allen and Attorney General Richmond Flowers, both future gubernatorial prospects, have insisted on it and, perhaps the most significant for Wallace, so has the State Legislature.

In Alabama politics, the incoming governor and the State Legislature usually have a honeymoon for the

See ALABAMA, A6, Col. 3

NEW YORK TIMES

6/9/63

No Alabama Confrontation

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read with astonishment your two recent editorials [May 23 and June 2] supporting the suggestion of Dr. Martin Luther King that President Kennedy personally confront Governor Wallace at the doors of the University of Alabama, should the Governor persist in his decision physically to bar the entrance of a Negro to the institution.

Such a procedure is surely the most absurd and the most inappropriate that could be imagined. Let the Governor lower the dignity of his office, if he so chooses, by a physical action clearly in defiance of the law, but do not ask the President of the United States to subject himself to the verbal insults and threats of physical violence of a mob of Southern extremists who could ask for no better opportunity to cast opprobrium upon him and his office.

It is appropriate for the law, and not for any individual, to provide the proper response to the Governor's proposed action, and it is for all of us, North and South, so to respect the office of the Presidency that we shall never, under any circumstances, consider asking the holder of that office to lower himself to the level of a meaningless physical confrontation with a man engaged in degrading the office of Governor of his state.

HARRIS R. SMART.

West Acton, Mass., June 3, 1963.

The writer is Professor Emeritus of Philosophy, Cornell University.

Anniston Seeks Peaceful Racial Solution

By [illegible] Stern
[illegible]

ANNISTON, Ala., June 8 — Leaders of both races quietly embarked yesterday on an effort to steer the city away from the [illegible] course of racial violence.

The occasion, kept secret from all but a handful of citizens here, was the first meeting of Anniston's biracial Council on Human Relations.

It was an important milestone along the road of moderation that this eastern Alabama community's leadership — white and Negro — has chosen.

The road is dangerously mined with extremist emotions on both sides of Anniston's racial troubles.

For example, only a few hours before the Council met, the city's leading racist hothead, oil dealer Kenneth Adams, and a crony were given three-month jail sentences and $100 fines for terrorizing two Negro women and their children at gunpoint last Mothers Day. Adams has appealed this and a similar previous conviction.

Meanwhile in the heart of Anniston's black district, I was told of the growing sense of frustration and impatience with the status quo.

"If we in Anniston can handle this problem, any city in the South could," insists the Rev. J. Phillip Noble, white chairman of the Human Relations Council and president of the Anniston Ministerial Association.

Asked about the prospects for areas change in Anniston's racial policies, Noble silently weighed the question and then replied, "I know they (Negroes) want things to move and we haven't moved yet. But we haven't had any framework from which to move until this point."

Mr. Noble and Carl Dear, the city's Mayor of eight months, agree that Anniston would probably have been wracked with racial violence were it not for the creation in last May 16 of the Human Relations Council and the existence of communication lines between the races.

On Mayor Dear's desk is a letter from President Ken- [illegible] concerning the city's [illegible] for creating the [illegible] racial forum.

Even more important, how [illegible] Dear and his associates [illegible] the support of the influential white civic and [illegible] groups. The Chamber of Commerce, the Kiwanis Club, [illegible] church organizations, but [illegible] leaders and the [illegible] newspaper, the Star.

Curious — it was an act of [illegible] that one of the city's [illegible] of its traditional [illegible] incident was the burning [illegible] Freedom Rider bus [illegible] ago on Mothers Day. [illegible] gang of white [illegible] [illegible] out of town.

It was at this point that [illegible] of Anniston's leading [illegible] fearful of their town's reputation as a place to live and do business, began to look for an alternative to meet its racial problems.

Nonetheless, white and Negroes agree that the state of affairs here cannot go indefinitely without some actual progress in the months ahead toward breaking down discrimination patterns.

Nothing has really changed for the Negro in Anniston," said Dr. Gordon A. Roberts, a Negro dentist who can usually take for the role of pioneer commissioner last year.

Roberts and others to whom Anniston's Negroes look for leadership feel a start can be made in city government hiring practices. Municipal employment for Negroes is limited to garbage collecting.

They also feel that Anniston could take a step toward lunch-counter desegregation.

There have been complaints of discrimination against Negroes in Calhoun County voting registration.

These are some of the issues that Anniston is coming to grips with, over the bargaining table rather than on the streets.

"I'm not for intergration," stressed Mayor Dear, "but if you catch a disease, you can't ignore it. We have to lay a basic foundation of understanding and move on from there."

"You know, this could be just a one-term administration," Dear said with a grin. "But we're going to do what's right."

ALABAMA—From Page A1

Pressures Are Mounting on Gov. Wallace

first two years and a divorce battle the second two, and generally the governor and the attorney general are pals until the final months of the term when the attorney general begins "exposing" the administration in preparation for his gubernatorial bid.

But Wallace had no sooner settled in the Governor's chair than he created a balky Legislature and an an- [illegible] Attorney General Flowers.

The new governor sought legislation that would give him unrestricted power to retain lawyers throughout the state in cases involving condemnation of land for highways and schools. This authority now is held with the attorney general.

[illegible] such power would allow the governor to reward his political supporters and build a tidy political machine. Opponents charged that Wallace was upsetting the state's governmental balance of power, an encroachment that normally smacks of the Governor's frequent protests against the Federal Government.

Eight of the State Senate's 35 members representing 49 per cent of the State's population, began a filibuster against the bill and, while it is going on, Wallace's supporters admit that the Governor faces defeat if he wants the rest of his programs processed at this session.

The political rift is deep. When Wallace wanted legislative resolutions supporting his defiant showdown, a Senate filibuster forced an amendment vowing that law and order would be maintained. The governor also supports legislation to give subpoena and contempt powers to a state subversive activities committee, which he would control through appointments. But already a filibuster is planned against it.

Wallace therefore, faces pressure from the Legislature, with which he must mend fences, to maintain law and order at the showdown.

This week, the pressure mounted. Federal District Judge Seybourn H. Lynne, of Birmingham and Jred, enjoined Wallace from barring the entrance of the Negroes at the University.

Mississippi Gov. Ross R. Barnett, whose stand-in-the-door policy at Ole Miss last September ended in chaos and who has been urging Wallace onward to the fray, decided Wednesday not to go again to Oxford to try to block the entrance of a Negro there because, he said, you can't beat the superior Federal force.

And Wallace's oft publicized dream of leading a southern corps of independent electors into the 1964 presidential election received a jolt when the Louisiana State Senate rejected such a proposal, 29-18.

The Alabama showdown on Tuesday is the only part of a developing Nation-wide racial crisis, but its importance should not be underestimated. Alabama today is the only state with a completely segregated school system. Court-ordered desegregation seems probable in September for the public schools of Birmingham, which has a potential for an ugly situation, and Mobile and Huntsville.

Some observers feel certain that Wallace will make his Tuesday obstruction strong enough to force the Federal Government to arrest him or send in troops, although such action would seem to be courting the violence he disavows.

Alabama, with its voices everywhere calling for calm and dignity, is no Mississippi. But its captain has chartered a dangerous course by shouting defiance from the bridge and demanding serenity from his crew.

Others have tried it and failed.

500 Guardsmen to Be at University, Alabama Governor Wires Kennedy

By Ben Thomas

TUSCALOOSA, Ala., June 9 (AP)—Gov. George C. Wallace said in a telegram to President Kennedy tonight that he will call up 500 National Guardsmen for standby duty in this university city to keep law and order in next week's desegregation showdown.

Confirming reports from other sources, Wallace said his summoning of troops was aimed at fulfilling a pledge to preserve the peace.

A tight security net was laid over the University of Alabama campus at Huntsville as the Governor dispatched his aides to move Guardsmen into Tuscaloosa.

Reiterates Intention

Wallace reiterated earlier he will bar two Negroes from entering the main campus at Tuscaloosa Tuesday. A third Negro will seek enrollment at Huntsville.

The Governor said steel-helmeted Guardsmen will be back up if necessary, a huge force of 825 state, County, city and campus policemen in Tuscaloosa.

Wallace wired the President:

"Out of an abundance of caution, I will call approximately 500 Alabama National Guardsmen effective Sunday. . . . These Guardsmen will be quartered on the premises of Ft. Brandon National Guard Armory at Tuscaloosa to be used only in the event they are needed to maintain law and order, and preserve the peace at the University of Alabama and in the Tuscaloosa area.

"My sole purpose in this regard is to fulfill my pledge to preserve the peace. These Guardsmen will be used for no other purpose."

Order Already Drawn

Whether Wallace hoped to avoid federalization of the Guardsmen by the President [illegible] indicate. But the [illegible] has had an order drawn for calling the Guard as happened in the Arkansas and Mississippi desegregation crises. He has not signed it.

The sources who earlier reported the call-up of Alabama Guard units made clear that [illegible] alone will attempt to keep the Negroes from the University and [illegible] the [illegible] of the [illegible] [illegible] of to arrest Wallace [illegible] a mandate for nonviolence [illegible] Tuesday. Troopers arrested six [illegible] near Tuscaloosa [illegible] a cache of clubs [illegible] and six least [illegible]. There were jailed on charges of carrying weapons without permits.

[illegible] both Tuscaloosa and Huntsville, the University campuses were sealed off and [illegible] authorized persons could enter.

Asked [illegible] Federal [illegible] of Sen. McClellan, [illegible] department of Tuscaloosa

Nashville Star 6/9/63

Robert Kennedy Is Fearful Of Race Problems in North

Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy sees the racial situation in the North as potentially more explosive than in the South — especially among the ghetto-confined jobless Negroes of the great Northern cities.

North or South, he regards this summer as a danger period because of rising Negro impatience with long-standing racial barriers. An added unsettling factor will be thousands of untrained Negro youths who will be looking fruitlessly for jobs.

In Alabama this week, Mr. Kennedy sees the issue as clear: Negro students are entitled to enter the University of Alabama and they "will do so. Whether troops are used is up to Gov. (George C.) Wallace."

The Attorney General believes the racial disturbances at Birmingham, Ala., last month were a turning point because they "disturbed the conscience of the country."

Needed in Daily Lives

But he feels that a real solution to the racial problem will come only when all Americans —not just the Federal Government— recognize civil rights as their problem and become personally involved in solving it in their daily lives.

Mr. Kennedy and Burke Marshall, Assistant Attorney General in charge of the Civil Rights Division, gave their views in a copyrighted interview with a Hearst headline panel of newsmen. The panel consisted of William Randolph Hearst, Jr., editor-in-chief of the Hearst newspapers; Frank Conniff, national editor of the Hearst newspapers; Warren Rogers, chief Washington correspondent, and Milton L. Kaplan, Washington bureau chief of the Hearst newspapers.

Part of Text

Following is a partial text of the Q. and A. exchange with Mr. Kennedy:

Q. Do you think you could take stock for the American people now — tell what has been accomplished, what needs to be done, how we are going to do it?

A. First, I think a good deal of progress has been made in the last two years.

The most basic civil rights problem is voting. . . . It has been the sustained policy of this administration to bring legal action only after efforts to win voluntary, peaceful compliance fail.

This policy has met with particular success in the voting field.

We have had some encouraging results. In Macon County, Alabama, for instance, Negro registration has risen from 1,000 to more than 3,000 since the courts ordered an end to discriminatory practices in March, 1961. In Haywood County, Tennessee, it went from none to 2,000 and in Fayette County, Tennessee, from 88 to 3,000.

There have been major steps in the field of transportation. More than 200 railroad terminals have been desegregated, more than 100 bus terminals. All airports have been desegregated . . .

Q. How about equal opportunity in employment?

A. We've done a good deal in employment within the Federal Government. There are 500 key policy-making jobs which are held by Negroes now. Below that, the increase is about 30 per cent . . .

There also has been tremendous improvement in Negro employment with contractors who do business with the Federal Government.

Progress has been made. There were 70 or so school districts desegregated last September and there was no violence or disorder.

Q. Is the danger of an explosion as great in the North as in the South?

A. It can be more difficult, because the problems in the South, at least temporarily, are more easily resolved. The Negroes are concerned in Birmingham about being able to sit at a lunch counter, employment, taking the signs off the drinking fountains and taking the signs off the rest rooms. Well, you can do that and release a valve—

Q. But for how long?

A. Well, for some time . . . But in the North, in Chicago or Los Angeles or San Francisco . . . what steps would you take to release that valve? What you have to do is really take some drastic action, so you could have a more serious situation in the Northern cities than you do in the South.

Q. Has the desegregation timetable been speeded up by recent developments?

A. Birmingham — with its pictures — aroused Negroes in all parts of the United States to feel they wanted more action —not just by the Federal Government, but more action in their day-to-day living. In many areas, North and South, they're being treated as second-class citizens. They wanted that to end and I think they disturbed the conscience of the country.

That has affected prospects for legislation that previously we could not have had any expectation of passing . . .

People should ask themselves: "What have I done to alleviate this problem? Has anything been done in my community? Have I taken any kind of leadership? Have I taken any kind of step to try to deal with the problem here?"

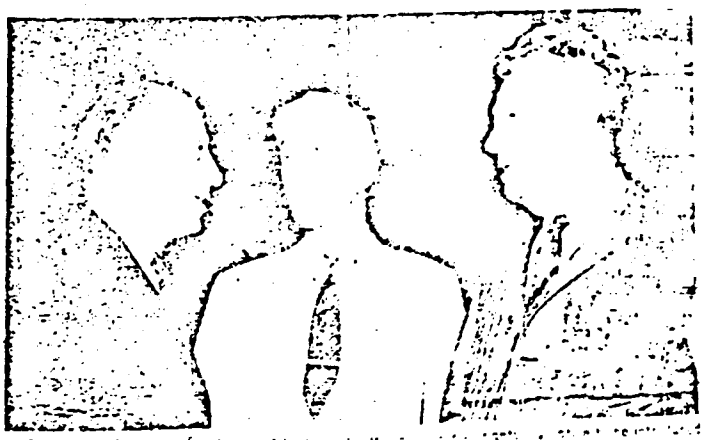
Q. Do you think it's at all significant there's been no rush of people to follow Gov. Wallace?

A. Well, I think it's too early to tell. All the legal issues have been clearly settled. The Negro students who have been admitted to the University of Alabama under court orders will do so. Whether troops are used is up to Gov. Wallace.

The Sunday Star
WASHINGTON D. C., JUNE 9, 1963

THE WEEK IN PERSPECTIVE

Next: New Civil Rights Laws



Breaks Out

Commerce Ar

The Negro

anounced this week, but generally it will use interstate commerce law to enforce a ban on discrimination in retail establishments and hotels.

Commerce Angle

The Constitution specifies powers of Congress in Article I, Sec 8 including the right "to regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States." This is the authority under which Democrats seek anti-bias enforcement.

The device is time-honored. The commerce clause previously was used to deal with social problems such as the minimum wage and child labor, where interstate products were involved. A Louisiana lottery was in effect put out of business in the last century by the same technique, which brought Uncle Sam into the act where interstate traffic in tickets occurred.

Not every roadside stand would be affected. The administration is expected to ask authority over those with "significant" interstate commerce. An example would be restaurants along Route 40 in Maryland, where a series of incidents involving refused service to African diplomatic visitors has embarrassed Washington.

Another and controversial part of the bill is expected to authorize the Attorney General to seek injunctions against non-complying establishments or any State or local officials practicing discrimination.

The G. O. P. Bill

The Republican bill uses an entirely different approach and one clause promises to produce a bitter floor fight similar to the 1957 conflict. It relies on the Fourteenth Amendment (see page E-3) which forbids States to deny citizens "the equal protection of the laws."

