

MUHAMMAD ACCUSED BY 2 SECRETARIES

LOS ANGELES (UPI) — Elijah Muhammad, 67-year-old leader of the Black Muslim Movement, Friday faced paternity suits from two former secretaries charging he fathered their four children.

Lucille Rosary and Evelyn Williams, who reside at the same address here. Both women are in their 20s.

two children and said she is expecting a third child by him, according to the complaint.

leader of the Black Muslim Movement which seeks a separate community for men of his race.

for the sect leader in Chicago. Miss Rosary charged in her suit that Elijah Muhammad was father of her two daughters, Saudi, 4, and Lisha, 2.

her 4-year-old daughter, Eva Marie. The paternity suits seek to have Elijah Muhammad named legal father of the children and to compel him to pay child support.

Lawyer Wins 400-Mile Race With Time

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He blocks payment of \$225,000

'A TIME OF TESTING'—LBJ

Protection Pleas Flood Government As Search Goes On

Crackdown on unions is pledged

WASHINGTON (UPI)—The only colored member of the National Labor Relations Board said Friday the agency will continue to revoke certification of unions if they use their powers as exclusive bargaining agents to cause racial discrimination on the job.

Mahalia nervous as she takes marital vows in Chicago

CHICAGO (UPI)—Singer Mahalia Jackson who has appeared before millions on television and stages across the world was nervous Thursday when she became Mrs. Winters Sigmond Galloway.

New acts of terror reported

JACKSON, Miss. (UPI)—Pleas for Federal protection for colored citizens and civil rights workers in the Mississippi Summer Project have increased in the last week.



AT WHITE HOUSE CEREMONY, President Johnson shakes hands with the Rev. Martin L. King, after handing him a pen during the signing of the Civil Rights Bill last week.

Voluntary compliance widespread

WASHINGTON (UPI)—"My fellow citizens, we have come to a time of testing. We must not fail."

The historic civil rights bill had passed by a 289 to 126 House vote and five hours later July 2, Pres. Johnson signed it after calling upon all American to comply with its provisions.

The House action stamped approval on the compromise version of the bill which passed the Senate June 19. Action came one year and two weeks after the late Pres. John F. Kennedy sent the bill to Congress.

AMONG THOSE at the White House for the signing ceremony were the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., Roy Wilkins and Clarence Mitchell, of the NAACP; James Farmer, head of CORE, and Whitney Young of the Urban League.

THE PRESIDENT'S signature on the bill was hardly dry when the moment for testing began.

In Jacksonville, Fla., where racial tension has been high, a white waitress in the serving line of Morrison's Cafeteria greeted Robert Ingram.

Morrison's Cafeterias, decided to serve colored persons rather than "back the Federal Government," its president J. H. Gibbons, said Friday.

Morrison's has 41 cafeterias in seven Southern states: Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Georgia, Florida, South Carolina, and Tennessee. The civil rights groups had picketed them or staged sit-ins at many of the places.

A LONE colored man dined Thursday night at the Piccadilly Cafeteria in Dallas, which was picketed by biracial demonstrators for 28 days.

Four other places, two bowling alleys and two restaurants, turned colored citizens away. The restaurants said they wanted to see what

LBJ PICKS DEAN JOHNSON CITY, Tex. (UPI)—President Johnson Saturday named Arthur H. Dean, a prominent New York lawyer as head of a National Citizens Committee to work for compliance with the new Civil Rights Law.

JUDGE ROBINSON was graduated from Virginia U. (Continued on Page 17)

He's open to all YELLOW SPRINGS, Ohio (UPI)—The local barber shop formerly owned by Louis Geger, who refused to cut the hair of colored persons, opened to everybody Thursday under new management.

The new owner, Russell Hughes of Xenia, opened his doors Thursday under the policy that anyone having the price of a haircut would be served. No colored persons showed up at the shop.