The G. O. P. plan is to prohibit discrimination by any business "authorized by a State or political subdivision" offering food, services, accommodations or amusement to the public.

Like the administration bill, it would empower the Justice Department to enforce the law with injunctions.

The "sleeper" in the G. O. P. measure would grant the Attorney General power to bring legal suits against State or local officials who deprive a citizen, because of race, of his right to equal protection.

It was this clause, called Part 3 of the 1957 civil rights bill, that touched off a fight in the Senate. Eliminated in the final version that year, it would have authorized use of injunctions by the Justice Department to force racial integration in schools and other public places, or to enforce any other civil right.

As passed the 1957 act instead permitted the Attorney General to bring action only in voting rights cases.

Whether the current G. O. P. bill is based on the Fourteenth Amendment or a commerce clause is of little significance, to proponents, as it turned out.

[illegible] entitled to getting a bill through Congress," one New York lawmaker admitted. "We think this is the better bill, but if we receive no support. . . . I am sure Republicans will support the interstate commerce route." Twenty-four G. O. P. members in the House introduced their version.

But in the Senate, where Southerners hold the formidable weapon of unlimited debate, the future of any rights bill looks uncertain. A symptom was a meeting of all G. O. P. Senators Wednesday, called at the request of New York's liberal Senator Javits to endorse a civil rights bill and closure, or limitation, on debate. He didn't get it.

What emerged instead after hours of wrangling was a vague statement indicating the G. O. P. would support "appropriate legislation" in solving the rights problem. Closure wasn't even mentioned.

Other Business

In the meantime, the prospects of a prolonged debate on desegregation promised trouble for the rest of the Kennedy legislative program. So far Washington has produced only three new laws worth mentioning this year: a rise in the debt limit, a feed grains bill, and extension of the draft.

Still languishing in Congress are 22 major bills including tax cut and reform, foreign aid, medicare, urban affairs department, and a mental health measure. The White House does not expect to get all these through. It won fewer than half of its requests last year, in the longest session since 1951.

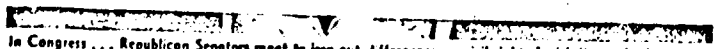
But the time a filibuster will consume this summer is not the only hazard. In the process of ramming through his rights program the President may so antagonize Dixie legislators that they will retaliate against his other projects.

The Fight: Techniques

A riot in Lexington, N. C., left 1 dead and another wounded by gunfire last week. On the school front, a Negro law student entered the University of Mississippi without incident, the Supreme Court voided a race-tinged pupil transfer scheme, and a federal judge ordered Gov. Wallace of Alabama not to bar Negroes from the state university.

The moral force of nonviolent resistance to the Negro movement's strength from a public sympathy for the underdog, for the unarmed victim.

But the technique requires unusual discipline, and in a textile town in North Carolina a Freedom region last Thursday, the discipline broke down. Guns made their [illegible] appearance [illegible]



In Congress . . . Republican Senators meet to iron out differences on civil rights legislation to be introduced soon. Senators Javits of New York, Saltonstall of Massachusetts and Dirksen of Illinois.—AP Photos.

eral Negro teen-agers. One of those arrested had a sawed-off .22, another "zip gun," a third a shotgun. Whether they knew it or not, they had lost a psychological battle.

The episode began quietly with the usual sit-in attempts at segregated cafes, a theater and bowling alley. But a huge crowd of 2,000 whites gathered, and after an exchange of rocks and bottles, Negroes in an apartment building panicked.

Troopers Called

The score when the shooting ended: One white man dead, a white newspaper photographer wounded, and several Negroes injured by flying glass and fistfights. State troopers quickly moved in to prevent further violence.

Despite the failure in street tactics, the desegregation movement scored gains in other areas last week. Most surprising was the quiet entrance of 21-year-old Cleve McDowell at the University of Mississippi law school, unopposed by students or Governor Barnett.

Where an uproar greeted the enrollment of James H. Meredith last September, Mr. McDowell signed up and later ate dinner at the university cafeteria telling reporters he "had not heard one rude remark" since his arrival.

Gov. Barnett declared on television that because of Federal troops nearby he was powerless to oppose the move, but repeated his conviction that schools be segregated.

Court Decision

In the latest of a series of rights decisions, the Supreme Court Monday declared unconstitutional any scheme allowing a pupil to transfer out of a school where his race was in the minority.

The plans, used in seven Southern States, had been devised after the 1954 Supreme Court decision to assure white parents their child would not be placed in a mostly Negro school. Negroes had protested the plans made true integration impossible.

Speaking for a unanimous court, Justice Clark said the technique led to "a situation of segregation."

Tomorrow the [illegible] chapter in desegregation at the college level in Alabama will be written. Gov. Wallace has promised to stand in the schoolhouse door to keep out three Negroes who seek to enter the University of Alabama.

But Federal Dist. Judge Seybourn H. Lynne [illegible] issued a court order [illegible] forbidding him from such action. Some 2,500 Army troops are alerted in northeast Alabama, and if the Governor violates the order, he may be subject to contempt of court proceedings plus a possible fine and jail term.

[illegible] chain of Negro parents [illegible] more than a dozen school buses in St. Louis Friday. The buses were carrying hundreds of Negro children to public schools where they have been separated from classes of white children. Picket signs secured city officials of organized segregation.

And in nearby Prince Edward County, Va., authorities took steps to keep schools closed for the fifth straight year in an integration protest, despite appeals.

The Negro: Who Speaks?

While Congress grappled with civil rights in a race to see which party can claim credit, the Nation's 20 million Negro citizens were embroiled in their own internal politics.

Like Napoleon's armies, put together on the march, the Nation's Negro forces are concealing and splintering, as well as helping one another even while the segregation battles rage.

One could number at least seven major forces within the Negro ranks. There are many other interracial groups lending a hand from the sidelines. And there are individuals, ranging from movie actors to gifted writers to baseball heroes, who seem at times the most conspicuous spokesmen, if not leaders.

For many years following the Civil War, a few spoke out clearly as representatives of the American Negro. Such was George Washington Carver, who rose from slavery to become a botanist, chemist, and symbol of hope to millions. So also was Booker T. Washington, author and founder of Tuskegee Institute.

But in post-World War II, the voices have multiplied and become diffused. They range today from the divisive, radical stand of the Black Muslims, Malcolm X, who opposes integration, to the quiet-working National Urban League, which shuns mass demonstrations and uses persuasion in small meetings with civic leaders to achieve its goals.

List of Groups

Here are the main groups and their leaders:

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE. Oldest and largest of Negro organizations, it was founded in 1909. All its official officers were white except for W. E. B. DuBois, Negro sociologist, who anticipated the modern day Negro's antipathy for the "Uncle Tom" appeaser by rejecting the accommodation policies of Booker T. Washington.

The NAACP claims about a quarter-million members and is a major source of funds in the battle for civil rights. Challenged in recent times by new organizations and techniques of protest, the NAACP has been [illegible] the AFL-CIO executive board.

Mr. Randolph was best known in World War II for persuading President Roosevelt to set up the Fair Employment Practices Commission.

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE — Led by the Rev. Martin Luther King, who is probably the leading symbol of Negro protest today, the SCLC is only a few years old and is headquartered in Atlanta. It serves as the principal co-ordinating agency for a number of affiliated non-violence groups.

Mr. King, only 34, sprang to national prominence in Montgomery, Ala., in 1956 when he successfully led a bus boycott. He subsequently has been shot at, stabbed, bombed, and arrested no less than [illegible] times, probably a record for anyone holding a Ph.D. in theology. He consults frequently with the President and Attorney General Kennedy, is not always in accord with them.

STUDENTS NON-VIOLENCE CO-ORDINATING COMMITTEE —Nicknamed "Snick," this organization actually is an outgrowth of Mr. King's SCLC and originally was organized to exchange information on protest techniques. Its membership is tiny, mostly college age.

Rivalry between Snick and the SCLC broke out in December, 1961 in Albany, Ga. when the acting chairman of a coalition Negro movement there publicly rejected the SCLC's leadership. The competition has smoldered ever since.

CONGRESS ON RACIAL EQUALITY—Formed in 1942 at the University of Chicago by white and Negro students, CORE is headed by James Farmer.

Publicity is the major weapon of CORE demonstrators, and the group has shown some of the most ingenious techniques in this field. Among them: The sit-in at lunch counters; the "dwell-in" where a Negro family occupies an apartment after a white family leads the way; the "wade-in" testing integrated beaches. In 1961 CORE claimed 25,000 members, probably has thousands more volunteers today. Many are white.

Youth predominates among CORE, Snick and the SCLC followers, and mass demonstrations have great appeal to them because of their impatience and need for action.

But the NAACP is wary of these huge public turnouts and marches where no specific objective exists and where the expense cuts into its budget for other activities. The costs of the freedom rides at Jackson, Miss., for example, were astronomical because of bonding and other legal expense. Often groups demonstrate, then turn to the NAACP for financial aid literally to bail them out.

Money was a key to Mr. King's move into Birmingham. The flow of donations increases during crises and his support from Nelson Rockefeller and New York had dwindled. So in he went, pitting himself against a tough, segregationist administration in the person of Eugene Bull Connor, although more [illegible] been gained from the new [illegible] situation simply by waiting.

A Fight Is Nothing New to Gov. Wallace, Schooled in Very Practical Politics

By [illegible] CLEGHORN
[illegible]

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — A gold star on the Alabama Capitol steps marks the spot where Jefferson Davis took his oath as President of the Confederacy. As you step [illegible] around it to go inside you feel the press of history.

The capitol first used by President Davis [illegible] Mississippi

Reese Cleghorn, who writes frequently for The Star on the South, is editorial associate on the Atlanta Journal.

[illegible] of hardly much, is now occupied by Gov. George Corley Wallace, a small peppery former [illegible] a common touch and a [illegible] Washington.

[illegible] Wallace [illegible] making [illegible] with the Federal Government. A [illegible] has been [illegible] it.

Because of his [illegible] pledge to "stand in the [illegible] house door" to block [illegible] he will be the man of the [illegible] Monday when two Negro [illegible] to enroll at the University of Alabama's [illegible]

Gov. Wallace [illegible] expected to [illegible] Alabama [illegible]

[illegible] it likely will be the [illegible] of a political [illegible] of Wallace.

A Rural Heritage

Wallace [illegible] American [illegible] to fulfill his [illegible]

He was born in a frame house at the Black Belt cotton community of Clio on August 25, 1919, the son of a poor farmer and grandson of a locally famous physician who had traveled the Alabama frontier on horseback to see his patients.

In the rural South politics starts early. When Wallace was 11 he knocked on doors in Clio to help a candidate running for Alabama secretary of state, and at 16 he served briefly as a page in the State Senate in Montgomery.

A Football Player

As a 98-pound quarterback at Barbour County High School, he [illegible] for small [illegible] He won the State Golden Gloves bantamweight title when [illegible] repeated the next [illegible] to make money by [illegible] a profes[illegible] tickets that [illegible]

[illegible] the Univer[illegible] 1937 he was [illegible] His father died [illegible] and his moth[illegible] sewing [illegible] their way [illegible] tables at a [illegible] students [illegible] in the [illegible] drove a cab to [illegible] college [illegible] graduated from the [illegible] 1942 he [illegible]

After his [illegible] as a [illegible] sergeant Wallace saw his family and then hitchhiked to Montgomery. He had connections with Gov. Chauncey Sparks and went to see him about a job. He became an assistant attorney general of Alabama.

In 1946 he won a seat as a State Representative from his home county. His six-year career as a legislator won him Statewide attention. He championed bills creating a Statewide network of trade schools, setting up machinery for bringing in new industry and enabling small communities to establish natural gas cooperatives when they could not obtain service from private firms.

But there was not much drama in this.

Was a State Judge

That came after he became a State circuit judge for Barbour and Bullock Counties in 1953. He began to preach from the bench against the Federal Government. In 1958 he won a brief flurry of attention by [illegible] that a [illegible] removal of [illegible] segregation signs in railroad terminals.

His hottest tilt with the Federal came when he refused to make voting records available to Government [illegible] was cited for contempt of Federal court. What followed is still a subject of debate in Alabama.

[illegible] Wallace [illegible] Judge [illegible] Patterson.

[illegible] Mr. Wallace [illegible]

[illegible] 5-4 margin. He said at his inauguration on January 14 that the South held the balance of United States political power and it, rather than "the insipid bloc voter sections," would elect the next President. He promised "segregation now, segregation tomorrow, segregation forever."

Strong invective seems a way of life for this jaunty, cigar-smoking man. He has called Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy a "pugnacious wildling" and a "sapling Caesar," the Federal courts "lousy" and "irresponsible," and President Kennedy the boss of a "military dictatorship."

Even his critics grant that Mr. Wallace has made some excellent appointments in his administration, with a strong "cleanup" emphasis that follows the looser ways of former Gov. Patterson.

Cleaned Up Scandals

A teetotaler himself, he set out to reform the scandal-tinged State liquor store operation. Economy has been a strong emphasis: He sold one of the State's two yachts and put the other on limited duty for the city of Mobile; he cut down the fleet of State automobiles, and he called for a big cut in his own executive department's budget.

Rather than use a chauffeur-driven limousine, he prefers to ride in a police car, sitting alongside the [illegible] patrolman who drives.

His racial stand remains the chief target of criticism, some of it from people who supported him for Governor. They believe most of Alabama's leadership has turned down another street while Wallace has continued to march on his collision course with the Federal Government.

Gov. Wallace has been faced with a [illegible] rising tide of opposition on his "schoolhouse door" pledge. Civic, religious and business groups throughout the State have adopted [illegible] resolutions, which are [illegible] a warning against defiance of federal integration orders.

GOV. WALLACE OF ALABAMA

AP Photo

NEW YORK TIMES

JUN 7 1963

Alabama U. Defers Negroes' Admission And Staggers Days

By HEDRICK SMITH

Special to The New York Times

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., June 6 -- The University of Alabama announced today it would defer and stagger the admission of three Negro students next week.

Jefferson Bennett, executive assistant to the university president, said two students would be admitted to the main campus at Tuscaloosa on Tuesday.

A third student will be enrolled at the university center in Huntsville on Thursday, he said.

Originally, all three students were to be admitted on Monday, the first day of registration for the summer term at both campuses.

Staggering the registration dates, however, will permit Gov. George C. Wallace to carry out his pledge to "stand in the schoolhouse door" in both Huntsville and Tuscaloosa to prevent the entrance of any Negroes.

Will Allow Troop Shift

In addition, having two different registration dates will permit the Governor to shift state troopers and other officers from one campus to another.

Mr. Bennett, asked if the change in plans was made to accommodate the Governor, said: "I don't think I'd better respond to that question."

Governor Wallace is under a court injunction not to obstruct "by any means" the entrance to the university of three Negro applicants.

However, he declared in a television address last night that he intended to carry out his pledge even though it might "involve my personal freedom."

Violation of the court order could subject Governor Wallace to arrest by Federal officers and to contempt of court proceedings.

Officials Confer 2 Hours

The announcement of the change in the registration date came after university and Justice Department officials conferred behind closed doors for more than two hours here.

They met in the chambers of District Judge Seybourn H. Lynne, who yesterday issued the injunction against Governor Wallace.

There was speculation here that the Federal Government might have reached an agreement with the Governor, but this was denied by the department spokesman.

It was understood that the university had initiated the move to change the registration dates.