HAIRCUT cost boy, 13, \$2 in first test of new act KANSAS CITY, Mo. (UPI)—A 13-year-old boy Friday became the first Negro to get a haircut in the Hotel Muehlebach's Barber Shop in a test of the new civil rights bill by CORE members.

Gene Young of Jackson, Miss., sat calmly in the barber's chair before an audience of newsmen and photographers.

About 20 minutes later he left the chair with a "butch" cut as he requested. He paid the barber the \$2.00 fee and left.

Sweeping suit would shackle Mississippi's Dem. Party

(Special To The AFRO)

GREENVILLE, Miss.—Declaring that a political conspiracy exists in the State of Mississippi to bar or prevent colored citizens from becoming active citizens engaged in politics, a group of 11 persons has filed a sweeping suit in Federal Court here for relief.

The 26-page petition of the plaintiffs makes 17 specific requests of the court which, if granted, would practically paralyze the Mississippi State Democratic Party as presently constituted.

Among other things, the suit would toss out the results of numerous county Democratic conventions held for the purpose of sending delegates to the State convention, as well as what will transpire at the latter convention on July 28.

These plaintiffs are Mrs. Victoria Jackson Gray of Hattiesburg, Miss., who was candidate for Senate nomination; Mrs. Fannie Lou Hamer, Ruleville; James H. Houston, Vicksburg; the Rev. John Cameron, all candidates from their respective

districts for the House of Representatives.

THE EIGHT other candidates are Mrs. Ceola Wallace, Robert Lanier, the Rev. R. Edwin King, Mrs. Marion Robinson, of Hattiesburg, Meridian and Canton, respectively; Mrs. Susan Elesta Stokes, Miss May Williams, Mrs. Rosebud Clark, of Hattiesburg and Tchula.

(Continued on Page 17)

Robinson finally gets Senate okay WASHINGTON (NNPA)—Judge Spottswood W. Robinson, 3d, who has been serving on the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia under a recess appointment, was confirmed for that post July 1 by the Senate.

A native of Richmond, Va., Judge Robinson was appointed to the federal bench last January 6 by President Johnson, after the Senate failed to act on his nomination (by the late President Kennedy) during the first session of the 88th Congress.

At that time he was acting as vice president and general counsel of the Consolidated Bank and Trust Company of Richmond.

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Perez target of federal crackdown

NEW ORLEANS, La. (UPI)—A Federal judge, Tuesday ordered the registrar of voters from the Gulf Coast's stronghold of segregationist Leander Perez to appear in court to answer contempt charges.

U.S. District Judge Herbert Christenberry ordered Miss Mary Ethel Fox of Plaquemines Parish (County) to appear July 7 to answer Department of Justice complaints.

She was one of 21 Louisiana registrars ordered this year to stop using the State's multiple choice "citizenship" test for voter applicants.

The Government said she continued to use the test as a means of turning down colored applicants.

Also last January, she was ordered to supply the Government with reports of voter applications in the parish for March and April. The Government claimed she also failed to obey this court order.

PLAQUEMINES Parish is a mineral-rich area down the Mississippi from New Orleans that is the domain of Perez, the state's most influential.

(Continued on Page 2)

He spoke a day after the five-man board decided to strip the certification of an independent union at the Hughes Tool Co. plant in Houston for discriminating against colored workers in the bargaining unit.

JENKINS WAS one of the three-member majority which issued a sweeping ruling in the case that unions commit illegal acts if they use their designation as bargaining agent to further racial discrimination against some of the workers they represent.

In his speech, Jenkins said the decision may well be remembered as the NLRB's most important and controversial "contribution to the goal of individual liberty on collective bargaining."

He said the minority group in a union does not give up its constitutional rights because the labor organization is granted exclusive bargaining rights.

"WHERE THE FACTUAL situations are analogous to (Continued on Page 2)

KING TO SPEAK AMSTERDAM, The Netherlands (UPI)—Dr. Martin Luther King, the American freedom fighter, has accepted an invitation to address the European Baptist Conference to be held here Aug. 12-18.