The explanation offered was that by putting off registration at Tuscaloosa from Monday to Tuesday, most of the other students would be out of the way before the two Negroes arrived, thus eliminating long lines and confusion.

Three Students at Parley

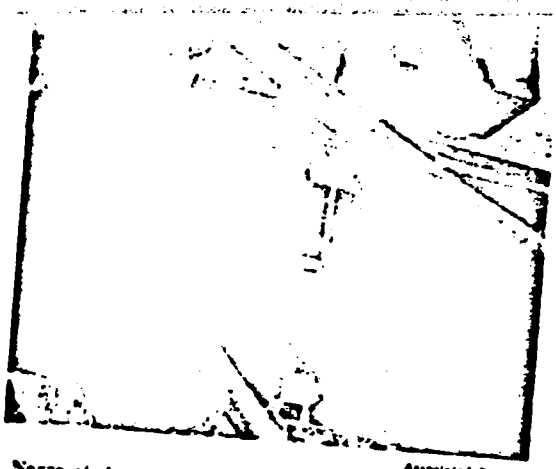
The Justice Department was represented at the meeting here by Nicholas deB. Katzenbach, Deputy United States Attorney General, and John Doar, Deputy Assistant Attorney General for Civil Rights.

The university was represented by Mr. Bennett, John L. Blackburn, dean of men, and Dr. Alex Pow, administrative vice president.

The three students, Vivian J. Malone of Mobile, Jimmy A. Hood of East Gadsden and Dave McGlathery of Huntsville and their attorneys were also present at the sessions.

Afterward, Mr. Bennett said that Judge Lynne had called the meeting.

"We talked about specific plans for the [illegible] Negro students [illegible] arrival on the campus," he said.



Associated Press

Negro student Cleve McDowell, carrying box, is shown as he helped fellow student James H. Meredith carry his belongings into his Baxter Hall room at the University of Mississippi in Oxford yesterday. McDowell entered the University's summer session Wednesday.

Alabama U. Set for Registrations As 2d Negro Starts at Ole Miss

By David Maddux

OXFORD, Miss., June 6 (UPI)—Cleve McDowell attended his first class at the University of Mississippi without incident today and later walked the campus with James H. Meredith—the Negro who initially crashed the school's racial barriers.

In contrast to the rioting that greeted Meredith, McDowell was calmly enrolled yesterday and the 80 other students in his legal history class barely took notice of him this morning, although he was 15 minutes tardy.

McDowell walked to class alone on the quiet campus. A few Federal officers kept a watchful eye on him from a distance, but it was a far cry from the scene of spent tear gas shells and thousands of helmeted troops that greeted Meredith on his first morning at "Ole Miss."

Meredith also is attending the summer term, but did not register until today. The 40 other white students in registration line paid no particular attention to Meredith when he took his place.

Burrs Tatum, head of the campus police, said no special provisions were made for Meredith's registration because "he is an old student."

The 21-year-old McDowell met Meredith at the Post Office shortly after Meredith arrived back on campus. They proceeded to their dormitory together, and Meredith later ate alone at the school cafeteria before he started registering.

By Don McKee

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., June 6 (AP) — Federal officials and University of Alabama authorities disclosed some plans today for putting three Negroes in the University system.

University officials announced that two Negroes — Vivian J. Malone, 20, of Mobile, and Jimmy A. Hood, 20, of East Gadsden, Ala. — would register at the Tuscaloosa main campus next Tuesday.

The third Negro, David M. McGlathery, 27, of Huntsville, will be enrolled Thursday, June 13, at the school's Huntsville Extension Center.

Gov. George Wallace has pledged to take a doorway stand and bar the entrance of any Negro attempting to enroll under Federal court orders. In more recent statements, the 43-year-old former state judge has steered clear of spelling out physical resistance. He has not indicated exactly what he plans.

A Federal court injunction issued Wednesday by U. S. District Judge Seybourn H. Lynne, forbids Wallace from physically interfering with the enrollment of the Negro students, but does not prohibit him from appearing on the campus.

In a conference called by Lynne, officials of the Justice Department and the University met with the three Negroes at Birmingham today.

"We discussed specific plans for the arrival of the students on the campus," said Jefferson Bennett, the University's administrative vice president.

Bennett said there would be no attempt at secrecy in registering the students or placing them on the campus.

The registration dates were decided upon at the meeting, a University spokesman said. It previously had been assumed the Negroes would try to enroll at both campuses Monday.

A Federal Government source said in Washington that President Kennedy won't have any showing match between state troopers and Federal marshals if there is any physical resistance when the Negroes try to enroll.

The source indicated an overwhelming Federal force, presumably soldiers, would be brought in instead

WASHINGTON POST-TIMES HERALD

JUN 7 1963

Matter of Fact . . . . By Joseph Alsop

Thank the Dogs!

IT JUST may be that Gov. Ross Barnett of Mississippi and the police dogs of Commissioner Bull Connor of Birmingham, Ala., have cooperated to cause a hopeful turning point in the cruel civil rights crisis.

Alsop

In Alabama, to begin with, there is a glimmer of hope that Gov. George C. Wallace will not "do a Ross Barnett" next Monday when Vivian Malone will present herself for admission to the University of Alabama. No doubt the Governor will "stand in the door," as he has promised to do, but he may not use violence to prevent Miss Malone from entering the door.

If this long-feared moment on Monday does not erupt into violence, it will be largely owing to the desire of influential and sensible people in Alabama to have no more scenes in their state like those enacted in Birmingham and at the University of Mississippi.

The trustees of Alabama University have been the leaders, but all sorts of other Alabamans in key places have joined to beg the Governor not to "do a Ross Barnett." As these words are written, the latest reports from the scene of action are downright optimistic. And without the dogs and Ross Barnett, such a mobilization against violence and lawlessness would hardly have been possible.

For precisely the same reason (illogical as this may seem) there has been an important shift in congressional opinion. Quite suddenly, the passage of a civil rights bill this year has become a quite imaginable event. "It won't be easy, but it can happen," is the verdict of one of the most knowledgeable members of the Senate club.

THE KEY to the problem is the dominant group of Republicans in the Senate, with Sen. Bourke Hickenlooper of Iowa coming next in importance after the Senate minority leader, Everett Dirksen of Illinois. Playing with the Southern conservatives has always been these Republicans' game.

If the Republican-Southern conservative coalition is maintained, there is not even a ghostly chance of civil rights action by Congress, either now or in the next session. It may not be necessary to invoke cloture in order to pass a civil rights bill, but there will have to be enough votes behind the bill to pass a cloture motion if need be—which means two thirds of the Senate. And such a bill cannot get the needed two thirds vote without Republicans of the Dirksen-Hickenlooper stripe.

The dramatization of the civil rights crisis, particularly by the horrifying photographs from Birmingham of Bull Connor's police measures, has brought much mail from the Midwestern Republican states. The clergy, particularly, are up in arms. Sen. Hickenlooper, shocked himself like his fellow Iowans, has told some of his Southern friends that he may no longer be able to stand by them.

THIS IS the background, in turn, of the sudden delay of the President's civil rights message and the accompanying Administration bill, which were expected to go to Congress this week. With his customary legislative flair, Vice President Lyndon B. Johnson scented the change of atmosphere, and advised the President to wait.

The delay is in fact designed to give the President time to touch all the legislative bases, and to do everything he can, first of all to mobilize advance national support in Congress. The key event will come next week, when the President will meet quietly with the Republican as well as the Democratic congressional leaders—both parties being included on the sound ground that this is a national emergency.

The kind of legislation being discussed is also encouraging. The Administration already has a bill on the hill to increase the safeguards for Negro voting rights. To this would be added another bill outlawing segregation in all public accommodations coming under the commerce clause of the Constitution, and allowing the Justice Department to intervene more effectively in school desegregation cases.

IF THIS kind of legislative package really can be passed—and one must keep all fingers crossed—the advance will be greater than anyone could possibly have dared to hope for, even a few weeks ago.

Yet there is a bitter flavor in this up of hope.

In a recent Nationwide civil service examination of a routine sort 1800 Negroes were candidates, and only about 80 passed the test. The explanation of this ugly statistic, of course, lies in the educational and economic handicaps so long imposed on the American Negro community. Equal rights are only a first step on the long, hard, but necessary road toward removing these handicaps.

WASHINGTON POST-TIMES HERALD JUN 6 1963

Text of Court Opinion With Injunction Against Wallace

BIRMINGHAM, June 5 (AP)—Following is the text of U. S. District Judge Seybourn H. Lynne's opinion handed down with an injunction against Gov. George C. Wallace

The facts developed at the brief hearing before the Court on June 3, 1963, when this action was submitted upon plaintiff's prayer for a temporary injunction may be concisely stated to highlight the emerging legal questions.

On July 1, 1955, Judge H. H. Grooms entered an order of this Court in the case of Lucy, et al v. Adams (C. A. 652-N), permanently enjoining the dean of admissions of the University of Alabama from denying Negroes the right to enroll therein and pursue course of study thereat solely on account of their race or color.

In supplemental proceedings, upon application of Vivian J. Malone and certain other Negro citizens of Alabama, Judge Grooms, on May 16, 1963, entered an order determining that the Court's order of July 1, 1955, was still in force and effect, that it was binding upon Hubert F. Mate, who succeeded William F. Adams as dean of admissions, and that Negroes with pending applications for enrollment in such university could apply to this Court for enforcement of the order of July 1, 1955.

Motion Is Denied

Thereafter, on May 29, 1963, Judge Grooms heard a motion filed on behalf of eleven members of the board of trustees of such university for leave to intervene in the case of Lucy, et al v. Adams, and to modify and suspend the July 1, 1955, order. This motion was denied on May 16, 1963.

In their motion, the members of the board appearing therein represented to the Court that Vivian J. Malone and David M. McGlathery, each a Negro citizen of the State of Alabama and an applicant for enrollment in the university, were qualified to be enrolled under the terms of the July 1, 1955, order, but

defecting an asserted Federal right, the Governor interposed the obstruction of his will, subverting the Federal authority. The assertion that such action can be taken as conclusive proof of its own necessity and must be accepted in itself due process of law has no support in the decisions of this Court."

Sterling v. Constantin, 287 U. S. 378, 402 (1932).

Disposed of Contention

Immediately thereafter, 287 U. S. at Page 403, he anticipated and disposed of the contention advanced in behalf of the defendant herein that this Court is bound to stay its hand at least until defiant threats have ripened into actual subversion of Federal authority by observing:

"The argument of appellants intimates, while it reserves the question, that it may be possible for the courts to call upon the Governor, after the alleged emergency has passed, to account for what he has done, but that they may not entertain a proceeding for injunction. The suggestion confuses the question of judicial power with that of judicial remedy. If the matter is one of judicial cognizance, it is because of an alleged invasion of a right, and the judicial power necessarily extended to the granting of the relief appropriate according to the circumstances of the case."

Too well settled in the law to admit of persuasive arguments to the contrary are the twin propositions that the courts of the United States have statutory authority under 28 U.S.C.A. 1651 as well as inherent power to enter such orders as may be necessary to effectuate their lawful decrees and to prevent interference with, and obstruction to, their implementation, and that the United States has standing to seek the injunctive relief for which it prays.

United States v. Mississippi, 7, Race Relations Law Reporter 1105 (5th cir. 1962), cert. den. 372 U. S. 916 (1963); Faubus v. United States, 254 F.2D 797 (8th Cir. 1958), cert. den. 358 U. S. 829; Toledo Scale Co. v. Computing Scale Co., 267 U. S. 300; Bullock v. United States, 263 F.2D 683, 691 (6th Cir. 1959); Bush v. Orleans Parish School Board, 188 F. Supp. 916 (E.D. La.), aff'd 365 U. S. 569, and sub nom. New Orleans v. Bush, 366 U. S. 212; Bush v. Orleans Parish School Board, 190 F. Supp. 861 (E.D. La.) aff'd 365 U. S. 569; Bush v. Orleans Parish School Board, 191 F. Supp. 871 (E.D. La.), aff'd sub nom. Legislature of Louisiana v. United States, 367 U. S. 908, Bush v. Orleans Parish School Board, 194 F. Supp. 182 (E.D. La.), aff'd 368 U. S. 11.

Personal Pronoun Used

It clearly appears that unless an injunction is issued pendente lite, submission of this action on the prayer for final relief in a trial of the merits, the plaintiff will suffer irreparable injury resulting from obstruction of the lawful orders of this Court and the consequent impairment of the judicial process of the United States.

May it be forgiven if this Court makes use of the personal pronoun for the first time in a written opinion. I love the people of Alabama. I know that many of both races are troubled and, like Jonah of old, are "angry even unto death" as the result of distortions of affairs within this State, practiced in the name of sensationalism.

My prayer is that all of our people, in keeping with our finest traditions, will join in the resolution that law and order will be maintained, both in Tuscaloosa and in Huntsville.

This the 5th day of June, 1963.

SEYBOURN H. LYNNE.

requested that implementation be delayed because of the prevailing climate of racial [illegible]

On May 21, 1953, Judge Grooms allowed the intervention of such t[illegible] but denied their motion to modify and suspend the order of July 1, 1953.

The Honorable George C. Wallace, Governor of Alabama, referring to the May 21, 1953, order entered by Judge Grooms, has stated and reiterated publicly that he will be present to bar the entrance of any Negro who attempts to enroll in the University of Alabama. He has also pledged that law and order will be maintained.

Law Above the King

Thoughtful people, if they can free themselves from tensions produced by established principles with which they violently disagree, must concede that the Governors of a sovereign state has not authority to obstruct or prevent the execution of the lawful orders of a court of the United States. No legalistic formula is required to express the craving of honest, hard-working, God-fearing citizens for a moral order logically supported, an attitude long ago expressed when Coke informed King James that there was a law above the King.

In the final analysis, the concept of law and order, the very essence of a republican form of government, embraces the notion that when the judicial process of a state or Federal court, acting within the sphere of its competence, has been exhausted and has resulted in a final judgment, all persons affected thereby are obliged to obey it.

More than three decades ago, Chief Justice Hughes, writing for a unanimous court, declared:

"... in particular, to the process of the Federal court actually and properly engaged in examining and pro-

NEW YORK TIMES JUN 6 1963

Wallace Ordered Not to Bar Negroes From Alabama U.

Text of judge's opinion with Wallace injunction, Page 21.

By HEDRICK SMITH
Special to The New York Times

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., June 5 — Gov. George C. Wallace was ordered by a Federal District Court today not to obstruct "by any means" with the admission of three Negroes to the University of Alabama Monday.

Federal District Judge Seybourn H. Lynne specifically forbade the defiant Alabama governor from "physically interposing his person" to block the Negroes' entrance to the university.

This blunt language was directed at the Governor's vow, court order or no, to "stand in the schoolhouse door" to maintain racial barriers at the university.

However, the order did not specifically bar the Governor from going to the university campuses in Tuscaloosa and Huntsville, where desegregation is scheduled to occur.

Later, in a statewide television address, the Governor indicated that he might defy

Continued on Page 21, Column 1

Continued From Page 1, Col. 2

the court order.

But the Governor, who was himself once a state Circuit Judge in Barber County, appealed to the people of Alabama to maintain law and order next week and to stay away from the university campuses.

"I will not let you down in this matter of standing for you," he said.

The Governor warned that anyone using violence would be swiftly arrested.

He said he was going to the university to raise "constitutional issues" against the "omnipotent march of the central government."

One of the Governor's attorneys, John P. Kohn of Montgomery, said the court decree would "in all probability" be quickly appealed to higher courts.

Requested by the U.S.

Judge Lynne issued the sweeping temporary injunction against Governor Wallace at the request of the Justice Department. Violation of the order would subject the Governor and others falling under its terms to civil contempt of court proceedings leading to possible fines and jail terms.

The decision, which clamped a tight rein on state officials and "all persons in active concert" with the Governor, moved the state a step closer to its showdown with the Federal Government over desegregation.

About 2,500 Army troops have been moved into Fort McClellan in northeast Alabama for possible duty at the university should violence occur or Federal authority be thwarted.

Judge Lynne's decree was accompanied by a three-page memorandum opinion giving the reasoning behind his order and striking down the doctrine of interposition advanced by Mr. Wallace's attorneys.

Plea for Law and Order

An unusual aspect of the memorandum was Judge Lynne's personal plea for law and order, written in the first person.

The District Judge, a native of Decatur, Ala., and a graduate in 1930 of the University of Alabama Law School, said he hoped his rare use of the personal pronoun might be forgiven. He continued:

"I love the people of Alabama. I know that many of both races are troubled and, like Jonah of old, are 'angry even unto death' as the result of distortions of affairs within this state, practiced in the name of sensationalism.

"My prayer is that all of our people, in keeping with our finest traditions, will join in the resolution that law and order will be maintained, both in Tuscaloosa and in Huntsville."

Already, however, racist organizations had announced rallies to "help the Governor" block desegregation. National States Rights party members held a meeting tonight north of Montgomery.

Citizen's Council Rally

The Citizen's Council of Tuscaloosa County, site of the university's main campus, mailed out public invitations to a council rally at Tuscaloosa Friday night.

"Stand up for Alabama," the invitation said. "If you favor keeping the University of Alabama a white school, you will want to attend the meeting sponsored by the Tuscaloosa Citizen's Council."

Among advertised speakers were T. Eugene Connor, former Safety Commissioner of Birmingham and an outspoken segregationist.

Two Negro students, Vivian J. Malone of Mobile and James A. Hood of East Gadsden, are scheduled to enter the Tuscaloosa campus. A third, David M. McGlathery, a mathematician for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration in Huntsville, is seeking entrance to the university center there.

Although the court order specifically named only Miss Malone and Mr. McGlathery, court advisers said Mr. Hood was covered as well by its general terms.

In dismissing Governor Wallace's attempt to invoke his rights as chief executive of a sovereign state, Judge Lynne drew heavily on history.

His opinion said:

"Thoughtful people, if they can free themselves from tensions produced by established principles with which they violently disagree, must concede that the Governor of a sovereign state has no authority to obstruct or prevent the execution of the lawful orders of a court of the United States.

"No legalistic formula is required to express the craving of honest, hard-working, God-fearing citizens for a moral order logically supported, an attitude long ago expressed when Coke informed King James that there was a law above the king."

This was a reference to the 17th Century jurist Sir Edward Coke, considered the first in England to declare the supremacy of the law over the sovereign.

"In the final analysis," Judge Lynne continued, "the concept of law and order, the very essence of a republican form of Government, embraces the notion that when the judicial process of a state or Federal court, acting within the sphere of its competence, has been exhausted and has resulted in a final judgment, all persons affected thereby are obliged to obey it."

The Alabama jurist noted that 30 years ago the late Chief Justice Charles Evans Hughes had dismissed the contention that a Governor could, by interposing his will, "subvert the Federal authority."

Text of Opinion by Judge Lynne

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., June 5 (AP)—Following is the text of United States District Judge Seybourn Lynne's opinion handed down with an injunction against Gov. George C. Wallace:

The facts developed at the brief hearing before the court on June 3, 1963, when this action was submitted upon plaintiff's prayer for a temporary injunction may be concisely stated to highlight the emerging legal questions.

On July 1, 1955, Judge H. H. Grooms entered an order of this court in the case of Lucy, et al v. Adams (C. A. 652-W) permanently enjoining the Dean of Admissions of the University of Alabama from denying Negroes the right to enroll therein and pursue course of study thereat solely on account of their race or color. In supplemental proceedings, upon application of Vivian J. Malone and certain other Negro citizens of Alabama, Judge Grooms, on May 16, 1963, entered an order determining that the court's order of July 1, 1955, was still in force and effect; that it was binding upon Hubert E. Mate, who succeeded William F. Adams as Dean of Admissions, and that Negroes with pending applications for enrollment in such university could apply to this court for enforcement of the order of July 1, 1955.

Thereafter, on May 21, 1963, Judge Grooms heard a motion filed on behalf of eleven members of the Board of Trustees of such university for leave to intervene in the case of Lucy, et al v. Adams, and to modify and suspend this court's order of July 1, 1955, as interpreted on May 16, 1963. In their motion, the members of the board appearing therein represented to the court that Vivian J. Malone and Dorval M. Moore, others, each a Negro citizen of the State of Alabama and an applicant for enrollment in the university, were qualified to be enrolled under the terms of the July 1, 1955, order but requested that implementation of such order be delayed because of the prevailing climate of racial unrest. On May 21, 1963, Judge Grooms allowed the intervention of such trustees but denied their motion to modify and suspend the order of July 1, 1955.

Statements Cited

The Honorable George C. Wallace, Governor of Alabama, referring to the May 21, 1963, order entered by Judge Grooms, has stated and reiterated publicly that he will be present to bar the entrance of any Negro who attempts to enroll at the University of Alabama. He has announced that law and order will be maintained.

Thoughtful people, if they can free themselves from temporary emotion induced by established principles with which they vehemently disagree, must concede that the Governor of a sovereign state has no authority to obstruct or prevent the execution of the lawful orders of a court of the United States. No legalistic formula is required to express the craving of honest, hard working, God fearing citizens for a moral order logically supported, an attitude long ago expressed when Coke informed King James that there was a law above the king.

In the final analysis, the concept of law and order, the very essence of a Republican form of government, embraces the notion that when the judicial process of a state or Federal court, acting within the sphere of its competence, has been exhausted and has resulted in a final judgment, all persons affected thereby are obliged to obey it.

Associated Press

GRANTS INJUNCTION: Federal Judge Seybourn H. Lynne, who issued an order against Gov. George C. Wallace's barring Negroes from the University of Alabama.

More than three decades ago, Chief Justice Hughes, writing for a unanimous court, declared:

". . . In particular, to the process of the Federal court actually and properly engaged in examining and protecting an asserted Federal right, the Governor interposed the obstruction of his will, subverting the Federal authority. The assertion that such action can be taken as conclusive proof of its own lawfulness and must be accepted in itself due process of law has no support in the decisions of this court."

Sterling v. Constantin, 287 U.S. 378, 402 (1932).

Immediately thereafter, 287 U.S. at Page 403, he [illegible] rejected and disposed of the contention advanced in behalf of the defendant herein that this court is bound to stay its hand at least until defiant threats have ripened into actual subversion of Federal authority by observing:

"The argument of appellants intimates, while it reserves the question, that it may be possible for the courts to call upon the Governor after the alleged emergency has passed, to account for what he has done, but that they may not entertain a proceeding for injunction. The situation confuses the question of judicial power with that of judicial remedy. If the matter is one of judicial cognizance, it is because of an alleged invasion of a right, and the judicial power necessarily extends to the granting of the relief found to be appropriate according to the circumstances of the case."

Authority Is Cited

Too well settled in the law to admit of persuasive arguments to the contrary are the twin propositions that the courts of the United States have statutory authority under 28 U.S.C.A. 1651 as well as inherent power to enter such orders as may be necessary to effectuate their rightful decrees and to prevent interference with, or obstruction to, their implementation, and that the United States has standing to seek the injunctive relief for which it prays.

(United States v. Mississippi, 7 Race Relations Law Reporter 1105 (5th Cir. 1962). Cert. Den. 372 U.S. 916 (1963). Faubus v. United States, 254 F.2D 797 (8th Cir. 1958). Cert. Den. 358 U.S. 829; Toledo Scale Co. v. Computing Scale Co., 267 U.S. 399; Bullock v. United States, 263 F. 2D 693, 691 (6th Cir. 1959); Bush v. Orleans Parish School Board, 188 F.Supp. 916 (E.D. LA.), Aff'd 365 U.S. 569, and sub. nom.; New Orleans v. Bush, 366 U.S. 212; Bush v. Orleans Parish School Board, 190F. Supp. 861 (E.D. La.), aff'd, 365 U.S. 569; Bush v. Orleans Parish School Board, 191 F. Supp. 871 (E.D. La.), aff'd Sub. nom.; Legislature of Louisiana v. United States 367 U.S. 908; Bush v. Orleans Parish School Board, 191 F. Supp. 182 (E.D. La.), aff'd. 368 U.S. 11.).

It clearly appears that unless an injunction is issued pending submission of this motion on the prayer for final relief in a trial on the merits, the plaintiff will suffer irreparable injury resulting from obstruction of the lawful orders of this court and the consequent impairment of the judicial process of the United States.

May it be forgiven if this court makes [illegible] personal pronouncement for the first time in a written opinion. I love the people of Alabama. I know that many of both races are troubled and like Jonah of old, are "angry even unto death" at the result of distortions of attitudes within this state, projected in the name of administration.

My prayer is that all of our people, in keeping with our finest tradition, will join in the resolution that law and order will be maintained, both in Tuscaloosa and in Huntsville.

This the 5th day of June, 1963.

SEYBOURN H. LYNNE

WASHINGTON EVENING STAR

JUN [illegible]

Wallace Assures State Of Determination to Act

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., June 6 (AP).—Despite a Federal court injunction, Gov. George C. Wallace has staked his personal freedom on resisting—by means as yet uncertain—the desegregation of the University of Alabama.

"The action that I am going to take involves even my personal freedom . . . but I intend to carry it out, regardless of what risk I take," the 43-year-old Governor said last night in a State-wide telecast.

Whether this meant he intends to defy the courts and submit to arrest, Mr. Wallace did not say.

The Governor said in his election campaign he was willing to go to jail if necessary in his fight against integration. But he also said he did not believe Federal officers would arrest a Governor.

Under an injunction issued only hours before his talk, Mr. Wallace is forbidden from physically interfering with the enrollment of three Negroes in the university system.

United States District Judge Seybourn H. Lynne discarded Mr. Wallace's State sovereignty claims and ordered him to permit the students to enroll.

Judge Lynne's order does not prevent Mr. Wallace from being on the university campus, nor does it bar any speech he might make.

But if there is an overt act of force or resistance, such as blocking the Negroes' path with State troopers, Mr. Wallace would be in jeopardy of arrest on a contempt charge. Maximum penalty for criminal contempt is 10 years imprisonment.

While not spelling out his intention, a somber, tired-looking Wallace told the people of Alabama:

"What happens to George Wallace is not so important, but what happens to constitutional government is very important."

Appealing over and over for law and order, Mr. Wallace said Alabama citizens could lead the State to "our finest hour" by maintaining the peace.

Mr. Wallace warned that any one committing an act of violence "will be arrested promptly." He appealed to the people to stay away and let him stand alone at the university.

The Governor has given no indication he will appeal Judge Lynne's injunctive order. He made no reference to the order in his television speech.

WASHINGTON POST-TIMES HERALD JUN 6 1963

Wallace Enjoine

Set to Risk His Own Freedom

Governor Ordered To Let Negroes Enter University

By Reiman Morin

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., June 5 (AP) — A Federal Judge enjoined Gov. George Wallace today from physical interference with the enrollment of Negroes at the University of Alabama, but Wallace said he would take action that "involves even my personal freedom."

He can be imprisoned for as much as 10 years if he uses physical means to stop

Majority of Senate Republicans votes non-binding stand for civil rights action. *Page A17.*

Text of Judge [illegible]'s opinion. *Page A10.*

Whites find Jackson, Miss., "as close to Heaven as any city can get." *Page A15.*

Second Negro enrolls at Ole Miss. *Page A9.*

the Negro students next Monday.

Wallace said in a State-wide television statement tonight:

"The action that I am going to take involves even my personal freedom, but I intend to carry it out, regardless of what risk I take."

He did not elaborate. But Wallace repeatedly has said he would stand in the door-

WASHINGTON POST-TIMES HERALD JUN 6 1963

Yd, Still Defiant

... to start his Italian visit. White House informed sources

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ALABAMA—From P

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sonal opinion He said it was the first time he ever used "the personal pronoun in a written opinion" Then he said:

"I love the people of Alabama.

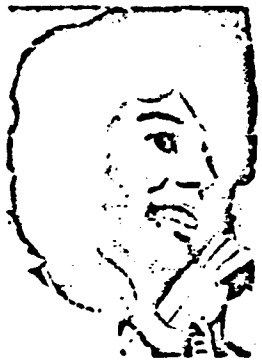
"I know that many of both races are troubled, and like Jonah of old, are 'angry even unto death' as a result of distortions of affairs within this state, practiced in the name of sensationalism.

Urges Law and Order

"My prayer is that all of our people, in keeping with our finest traditions, will join in the resolution that law and order be maintained, both in Tuscaloosa and in Huntsville."

Lynne did not specify the "distortions" and "sensationalism."

The ruling did not refer to James Hood, the third Negro student who is scheduled to enroll in the University. The University announced, after the hearing before Lynne last Monday, that it would accept Hood, hence he was not included in the Justice Department's petition for an injunction.



United Press International

VIVIAN MALONE
. . . Alabama U. applicant

way of the University building where enrollment is scheduled to take place, and bar Vivian J. Malone and James A. Hood from entering.

In his televised address, Wallace repeatedly urged the people of Alabama to "stay home" next Monday. He appealed strongly for maintaining law, and order and said "peace and tranquility must prevail."

The injunction ordering him to keep hands off the registration of the Negroes was handed down by U. S. District Judge Seybourn H. Lynne.

It specifically enjoined him from interfering with the enrollment of Miss Malone by "physically interposing his person or that of any other person under his direction or control. . . ."

An identical paragraph in the order applies to David M. McGlathery, who is scheduled to enter the University on its Huntsville campus Monday.

In his televised statement Wallace said:

"What happens to George Wallace is not important, but what happens to constitutional government is very important."

The injunction does not prevent him from going to the campus. Nor does it stop him from demanding in the name

See ALABAMA, A11, Col. 1

way of the University building where enrollment is scheduled to take place, and bar Vivian J. Malone and James A. Hood from

ALABAMA—From Page A1

Wallace Enjoined, Threatens L

of the State, that Negroes be denied enrollment.

Judge Lynne, in his memorandum opinion, commented incisively on the question of the authority of the Federal Government over a state. He wrote:

"Thoughtful people, if they can free themselves from tensions produced by established principles with which they violently disagree, must concede that the governor of a sovereign state has no authority to obstruct or prevent the execution of the lawful orders of a court of the United States."

Judge Lynne is a native of Alabama.

The injunction against Wallace clearly is necessary, the Judge said. Otherwise, ". . . the plaintiff will suffer irreparable injury resulting from obstruction to the lawful orders of this court and the consequent impairment of the judicial process of the United States."

This was virtually the identical language used by assistant attorney general Burke Marshall last Monday in arguing the case for the Department of Justice.

Precedents Cited

Lynne cited numerous precedents to support his rulin He referred to similar decisions in the Federal courts against Gov. Ross Barnett, of Mississippi, and Gov. Orval E. Faubus, of Arkansas.

Barnett physically prevented a Negro student, James H. Meredith, from enrolling in the University of Mississippi. Meredith enrolled later. Faubus ringed a high school in Little Rock with National Guardsmen to block eight Negro children. The children were admitted after President Eisenhower federalized the guard.

The judge closed his memorandum opinion with a pe

AY "C

ing to the

Nor does it stop him from demanding, in the name

See ALABAMA, A11, Col. 1

WASHINGTON EVENING STAR JUN 5 1963

Court Tells Wallace Not to Bar Negroes

Three Seek To Enroll at Alabama U.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., June 5 (AP) — A Federal judge today clamped an injunction on Gov. George Wallace, barring the defiant Governor from his avowed doorway stand against enrollment of Negroes at the University of Alabama.

The sweeping injunction by United States District Judge

Kennedy Pies on Rights Gets a Warm Response Page A-6

[illegible] H. Lynne prohibits [illegible] Wallace or anyone in concert with him from physically [illegible] with court ordered [illegible] of the State in[illegible]

[illegible] order does not ban Mr. [illegible] from the campus. [illegible] Negroes have an[illegible] plans to enroll at the [illegible] probably Monday [illegible] Malone, a Mobile [illegible] and James A. Hood [illegible] Ga., both 20, are [illegible] admission at the main [illegible] in Tuscaloosa. David [illegible], 20, employed [illegible] agency's Bro[illegible] A[illegible] at Huntsville, [illegible] vehicle ex[illegible]

[illegible] clear lan[illegible] Federal supremacy [illegible] and vestige of [illegible] the State [illegible] claimed by Mr.

"The Governor of a sovereign State has no authority to obstruct or prevent the execution of the lawful orders of a court of the United States," wrote Judge Lynne in an opinion which ended in a moving appeal to Alabama's people.

Prays for Order

The 56-year-old jurist took a dramatic departure from the stiff formality of court procedure to express a prayer that all Alabamians "will join in the resolution that law and order will be maintained."

With an air of pathos and concern, Judge Lynne wrote:

"I love the people of Alabama.

"I know that many of both races are troubled and, like Jonah of old, are 'angry even unto death' as the result of distortions of affairs within this State, practiced in the name of sensationalism."

Judge Lynne did not elaborate on what was meant by "distortions" and "sensationalism."

Irreparable Injury

The judge said it was clear that unless an injunction was issued, irreparable injury would result from obstruction to the lawful orders of this court and the consequent impairment of the judicial process of the United States."

His decision was a complete victory for the Justice Department, which had couched its complaint and request for the injunction in almost identical language.

It sealed off every legal exit for Mr. Wallace in his avowed stand to block personally the entry of any Negro to the university system.

Citing the original injunction against university segregation in 1955, Judge Lynne said the Governor had "stated and reiterated publicly that he will be present to bar the entrance of any Negro who attempts to enroll in the University of Alabama.

"He has also pledged that law and order will be maintained.

"Thoughtful people, if they can free themselves from tensions produced by established principles with which they violently disagree, must concede that the Governor of a sovereign State has no authority to obstruct or prevent the execution of the lawful orders of a court of the United States."

Judge Lynne, who won his first judgeship in the early 1930s, said the desire of law-abiding citizens for "a moral

See RACIAL, Page A-6

order, logically supported" was expressed long ago when an English jurist, Sir Edward Coke, "informed King James that there was a law above the King."

Obliged to Obey

"In the final analysis," Judge Lynne wrote, "the concept of law and order—the very essence of a republican form of government — embraces the notion that when the judicial process of a State or Federal court acting within the sphere of its competence, has been exhausted and has resulted in a final judgment, all persons affected thereby are obliged to obey it."

Judge Lynne relied on numerous precedents, notably similar decisions in Federal litigation against Mississippi Gov. Ross Barnett who physically blocked a Negro at the University of Mississippi before the student was admitted with Federal escorts, and the original defiance of Gov. Orval Faubus of Arkansas.

The injunction is preliminary, pending final determination of the issue, Judge Lynne said. His order prohibits Mr. Wallace, his agents, employes, subordinates, successors and all persons in active concert or participation with them from:

1. Preventing, blocking or interfering with, by physically interposing his person or that of any person under his direction or control, the entry of the Negro student.

2. Preventing or seeking to prevent by any means the enrollment or attendance at the University of Alabama of any person entitled to enroll or attend under the 1955 order.

Mr. Wallace reiterated last night he wants to stand along.

Vol. LXXXI No. 20

TIME

THE WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE

May 17, 1963

THE NATION

RACES

Freedom—Now

The blaze of bombs, the clash of billy clubs, the eerie glow of fire, the keening cries of hatred, the wild dance of terror in the night—all this was Birmingham, Ala.

Birmingham's Negroes had always seemed a docile lot. Downtown at night they clustered in gloomy huddles beneath street lamps, talking softly or not at all. They knew their place—they were "niggers" in a Jim Crow town, and they bore their degradation in silence.

But last week they smashed that image forever. The scenes in Birmingham were unforgettable. There was the Negro youth sprawled on his back and spinning across the pavement, while men in battered hats with streams of water so powerful that they could strip bark off trees. There was the Negro woman jerked to the ground by cops, one of them with his knee digging into her throat. There was the white man who watched hymn-singing Negroes burst from a sweltering church and growled: "We ought to shoot every damned one of them." And there was the little Negro girl, splendid in a newly starched dress, who marched out of a church looked toward a massed line of paunch-pushing cops and called to a bigoted friend: "Hurry up, Charlie. If you stay behind you won't get arrested with our group."

Finally, outlined against the flames that she saw it, in the air there was the mass of Negroes burning with their bodies and souls a ram of rocks, bottles and bricks the tactics who had rushed to save a white man's store.

For more than a month Negro demonstrations in Birmingham had sputtered, bursting occasionally into flames. Then Dr. Martin Luther King, the Negroes' inspirational but sometimes impulsive leader, had picked the bastion of racial inequality for the crusade. Because Birmingham is the citadel of segregation. In the last six years there have been 50 racial bombings (Negroes call it "Bombingham"), and more than 50 cross-burnings. Schools are totally segregated. So are restaurants, drinking fountains, toilets. Birmingham gave up its professional baseball team rather than have it playing integrated teams in the International League. The Metropolitan Opera Company no longer visits the city because officials refused to integrate the municipal auditorium. Parks were shut down last year because officials would not integrate them after a court order.

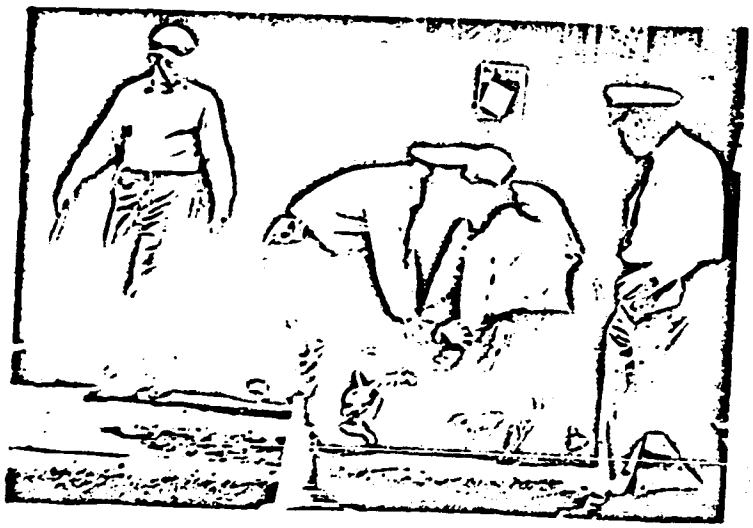
Unquestionably Birmingham was the toughest segregation town in the South from the Negroes' viewpoint. And it was symbolized by Public Safety Commissioner Eugene ("Bull") Connor, who had cowed Negroes for 23 years with hoarse threats and club-swinging cops. It was against Connor's Birmingham that King began secretly recruiting volunteers just before last Christmas.

King and Connor clashed head-on. The commissioner had his cops, plus a pack of snarling police dogs and a battery of high-pressure fire hoses. The Negro minister had only the determination and courage of his people. He had mobilized school children for his freedom parades. Hundreds of kids were in jail, and as last week began Birmingham was ripe for the game of explosion.

"Forgive Them." On Sunday, the Negroes tried, as they had before, to worship in white churches. But segregation in Birmingham's Christian churches is nearly as rigid as in public toilets. Negroes got into four churches were ordered away from 37 others. Late in the afternoon King called a mass meeting at the New Pilgrim Baptist Church. Outside, Bull Connor massed 50 policemen and a fire truck with water pressure cranked up to 700 lbs. When the crowd of 1,200 poured out of the church just before dusk, they lined up and marched toward the police. A police captain demanded their parade permit. They had none. Seeing the fire hoses, they knelt in silence as a Negro minister solemnly began to pray: "Let them turn their water on. Let them use their dogs. We are not praying for ourselves. Forgive them, O Lord."

Suddenly, inexplicably, [illegible] mercy, Bull Connor waved the Negroes through the police line. He allowed them 15 minutes of hymns and prayer in a small park near the city jail, inside behind bars hundreds of other Negroes could hear the singing. Returning to the church, the demonstrators were told that Negro children would march again next day—and should carry their toothbrushes with them to use in jail.

The march began a few minutes past 2 o'clock, led by Comedian Dick Gregory from the 16th Street Baptist Church. When a policeman demanded his parade permit, Gregory spoke softly—in contrast to his wisecracking smart talk to cops



BIRMINGHAM'S MANHANDLED NEGRO WOMAN

[illegible] during the month. Greensboro, Miss. [illegible] demonstrators, [illegible] in the protest pla[illegible] marched into a paddy wagon. [illegible] and [illegible] swarming [illegible] the church were shepherded into police vans and taken to [illegible]. Bull Connor arrived and yelled at a police captain. "I told you these [illegible] should be herded down. Last night [illegible] Martin Luther King [illegible] King's church. Where were [illegible] Where have [illegible] demonstrations."

The Negroes [illegible] kind of [illegible] King had [illegible] Birmingham [illegible] Negroes in Birmingham [illegible]

"Those Black Apes." [illegible]

[illegible] Negroes [illegible] Park into the church and Commissioner Connor stationed at the [illegible] door said he [illegible] of those [illegible] church there to preacher [illegible] church door. The lower [illegible] the crowd [illegible] Birmingham. [illegible] Park [illegible] George Wallace [illegible] Bull Connor's [illegible] and Martin Luther King [illegible] "We will [illegible] Wallace spoke about an order [illegible]

[illegible] had [illegible] demonstrations [illegible] Negroes [illegible] demonstrations. Birmingham [illegible] had long been held [illegible] hire. But demonstration leaders quickly broke into the circle and managed to save the policemen.

The riot ebbed—and then an hour later exploded again. In Kelly Ingram Park hundreds of Negroes began lobbing bricks and bottles at the lawmen. A deputy sheriff fell to the pavement, shooting "Those Black apes!"

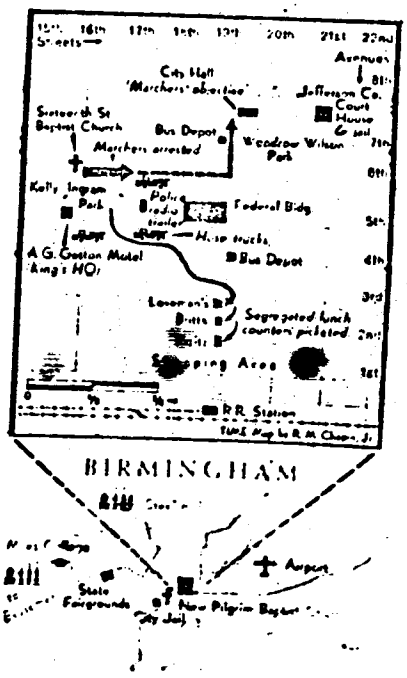
For two hours the battle raged back and forth, memorably in trucks and cars the police closed in on the park. The Rev. Fred Shuttlesworth, one of King's top advisers, yelled helplessly at rioters. In front of the church finally took a blast of water that slammed him against a wall. An air balance took him [illegible] and when Bull Connor heard about it later he leered in mock despair. "I wished I could have been there to see that old black [illegible]. I wish I had been there."

Now [illegible] The Negroes were herded back into the church and Commissioner Connor stationed at the [illegible] door said he [illegible] of those [illegible] church there to preacher [illegible] church door. The lower [illegible] the crowd [illegible] Birmingham. [illegible] Park [illegible] George Wallace [illegible] Bull Connor's [illegible] and Martin Luther King [illegible] "We will [illegible] Wallace spoke about an order [illegible]

[illegible] had [illegible] demonstrations [illegible] Negroes [illegible] demonstrations. Birmingham [illegible] had long been held [illegible] enough to frighten away potential industry—rioting by King's forces would further scar the city's image. And despite the headline-hogging prominence of such racists as Bull Connor and Governor Wallace, there were a significant number of moderates in Birmingham, who wanted peace simply because they believed the Negro indeed deserved better treatment than he was getting. In fact last month Birmingham had elected Mayor Albert Boutwell, as a relatively cool thinker on racial affairs, over Bull Connor.

The Pallid Peace. Even as Negroes fought whites on Birmingham's street, peace talks were under way. A team of Justice Department lawyers, headed by Assistant Attorney General Burke Marshall, went to Birmingham, began a series of meetings with local businessmen. On the white negotiators' Martin Luther King made four demands: [illegible] desegregate all public facilities in department and variety stores; [illegible] give Negroes equal job opportunities; [illegible] drop all charges against the [illegible] Negroes who had been arrested during the demonstrations; [illegible] set up a biracial committee to establish a timetable [illegible] desegregating parks and other facilities which Birmingham [illegible] had closed to avoid integration.

The first meetings were held in desperate[illegible] for the white businessmen involved feared both economic and physical reprisals from militant hoodlums in Birmingham. Marshall [illegible] all of them. Negroes were represented by a local committee including A. G. Gaston, one of the U.S.'s top Negro millionaires, Sidney Smyer, a lawyer and real estate man, and the chief spokesman for the



whites—and, at week's end, still the only negotiator from that side who had the courage to permit himself to be publicly identified.

There were meetings on Sunday and Monday—handled much like union-management negotiations, with representatives bringing results of the conference back to their leaders. To add to the pressure the crisis spurred dozens of pleading phone calls from Washington and such Administration officials as Bobby Kennedy, Treasury Secretary Douglas Dillon and Defense Secretary Robert McNamara. Finally the businessmen gave halfhearted agreement to King's demands—but there was no assurance that they could persuade Birmingham's segregationist politicians to go along.

"We'll Kill You." It was a truce—but there was to be no peace. Saturday night after a Ku Klux Klan meeting near Birmingham two dynamite bombs demolished the home of the Rev. A. D. King, brother of Martin King. The minister, his wife and five children raced to safety just before the second blast. Suddenly the street filled with Negroes. They hurled stones at policemen, slashed car tires. Within the hour two more bombs exploded at the Gaston Motel headquarters of the demonstrations.

And Birmingham went to war. Thousands of enraged Negroes surged through the streets, flinging bricks, brandishing knives, pummeling policemen. A white cab driver was knifed, his taxi overturned and burned. A policeman was stabbed in the back and a white youngster's arm was slashed from shoulder to elbow. Negroes put a torch to a white man's delicatessen, fought off firemen as they arrived to put out the blaze. Two Negro homes nearby went up in flames, then three more white men's buildings. The rioters, bathed in the flickering orange light of the flames, looted a liquor store and screamed into the night: "White man, we'll kill you!"

Miraculously, there were no deaths. But Bull Connor's cops, frazzled from weeks of pressure, were all but helpless. Negro rioters ruled almost until dawn Sunday and calm came only after 250 Alabama state troopers invaded the city.

COMMISSIONER CONNOR
He longed for a hearse.

As the sun rose Sunday, a sullen peace descended on Birmingham. There had been no winners in a war that had no heroes. Bull Connor was by no means Birmingham's only shame; the city's newspapers, for example, put the story of the mid-week riot on an inside page (see Press). Yet at the same time, Negro Leader King could be criticized for using children as shock troops and for inciting the protests even as a new, relatively moderate city administration was about to take over Birmingham.

President Kennedy also came in for criticism. At his press conference, Kennedy claimed that the Federal Government had done all it legally could do about Birmingham. But that, insisted other leaders, both white and Negro, was untrue. Said Harvard Law School Dean Erwin Griswold, a member of the U.S. Civil Rights Commission: "It seems clear to me that he hasn't even started to use the powers that are available to him." Said N.A.A.C.P. Executive Secretary Roy Wilkins: "White people in Alabama make it impossible for us even to debate whether the President should act. My objectivity went out the window when I saw the picture of those cops sitting on that woman and holding her down by the throat."

Birmingham's Negroes were certainly not worried about legalities; they were not worried about the niceties of "timing" or even about the morality of using children as troops. Instead theirs was a raging desire to achieve equal human status now, and by whatever means. Massachusetts Attorney General Edward Brooke, a Negro, expressed it well: "The pressure is mounting. It has been smoldering for some time—many, many years. And it is a justifiable impatience." Bob Eckhardt, a white and a member of the Texas Legislature, put it another way: "The Negroes' goal are not in reach of court decisions any longer."

It Could Happen Anywhere. Birmingham therefore set off a chain reaction uncontrolled. New lunch-counter sit-ins started in Atlanta, Nashville and Raleigh. The N.A.A.C.P. called for peaceful sympathy demonstrations in 100 cities. Jackie Robinson, now a vice president of Chock Full O' Nuts, said he would go to Birmingham to join in the Negro protest, so did Floyd Patterson. Communism was having a field day. Gloated Radio Moscow: "We have the impression that American authorities both cannot and do not wish to stop outrages by racists."

Perhaps most baleful of all, the Black Muslim movement within the U.S. Negro community took full recruiting advantage of the Birmingham riots. The Black Muslims do not seek integration; they want total separation of the races, with Negroes not only independent but, if possible, superior. Now Malcolm X, top Eastern torchbearer for the militant movement, could only sneer at Martin Luther King's gospel of nonviolence. Said he: "The lesson of Birmingham is that the Negroes have lost their fear of the white man's reprisals and will react with violence if provoked. This could happen anywhere in the country today."

"What Do You Mean, No?"

Last week, at the crest of the crisis, a white Birmingham waitress said to a customer from the North: "Honey, I sure hope the colored don't win. They've winned so much around the South. Why, you go down and get on a bus, and a nigger's just liable to sit right down beside you. Oh, that's hurt Birmingham somethin' awful."

Neither Malcolm X nor the Birmingham waitress represents the majority of their races. But they do represent and symbolize two fixed positions: the Negro who looks with eagerness toward a militant solution, and the unyielding Southerner who hopes not to be forcibly disturbed. There are many other positions, and there is a long gaping valley of confusion and diffusion. It is a great uncharted space where leaders follow and followers lead, for there is no certainty of plan or purpose there. Negro Author James Baldwin (see following page) has illuminated this grey gulf with bolts of intellectual lightning.

Baldwin cries out in hopelessness and helplessness as he gazes across the gulf. For that gulf cannot be bridged by law alone; the law can furnish a foundation upon which Negroes can build to achieve their rights, but it cannot provide education, or cure poverty, or enforce understanding, or give body to an old-fashioned thing called humanity.

"At the root of the Negro problem is the necessity of the white man to find a way of living with the Negro in order to live with himself."

STROLLING down a quiet street in a small town, James Baldwin came upon a scene that has since haunted his dreams. From a sunlit patch of grass came the singing laughter of a child. Baldwin looked—and saw a white man swinging his little daughter in the air. "It didn't last for more than a second," recalls Baldwin, "but it was an unforgettable touch of beauty, a glimpse of another world. Then I looked down and saw a shadow. The shadow was a nigger—me."

To Author James Baldwin, this parable reveals everything worth knowing about the black man's view of himself in 20th century white America. It also reveals much about James Baldwin himself. He is not, by any stretch of the imagination, a Negro leader. He tries no civil rights cases in the courts, preaches from no pulpit, devises no stratagems for sit-ins, Freedom Rides or street marches. He published an essay in 1959 called *Nobody Knows My Name*, and four years later, in Birmingham and Harlem, and in all the Birminghams and Harlems in the nation and the world, most Negroes still do not know his name. He is a nervous, slight, almost fragile figure, filled with frets and fears. He is effeminate in manner, drinks considerably, smokes cigarettes in chains, and he often loses his audience with overblown arguments. Nevertheless, in the U.S. today there is not another writer—white or black—who expresses with such poignancy and abrasiveness the dark realities of the racial ferment in North and South.

Last week Baldwin was in California, hopping from city to city to talk to college and high school students. Thrust from typewriter to rostrum by virtue of a widely acclaimed blistering essay in *The New Yorker* (TIME, Jan. 4), now in book form under the title *The Fire Next Time*, Baldwin spared his audiences nothing. He spoke not for himself but for all Negroes to all whites. "I hoed a lot of cotton," he said. "I laid a lot of track. I dammed a lot of rivers. You wouldn't have had this country if it hadn't been for me . . . When I was going to school, I began to be bugged by the teaching of American history, because it seemed that history had been taught without cognizance of my presence. It is my responsibility now to give you as true a version of your history as I can."

Identity & Myths. The history, as Baldwin sees it, is an unending story of man's inhumanity to man, of the white's refusal to see the black simply as another human being, of the white man's delusions and the Negro's demoralization. The theme floods his novels and essays. The white man, he writes, is guilt-ridden and sex-ridden, and he has managed over the years to delude himself by transferring his own failures onto the Negro. "At the root of the American Negro problem is the necessity of the American white man to find a way of living with the Negro in order to be able to live with himself. And the history of this problem can be reduced to the means used by Americans—lynch law and law, segregation and legal acceptance, terrorization and concession—either to come to terms with this necessity, or to find a way around it, or (most usually) to find a way of doing both these things at once . . . In this long battle, the white man's motive was the protection of his identity; the black man was motivated by the need to establish an identity." And this has led to a polarization of deep passions—the Negro's rage and the white man's terror.

"I think," writes Baldwin, "if one examines the myths which have proliferated in this country concerning the Negro, one discovers beneath these myths a kind of sleeping terror of some condition which we refuse to imagine. In a way, if the Negro were not here, we might be forced to deal within ourselves and our own personalities—with all those vices, all those conundrums, and all those mysteries with which we have invested the Negro race. Uncle Tom is, for example, if he is called Uncle, a kind of saint. He is there, he endures, he will forgive us—and this is a key to that image. But if he is not Uncle, if he is merely Tom, he is a danger to everybody. He will wreak havoc on the countryside. When he is Uncle Tom, he has no sex—when he is Tom, he does—and this obviously says much more about the people who invented this myth than it does about the people who are the object of it." The Negro is thus penalized for "the guilty imagination of the white people who invest him with their hates and longings—and is the principal target of their sexual paranoia."

Fear & Acceptance. And what of the Negro's rage? It grows, says Baldwin, from the white man's "sleeping terror." "We would never, never allow Negroes to starve, to grow bitter, and to die in ghettos all over the country if we were not driven by some nameless fear that has nothing to do with Negroes. We would never victimize, as we do, children whose only crime is color, and keep them, as we put it, in their place. We wouldn't drive Negroes mad as we do by accepting them in ballparks and on concert stages, but not in our homes, and not in our neighborhoods, and not in our churches."

Negro rage is provoked furthermore, by the white man's insistence on his own superiority, by his demand that the Negro to achieve equality must be accepted according to the white man's own definition of acceptability. "I do not know

BALDWIN ADDRESSING UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA STUDENTS

NEW YORK TIMES
JUN 5 1963

ALABAMA RACISTS BID WHITES UNITE

States-Rights Group Calls Rally to Help Wallace

By HEDRICK SMITH

Special to The New York Times

MONTGOMERY, Ala., June 4—Handbills calling on whites to help Gov. George C. Wallace block the desegregation of the University of Alabama were widely distributed in the state capital today.

Bearing the imprint of the National States Rights party, a racist group, the handbills urged whites to attend a rally here tomorrow night. They said:

"White men, unite. Back Governor Wallace. Help us stop Negro mixing at the University of Alabama. Now is the time for action."

Hundreds of handbills were placed under the windshields of parked automobiles. The site of the rally was given as Highway 231, about five miles north of here. The listed speaker was Edward R. Fields of Birmingham, information director of the party.

Governor Wallace spent a quiet day, aides said, awaiting a decision from a Federal District judge on the Government's request for an injunction to bar his interference with the university's desegregation next Monday.

The Justice Department went before District Judge Seybourn H. Lynne in Birmingham yesterday seeking the injunction against Mr. Wallace, who has pledged to "stand in the door" to stop three Negroes from enrolling at the university.

Judge Lynne reserved his decision after an 80-minute hearing, saying he would hand it down by tomorrow. His office said today the decision was expected at 9 A.M. tomorrow.

At the site of the planned segregationist rally was a large sign inscribed with a Confederate battle flag and a thunderbolt, symbol of the States Rights party.

The handbills did not propose what measures should be taken to "stop Negro mixing at the university." Nor did they say whether the segregationist effort should be made at the main campus in Tuscaloosa, or the extension center in Huntsville, or both.

Two students are going to the main campus and one to Huntsville.

The two headed for Tuscaloosa are Vivian Malone, 20 years old, of Mobile, and James A. Hood, 20, of East Gadsden.

The third Negro is David M. McGlathery, 27, a mathematician for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration in Huntsville.

The university was desegregated for three days in 1956 by Autherine Lucy, now the wife of the Rev. High Foster of Tyler, Tex. She was expelled for accusing university officials of conspiring with white rioters who had opposed her presence.

Army Movement at Base

FORT McCLELLAN, Ala., June 4 (AP)—Army officials said today they were moving vehicular support units into this Northeast Alabama base. About 2,000 Federal troops were standing by for deployment in the event of renewed racial violence.

Lieut. Chester E. Davis, base information officer, declined to say whether the movement indicated that preparations were under way for stationing troops in Tuscaloosa, site of the University of Alabama.

McClellan is about 60 miles northeast of Birmingham and 100 miles northeast of Tuscaloosa.

WASHINGTON EVENING STAR 6/6/63

Appeal Slated In School Case

Plan Seeks to End Birmingham Bias

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., June 6 (AP).—Negro attorneys are taking to a Federal appeals court their request for an immediate injunction to strike down the segregated school system in racially troubled Birmingham.

Attorney W. L. Williams, Jr., said the United States 5th Circuit Court of Appeals in New Orleans would be asked for a preliminary injunction pending an appeal of a lower court ruling. Notice of appeal was filed here yesterday.

United States District Judge Seybourn H. Lynne refused last Tuesday to order school desegregation but warned he would order submission of an integration plan unless school officials administer a State pupil placement law without discrimination this fall.

Judge Lynne held that the complainants in a 1960 suit had not exhausted their remedies under the placement law, which has been upheld at face value by the United States Supreme Court.

Injunction Pressed

In another court battle, Judge Lynne heard Justice Department attorneys press yesterday for an injunction barring Gov. George C. Wallace from interfering with scheduled enrollment of Negroes at the University of Alabama next week.

Judge Lynne said he hoped to hand down a decision by tomorrow.

The university trustees announced acceptance of a third Negro student for the summer session opening Monday. The trustees said James A. Hood, 20, of East Gadsden, Ala., probably would enroll at the same time Vivian J. Malone, also 20, of Mobile, arrives at the main campus in Tuscaloosa.

The other negro student is David M. McGlathery, 27, of Huntsville. He plans to enroll at the Huntsville branch of the university.

Gov. Wallace has pledged repeatedly that he will stand in

See RACIAL, Page A-6

RACIAL

School Rule Appeal Set in Birmingham

Continued From Page A-1

the university doors to block the way of any Negro student.

Other Developments

On other racial fronts:

Three of the four downtown movie theaters in Savannah, Ga., launched a voluntary desegregation program yesterday. A few hours later, however, the owner of two of the theaters said public pressure was forcing him to return to segregation.

A Negro leader in Florida blamed Gov. Farris Bryant for current racial unrest in several parts of that State. He said Gov. Bryant's failure to reappoint a Statewide biracial committee lowered a barrier to racial tensions.

Mayor Allen Thompson of Jackson, Miss., said the Negro drive to crack rigid racial barriers in that city has run out of steam, that integrationists were able to muster only 400 or 500 children for mass marches. He made the remark at a news conference he called to announce that the city will begin taking applications from Negroes for employment as policemen and school crossing guards—one of several desegregation goals of Negroes.

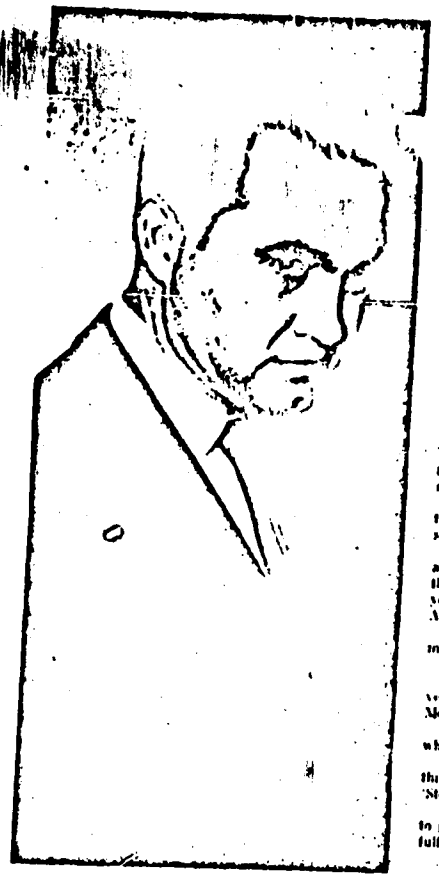
First to Enroll

Three men became the first Negroes to enroll at Texas A&M. A college spokesman said there were no incidents.

About 40 Negroes were served without incident at previously white lunch counters and tables in variety and drug stores in downtown Greenville, S. C., and in three of the city's suburban shopping centers.

A Federal judge in Biloxi, Miss., delayed until today a decision on a request by Cleve McDowell, a Negro honor student, for a stronger court order requiring his acceptance by the University of Mississippi Law School. The judge has before him also a request from James H. Meredith, the University's only Negro student, for an order forcing the school to permit him to move his wife and young son into married students' quarters.

THE PLAIN DEALER
CLEVELAND, SUNDAY MORNING, JUNE 7 1963



Gov. Wallace believes Atty. Gen. Kennedy is motivated by politics.

The Impending Clash at Alabama University

By ARTHUR EDSON

MONTGOMERY, Ala. 3 — Here, in a state where dreams of going to the moon are turning to reality, the space age man is about to crash headlong into the ancient barriers against the Negro.

As things now stand, a week from tomorrow two Negroes will try to enroll at the University of Alabama.

A 20-year-old coed will show up at the main campus in Tuscaloosa. A 26-year-old space mathematician will appear for graduate work at its branch school in Huntsville, home of the famous rocket-producing Redstone Arsenal.

EMOTIONS RUN HIGH, but the issues are simple.

Gov. George C. Wallace has vowed repeatedly that no Negro will enter an Alabama school, even if he has to stand in the door and bar him physically.

Atty. Gen. Robert F. Kennedy has vowed repeatedly that the courts will be upheld. This means that, if necessary, the President again will send in federal troops.

Everyone you talk to in Alabama seems to agree. The awful ingredients for violence are here, more explosive than ever since the Birmingham riots. It was in this state, you will recall, that violence first succeeded, in 1956, with Autherine Lucy at the University of Alabama.

Fortunately, ingredients for peace are also here, and many voices urge common sense, patience and restraint.

"This isn't Mississippi," you will hear again and again.

But whether Alabama can avoid the disaster that enveloped the University of Mississippi after Negro James H. Meredith arrived there last fall no one can say.

Wallace has said he will preserve order, but a man who has known him for a long time says:

"George talks about resisting to the bitter end, but if things get bad he can't suddenly hold up his hand and say, 'Stop!' and be sure anyone will pay any attention."

There is a strong feeling here, too, that Wallace wants to go to jail, and that a little violence would be helpful in fulfilling what some call his hankering for martyrdom.

AT LEAST THREE OPINIONS are expressed freely and forcefully.

- Integration is wrong, morally and socially. It leads to race mongrelization, and it hasn't worked anywhere it has been tried. Washington, D. C., whether its citizens like it or not, is invariably cited as proof of complete failure.

This is Wallace's view, and a big majority of Alabamans agree with him.

- Integration is inevitable, but this isn't the time to try it. Why not wait. Several suits will be coming up in September, and that might be a better time than now, when passions are seething.

This is the view of Huntsville businessmen. They have made interracial progress and don't want to rock the boat.

- Integration is inevitable. Legal remedies have been exhausted. This is as good a time as any to fight it out.

And now let's move in for a closer look at those who are playing leading roles in this desperate drama of our times.

GOV. GEORGE C. WALLACE JR. — born in Clio, Ala., Wallace, 43, has at one time or another been a blackberry and pecan picker, a dog catcher, a door-to-door magazine salesman and a taxi driver.

Along the way he acquired a law degree from the University of Alabama, a wife, the former Lurleen Burns, and four youngsters.

Wallace is a fighter, by instinct and by training. As an amateur, he once won the state bantamweight boxing championship. As a pro, he picked up pocket money scrapping at club smokers.

Only 5 feet 7, his hair slicked in an uncompromising pompadour, the governor leans back in his chair in his lovely old office, props a foot on his desk and, between puffs on a cigar, embarks on a steady, relaxed monologue.

He's a hard man to interview.

As he speaks of how newspapermen paint the wrong picture of him, of how Negroes live in filth and are diseased, of how their morals are low, of how Communists use them as tools, he pauses to poke out a finger and demand:

"Now isn't that right? Isn't that so?"

Wallace is convinced that many northerners, comfortable and secure in their all-white suburbia, feel about Negroes exactly as he does.

"We're not hypocritical down here," Wallace says.

In his view, racial problems are worse in the North than in the South.

"You're safer in Montgomery and Birmingham than you are in Washington, Baltimore or St. Louis. Isn't that right? Isn't that so?"

Wallace is sure Kennedy is motivated by politics, and that he applies pressure so he can keep the vital Negro vote in the big cities.

ROBERT F. KENNEDY, attorney general. Kennedy slumps at his huge desk in his enormous office in Washington. His hair is rumpled, as usual, and he looks jaunty, which is unusual.

On May 21 Federal Judge H. Hobart Grooms ruled in Birmingham that Negroes must be admitted to the state university. As Kennedy sees it, he hasn't much choice. The order must be obeyed. But he hopes the arguments can be kept in the courts and off the streets.

"I don't want another Oxford, Miss.," he says. "That's all I ask. But the choice of whether troops are used is clearly up to Gov. Wallace. It's his choice, not ours."

But Kennedy is worried.

"While the governor is standing in front of that door," he says, "it's an invitation to every demented person in the United States to show up and cause trouble."

Kennedy is sure that Wallace is motivated by politics, and that he is banking on becoming a key figure in the South.

For Wallace has dreamed that great and abiding southern dream: that neither the Democratic nor the Republican presidential candidate can get a majority in the rest of the nation, and halleluyah! The South, rising triumphantly again, can blackball either, or both.

Atty. Gen. Kennedy believes Gov. Wallace is motivated by politics.

DAVID M. McGATHLERY, a mathematician, for around Cape Canaveral, 1961.

Since October, 1962, he has worked for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration in Huntsville, where theories of celestial mechanics are developed and where those huge rockets that boost man into outer space are developed.

McGlathery works as an applied mathematician on space radiation shielding.

Advancement in his complex profession depends, at least in part, on more training. Since June, 1962, he has been trying to get into the graduate instruction program at Huntsville, a program run by the University of Alabama but financed by federal funds.

More than half the faculty comes from the federal space center.

CHARLES MORGAN JR., Birmingham attorney. "Do you realize," Morgan asks, "that this is the most liberal state in the union — except on one subject: Race?"

Like Wallace, Morgan is a graduate of Alabama. "I love my university," he says.

In representing a Negro who wants to get into his beloved school, Chuck Morgan, at 33, may be gambling heavily on the future, a future in which race won't be so important and Negroes will vote in increasing numbers.

Most racial litigation is pushed and financed by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. But Morgan says he is being paid by a group in Huntsville.

VIVIAN JUANITA MALONE of Mobile. Tall, slende

The Light Touch—

How to Develop a Line on Wine

By ART BUCHWALD

PARIS. The problem of testing your friends at wine talk becomes more difficult all the time. It isn't enough to drink wines; you must be able to talk about them, if not intelligently, at least lightly.

Mr. Alexis Lichine, who wrote a book called "Wines of France" and is up to his neck in the wine business, has given us some pronouncements, phrases that can be used at the dinner table either in your own home or as a guest in the home of a friend.

If you're serving wine in your own home, Mr. Lichine advises you to be very

It may be useful when talking about wine to know that Bordeaux comes in slim bottles and Burgundy in squat ones. This always impresses people.

When ordering wines in restaurants, study the card for a long time, even if you don't understand what you're reading. Cluck occasionally, and then turn to the sommelier and ask him to advise you on what to order. Never accept his first suggestion. He is testing you and you don't want to lose face.

Always carry a vintage chart with you. If you're not sure of the best wine years, take the wine chart to the washroom and check it against your vintage chart.

When drinking champagne, always make a remark about the bubbles. You can either like or dislike

How to Develop a Line on Wine

By ART BUCHWALD

PARIS—The problem of testing your friends at wine talk becomes more difficult all the time. It isn't enough to drink wines, you must be able to talk about them, if not intelligently, at least at length.

Mr. Alexis Lichine, who wrote a book called "Wines of France" and is up to his neck in the wine business, has given us some provocative phrases that can be used at the dinner table either in your own home or as a guest in the home of a friend.

If you're serving wine in your own home, Mr. Lichine advises you to be very modest. When the bottle is put on the table, apologize to your guests.

"I'll have to beg your pardon," you might say, "but this is a small red wine, inconsequential, with hardly any character. [illegible] later."

If your guests don't contradict you, start boiling slowly. After tasting it remark to someone, "In spite of everything, I do believe it has some breed, even if it hasn't hit the jugular."

If someone takes up the challenge, go a peg higher. You

[illegible]

know something, I believe the wine [illegible] Why, yes, it certainly is. It does have some manifestations of greatness at that."

THEN, IF YOU'RE REMARKS [illegible] let out all stops. The French consider this wine one of their most magnificent sovereigns. They [illegible] call it the Napoleon of Bordeaux, and it is highly [illegible] gone unappreciated for age. It's a pity it has to be wasted on such people."

Drinking wine in wonderful [illegible] is a much easier problem. The best [illegible] are bounds for compliments and if you're not [illegible] on the other people at the table might [illegible] them.

The thing to remember is [illegible] to be polite. After tasting the wine, a comment like "[illegible] might be used. "Yes, it does have a plum [illegible] but it doesn't hold the more [illegible] up to the [illegible] for it could have been a big stout boy."

Then [illegible] "[illegible] Yet I've seen it happen time and time again with such privileged wines." Or, if you will, "It's provocative. I'm sure, but I wouldn't dare [illegible] against a Haut Bayon." Or, "What a delightful name. It almost tastes domestic in flavor."

WHEN SPEAKING OF VINTAGES, never refer to a wine as 1955 or 1956. Always say [illegible] "[illegible] 1955 rate wines and those [illegible] as much as you can.

If you can't [illegible] Lichine suggests [illegible] "It's much better [illegible] Margaux. I [illegible] 1946. What a noble lunch that was."

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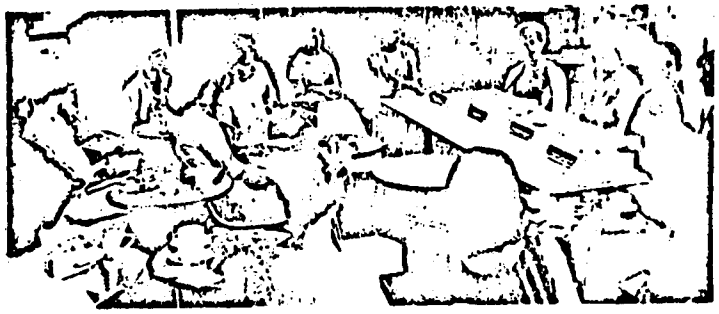
When ordering wines in restaurants, study the card for a long time, even if you don't understand what you're reading. Cluck occasionally, and then turn to the sommelier and ask him to advise you on what to order. Never accept his first suggestion. He is testing you and you don't want to lose face.

Always carry a vintage chart with you. If you're not sure of the best wine years, take the wine chart into the washroom and check it against your vintage chart.

When drinking champagne, always make a remark about the bubbles. You can either take the side that you like the bubbles or that you're against them. Our favorite line on this subject is: "I like champagne—because it always tastes like my foot's asleep."

[illegible]



Future Air Force wives (left) get advice from Air Force wives (right).

AF Wives Get Lesson in Love

By LOUDON KELLY

AIR FORCE ACADEMY, Colo.—It's a man's world at the U.S. Air Force Academy—until a certain weekend in the spring.

Then the girls—short-skirted, spiked-heeled and some of them hooked a bit scared, take over.

They come here for the academy's school for brides-to-be of cadets—cadets, a series of talks and seminars that began in 1962. Academy officers say there is the only service school to invite future service wives to come and get a peek at the sort of life they'll lead.

This year 105 blondes, brunettes and an occasional redhead arrived in May from all parts of the country. About three-fourths [illegible] plan to be married to their cadet fiancés [illegible] June Week, Commencement day is June 5, the fall graduation at the new academy.

One subtitle for the school for Air Force brides might be, "How to Live on $[illegible] per Month." That's the estimated housing [illegible] a lieutenant who the

In the pamphlets given to each girl [illegible] is a suggested monthly budget [illegible] as $7 for [illegible] and $[illegible] for recreation.

The girls share a coffee [illegible] with a dozen wives, headed by Mrs. Eddie [illegible] Walker, wife of the Academy superintendent, [illegible] part in [illegible] and answer questions in which Air Force Wives

Continued on Page 6AA, Column 3

[illegible] be hasn't much choice. The order must be obeyed. [illegible] he hopes the arguments can be kept in the courts and off the streets.

"I don't want another Oxford, Miss.," he says. "That's all I ask. But the choice of whether troops are used is clearly up to Gov. Wallace. It's his choice, not ours."

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For Wallace has dreamed that great and abiding southern dream: that neither the Democratic nor the Republican presidential candidate can get a majority in the rest of the nation, and halleluiah! The South, rising triumphantly again, can block one, either, or both.

DAVE M. McGLATHERY, mathematician, he's around 5 feet 10, slightly built Negro, weighing but 150 pounds.

For McGlathery, the red rolling hills around Huntsville are home. His father was a sharecropper there. There he went to the public schools, and there he did his college work, at Alabama A. and M. College for Negroes (Magna [illegible] gram at Huntsville, a p[illegible] the University of Alabama but financed by federal funds.

More than half the faculty comes from the federal space center.

CHARLES MORGAN JR., [illegible] "Did you realize," Morgan asks, "that this [illegible] liberal state in the union, except [illegible] George Wallace. Morgan is a graduate of Alabama [illegible] university," he says.

In representing a Negro who wants to [illegible] into his school, Charles Morgan at 33 [illegible] holding [illegible] on the future, a future in which [illegible] and Negroes will [illegible].

Most racial bitterness is pushed [illegible] by the National Association [illegible] Advancement of Colored People. But Morgan [illegible] and [illegible] Mobile.

VIVIAN JEANELLA MALONE, of Mobile, [illegible] this 20-year-old Negro [illegible] student. She is a [illegible] at Alabama A. and M., works part time as a switchboard-operator, [illegible] education and plans a career [illegible] manager.

In 1956, when Autherine Lucy was at Tuscaloosa, there were three days of demonstrations, [illegible] confusion. She finally was expelled.

More recently, there was the rioting [illegible] James Meredith went to Mississippi.

[illegible] this, Vivian say

[illegible] that the man has gone through [illegible] sure I can stand [illegible] will come to me.

ARTHUR D. SHORES, [illegible] Negro [illegible] who have fought NAACP [illegible] Alabama [illegible] Miss Malone.

Anyone who [illegible] the South all his life [illegible] nevertheless [illegible] surprised at some [illegible] and [illegible] explain how [illegible].

The scene: A Birmingham restaurant. Two well-dressed men [illegible] but affable, while a Negro maid and busboy [illegible] nearby.

What [illegible] happen [illegible] situation, one asks.

Despite [illegible] they [illegible] to be fairly moderate.

I'm a little disappointed in George [illegible] one says of his governor.

Now [illegible] home and hasn't fired downtown Birmingham.

One [illegible] toward Dr. [illegible] Horrible to be a lot too far [illegible] a long pole [illegible].

ON THE OTHER HAND, [illegible] complaint that [illegible] publicity from lasting peace [illegible] has been made and [illegible] everyone on that additional progress is impossible.

Some public officials, like Richard Flowers, are speaking up.

"Law and order," Flowers has said, "will not be forced over to the possession of mob hysteria as long as I am attorney general of Alabama."

And Circuit Judge Roy Mayhall, a Wallace supporter, has said:

"If the United States Supreme Court or the United States District Court [illegible] some Negroes go to the University of Alabama as [illegible] I'm concerned to can [illegible]."

Many [illegible] wondered what happened at the University of Mississippi [illegible] Expressway.

[illegible] that when the dust cleared [illegible] Negroes [illegible] submitted unobtrusively at Tuscaloosa [illegible] is going to be difficult for Wallace to [illegible] front of doors 150 miles apart.

VIVIAN JUANITA MALONE, Negro female, residing at 760 St. Anthony Street, Mobile, Alabama, presently attending Alabama A & M College, Normal, Alabama. He advised the application indicated that this applicant had graduated from Central High School, Mobile, Alabama, in 1960; that she was born July 15, 1942, at Monroeville, Alabama; father, WILLIE MALONE; mother, BERTHA LEE DAVIS MALONE.

JIMMY ALEXANDER HOOD, Negro male; home address, 105 Brown Street, East Gadsden, Alabama; presently enrolled at Clark College, Atlanta, Georgia; present address, 1203 Fountain Drive, S. W., Atlanta, Georgia; born November 10, 1942, at Gadsden, Alabama; graduated from Carver High School, Gadsden, Alabama, in 1961; father, OCTAVIE HOOD; mother, MARGARET HUGHES HOOD.

CLEVE MCDOWELL, 21. Judge Sidney Mize complimented McDowell who recently graduated from a Negro college, Jackson State, with honors. McDowell, who completed his bachelor's degree work at Jackson State in three years, filed application for admission to Ole Miss on May 14.

WASHINGTON DAILY NEWS 6/ /6

Consciences Are Awakening in Dixie

Moderates' Voices Are Louder

By JACK SHELTON

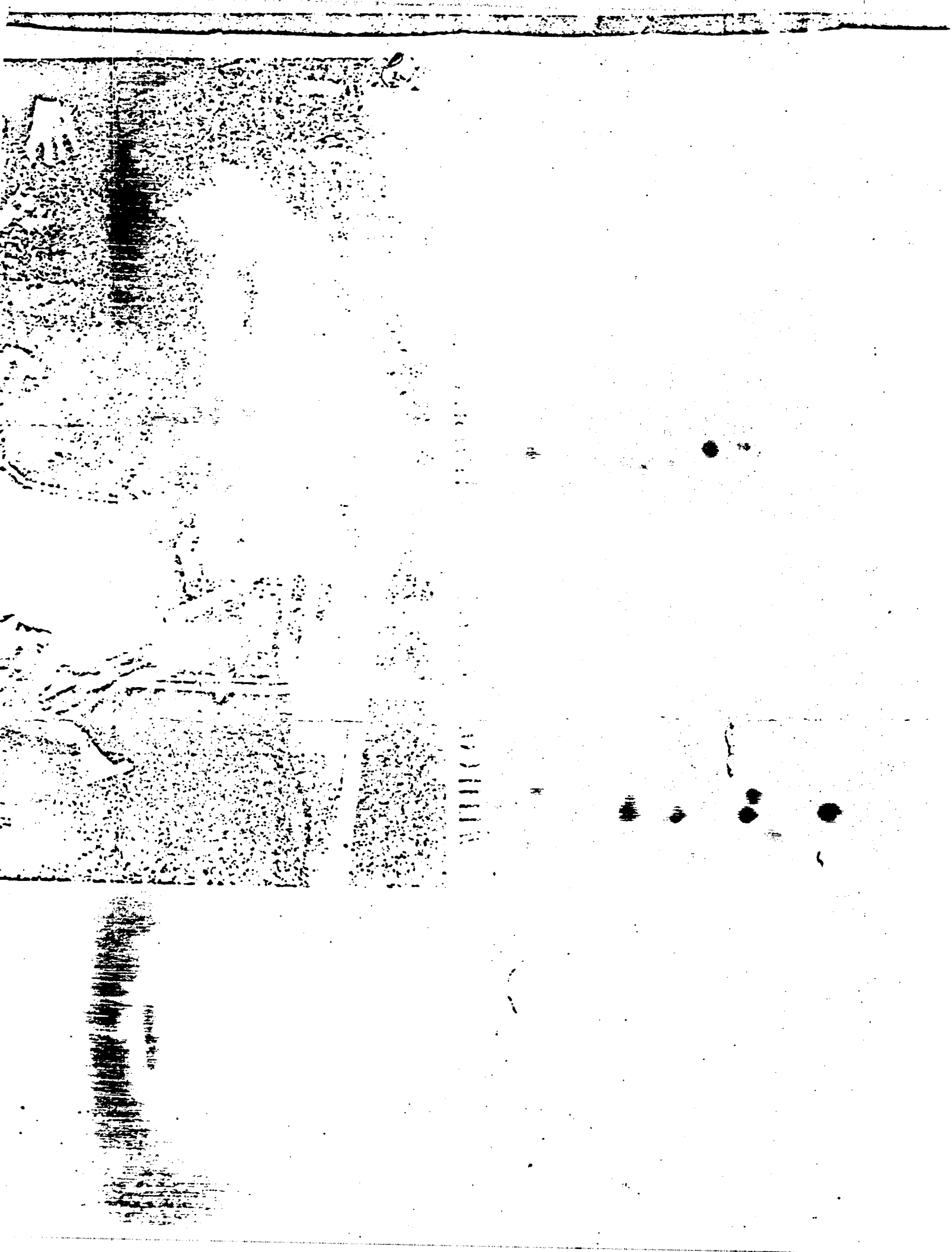
Regents Power [illegible] Ray (right) calls for [illegible] to transport pickets in front of a Jackson, Miss., courtroom [illegible] Another [illegible] carrying [illegible] placards [illegible] held by the demonstrators.

[illegible] and disturbances [illegible] Miss.

• Alabama

[illegible]

[illegible]



does, however, marriages in vorce. That's not counting in which one others would reedom fight-

g Nylon

tantial num- nen may be There's no ylenes is the n for, stock- ne, the first fibers in 25

ate 30, when ckings would water. But women had ngs into the ylon.

d War, by GI barter, ake barriers they figured ylon investi-

being made e company e the fabric- is said to strength of much snag anufacturer s warm as including be used for coats per billing. y a future us as did ance would interest in appropriate of lower

This was Wallace's [illegible] form. And mark it. We're growing.

Civil Defense Dropout

Dropout, not failout, may be the major worry of federal civil defense officials if the setback taken recently in Oregon are imitated elsewhere.

The Portland City Council, by a 4 to 1 vote, discontinued civil defense operations, thus becoming the first city of any size to drop out of the program. A week later, the Oregon state legislature approved a budget plan sharply cutting the state civil defense system.

Federal civil defense officials say they are not greatly discouraged by the developments in the Northwest and there is no evidence of a national trend. However, they recall that President Kennedy's proposed five-year plan, under which the government hopes to provide shelter space for the entire population of the country, has encountered considerable indifference and in some instances, outright protests.

Opponents, including nuclear physicist Dr. Alexander Lindsay Jr., say Russia could explode its bombs in the air, setting off massive fire-storms which would turn the concrete shelters into ovens, cooking the people inside.

Stuart L. Pittman, assistant secretary of defense for civil defense, terms the program low-cost insurance.

Pittman, who incidentally admits he has no home shelter, expressed the hope he can bring Portland back into the fold. It may take some salesmanship. For it is an undisputed fact that since 1950 the federal government has spent a billion dollars or more on civil defense and still has no effective civil defense program.

[illegible] have made interesting [illegible] if Wallace had told his [illegible] of protection which New York [illegible] felt was necessary for his [illegible].

Wallace received what is officially termed "full security" during his short stay in New York. As the New York papers confirmed, this is the maximum protection given any individual: the same treatment accorded Khrushchev, Castro, Kennedy or Nehru.

"How bout that Ingram?" the Governor said. "And me just a little country boy from Barbour County."

Not Loss To Gotham

For days before his top secret departure for New York, Wallace's office was in frequent telephone communication with police in that city.

Several alternate plans were devised in the event of last-minute changes provoked by emergencies. In the end, even New York police did not know what time Wallace was arriving, although they had urged he come in Sunday and leave Sunday.

A rumor that Wallace would arrive Saturday night resulted in two busloads of policemen spending a good part of the night parked in buses in Central Park, adjoining the Pierre Hotel.

As it all worked out, Wallace was mobbed but by a most sympathetic mob.

On the flight to New York aboard a sleek Caravelle jet Wallace never had a moment's peace from well-wishers. His security force of New York policemen could have been mistaken, from their comments, with graduates from a Bull Connor police academy, and after the TV show the few people in the studio swarmed around the governor, congratulating him on his performance.

"I think y'all thought I had horns," Wallace said brightly.

Nervous Applause

An interesting sidelight came as Wallace departed through the underground passage from the studio. About 100 uniformed policemen were standing in formation in a corner of the basement.

Wallace waved to them, and the policemen responded with a spontaneous burst of applause. Just as quickly they quit applauding, apparently fearful that their display of support for Wallace might be dis-

As was plainly evident from those who witnessed the show, Wallace was confronted by four hostile inquisitors.

New Yorkers who saw the show opined that this evident hostility on the part of the panelists actually worked in Wallace's favor. He got some sympathy votes which otherwise might not have been forthcoming.

Mad Anthony

Most surprising was the performance of Anthony Lewis of the New York Times, recognized as one of the nation's finest reporters. As a TV panelist Lewis should stick to newspaper reporting.

His conduct after the television [illegible] at a stricken conscience. Panelists Spivack, Royster and ex-Montgomerian Frank McGee holstered their guns and exchanged pleasantries with Wallace. Lewis would have exited without a word had not Wallace headed him off, shook his hand and said goodbye. Lewis then apologized for his hasty departure, explaining he was late for an appointment, an excuse which covers a multitude of sins.

In the press conference that followed the TV program, a Negro woman reporter—at least she wore a press badge—conducted the entire interview while some bonafide New York newspaper reporters did nothing.

Her questions were not questions but statements: "You hate Negroes", "You don't protect Negroes on the street in Birmingham", etc. The Governor sought to respond, even smiling but with little success. Finally he did get the floor.

'You Mention King—'

"You mention Martin Luther King and all that he has done for the Negro people," said Wallace. "I am saying this—if Martin Luther King had used all the energy he has got going over the country seeking new industries for Alabama and the South, then the Negroes would be far better off. That is what I have been trying to do—get new plants which will provide jobs for white and Negro alike. Why doesn't King concern himself with providing jobs for his people?"

The Negro reporter had little more to say, in fact she wasn't even listening.

The serving of the subpoena on Wallace at the Birmingham airport—if he was in fact served—was as amusing as anything else.

[illegible] who [illegible] warmly shook a paper toward me and said [illegible] that to the Governor."

"The Governor is not accepting any letters today," I said, glancing hastily

UNRECORDED POETRY

The Charlotte Observer

IT IS a defect in man that when he stands at the edge of the heavens he looks downward.

Mixed in with the "Rogers" and technical babble of our astronauts thus far has been deeply-felt comments of the wonders they have seen.

"South Florida looks beautiful," said one.

Gordon Cooper could pick out his Texas neighborhood, though not his own house, from his whirling seat 110 miles from the earth. Electronic umbilicals tie the astronauts to earth as they take tentative steps into the universe.

But what of that universe and its world, it contains? What of Mars? What of Saturn's rings? What of the galaxies, like grains of sand, in which we step? How does it look from up there, boy? Surely there is more to see and report than South Florida and our own neighborhood.

The Mercury program, with its one-boy man on a short flight, is about finished. New comes Gemini, with two men for a longer time. Then Apollo with three and opportunity.

Would that the Apollo crew could be selected with an eye to the wonders beyond our earth and composed of say a poet, an artist, and, of course, a fellow to drive.

OPTIMIST WALLACE

The Course Only Democrat

ALABAMA'S G[illegible] Wallace has qualified as an incurable optimist. He would have had to be such to have imagined that he could run a favorable ruling from the U.S. Supreme Court as he constructed Hardie's of what the Constitution says. It is twisted and contorted to mean just what the individual members of the high court want it to mean. This is exactly what was done when the court rejected Wallace's suit to have federal troops removed from the state. The Constitution plainly says they have no business here unless their presence is asked for by the governor or the legislature.

[illegible] treated to a wide variety of selections ("Negro On Sunday," Greek folk music, Italian folk music, and of course, "Dixie"). The lone Negro passenger on the plane (who sat well in front of the Wallace party, scrunched far down in his seat. He pretended to be asleep, but sleep is impossible when a Greek band is having a jam session.

Wallace, who earlier in the week had come within an eyelash (I can recall the appearance, was deceived with "[illegible] some of the day and [illegible] sleep") [illegible]

Anybody Else?

"Reckon any of the other networks would like for me to be on a show," he asked on the flight back home.

He was pleased, and judging from reactions since returning home, so were most Alabamians.

LIVING TODAY

By Arlie R. Davidson

Thoughts Of Greatness

WE ARE [illegible] man in the [illegible]. We [illegible] nothing and [illegible] time [illegible] become aware of very many [illegible] and people about us. A[illegible] we [illegible] up we seem to be [illegible] [illegible] behind [illegible]. Soon, however, we [illegible] [illegible] as [illegible] through the maze [illegible] life [illegible] which have known little. We don't understand [illegible] much [illegible] of the time. But we [illegible] think of the future [illegible] and more plans for it.

DAVIDSON

Inside each of us are thoughts of greatness. It seems to whisper to us about our tremendous potentialities stored up, and that if we know how to bring them forth, we shall be able to [illegible] circumstances.

We [illegible] the world is ready to [illegible] if we only knew how [illegible] how to give it the [illegible]. Here we may [illegible] the future.

[illegible] step in the [illegible] for, in the words of great Indian leader Gandhi: "A man becomes what he thinks." If he thinks in terms of being great, he will move in that direction.

NEW YORK TIMES

JUN 4 1963

Decision Delayed in U. S. Suit to Enjoin Wallace

Judge Will Rule Tomorrow in U. of Alabama Case

By CLAUDE SITTON

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., June 3

A Federal judge promised today to decide by Wednesday if Gov. George C. Wallace should be barred from interfering with desegregation at the University of Alabama.

Soon after District Judge Seybourn H. Lynne heard the Justice Department's request for an injunction against the Governor, the university announced it would admit three Negroes instead of two next Monday.

Governor Wallace returned to Montgomery, the state capital, seemingly elated by the response to his appearance on a national television broadcast yesterday. He has said he would "stand in the schoolhouse door" to block the Negro students no matter what decision was reached by Judge Lynne.

However, he has conceded that he has no hope of preventing a resumption of token integration at the university.

Miss Vivian Malone, a 20-year-old resident of Mobile, Ala., is being expected to become the first Negro admitted to the main campus in Tuscaloosa since Miss Autherine Lucy attended classes there for a few days in 1956. Miss Lucy, now Mrs. Autherine Lucy Foster of Tyler, Tex., was expelled for having violated university rules and for having conspired with the white students who opposed her presence there.

Second Student Approved

However, the board of trustees, in a [illegible] afternoon [illegible] approved the [illegible] of Jimmy A. Hood of East Gadsden, Ala. It said the action had been taken in compliance with a permanent injunction issued by Federal District Judge H. Hobart Grooms in the Lucy case.

United Press International Photo

Jimmy A. Hood

In 1955 and with his recent ruling that the earlier order applied to the current student applications.

The third student is Dave Mathews, a 27-year-old mathematician for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration at the George C. Marshall Space Flight Center in Huntsville, Ala. He will take a night course at the university branch at Huntsville.

"The board has now acted on all cases filed against it related to the summer session," the trustees' announcement said.

A university spokesman said there was no indication whether this meant rejection of an application for admission to the Huntsville branch by another Negro. He is Marvin P. Carroll, 27, an electronics engineer for the Army Missile Command at the Space Flight Center.

However, a reliable source said Mr. Carroll had decided tentatively against pressing his bid for enrollment until the fall semester, because the graduate

University Trustees to Admit Three Negro Students

course he wanted to take was not being offered this summer.

Governor Wallace was not present at the hearing before Judge Lynne at the post office building here, although the four lawyers representing him conceded that he had been served with a summons. Contrary to press reports, the summons did not require him to appear personally.

Burke Marshall, an Assistant Attorney General and chief of the Justice Department's Civil Rights Division, argued the Government's case. He was assisted by St. John Barrett, a department lawyer.

They called only two witnesses, a radio-station news director, both from Montgomery. One submitted a tape recording of a news conference in which Governor Wallace reiterated his pledge to defy court desegregation orders. The other presented a statement read by Mr. Wallace at the conference.