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(Continued on Page 2)

GOLDWATER injected racism in campaign says Wilkins NEW YORK, (UPI)—Roy Wilkins, Executive Secretary of the NAACP, Friday charged Republican Sen. Barry Goldwater and his followers with injecting "racism" into the President campaign.

A reporter asked Wilkins for his reaction to the Arizona Senator, leader in the race for the Republican Presidential nomination, saying he wanted to keep racism from being a campaign issue.

Wilkins said Goldwater himself "injected racism into the campaign." He added that Goldwater's statement was "most unfortunate, ill advised, ill chosen."

"A candidate for the highest office... ought to be careful about the injection of racism," Wilkins said.

(Continued on Page 2)

MALCOLM X arguing the time has come to give the Ku Klux Klan a taste of their own medicine: "The day for colored people's use of Guerilla tactics is the only way of letting the underdog equalize a situation."

DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING JR., hailing the St. Augustine truce agreement as a victory: "The purpose of our direct action was to create a crisis, a tension, to bring our case out in the open, so that they would talk to us about it. Now they have agreed to do that."

JUDGE AUSTIN T. WALDEN of Atlanta: "I have lived to see nine-tenths of the things come about that people said I was crazy for thinking about when I first started out. Now I think I'll live to see the other tenth."

FRANCIS H. KEPPEL, U.S. Commissioner of Education: "The United States must end for all time the blight of segregation whatever forms and shapes it assumes."

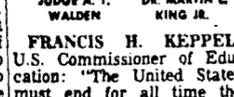
ROY WILKINS, NAACP secretary, upon signing of civil rights bill: "It will not be our purpose as an organization to stop demonstrations for the law guaranteeing civil rights and should be used as an ally."

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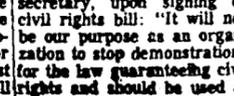
What They're Saying



JUDGE A. T. WALDEN



DR. MARTIN L. KING JR.



FRANCIS H. KEPPEL

L. C. FRANKS who survived the explosion and fire on a seagoing oil well drilling vessel that killed perhaps 20 of the 43 men aboard: "If hell is any worse, I don't want to go there."

CASSIUS CLAY, world's heavyweight champion, returning to his native Louisville after a tour of Africa: "I would feel safer in Mississippi than in New York."

ROBERT F. KENNEDY, U.S. Attorney General: "I am not going to stay on as attorney general. I was appointed by President Kennedy and it seems to me that President Johnson himself would like to start out with new people appointed by himself."

RAMON S. SCRUGGS of (Continued on Page 2)

RICHMOND, Va. (UPI)—A federal appeals Judge Friday enjoined the Virginia board of education from paying out \$225,000 in tuition grants to enable Prince Edward County white students to attend private, segregated schools.

The injunction, issued by Judge J. Spencer Bell of the 4th U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals, stopped payment of the tuition grants, which were approved Wednesday by the State Board. The approval had come despite warnings that a contempt of court citation might result.

The money was to reimburse parents of about 1,200 white children who have been attending private, segregated schools since 1959. The year Prince Edward abandoned public education in the face of a federal court's desegregation order.

BELL'S INJUNCTION came after a two-state dash by Attorney S.W. Tucker who unsuccessfully sought a similar injunction from U. S. District Judge Oren R. Lewis Thursday in Alexandria.

Tucker's request was based on Lewis' 1961 ban on tuition payments so long as public schools remained closed.

Lewis set a July 9 hearing on Tucker's request. The lawyer then sought out Bell in Charlotte, N.C., about 400 miles away, and argued that the money would have already been distributed by July 9.

Prince Edward rights attorneys had earlier filed a three-pronged attack against the County supervisors' action in appropriating money to reopen closed public school.

THE ATTORNEYS filed papers in Federal District Court seeking:

1. To bar permanently public scholarships at racially discriminatory schools. The grants presumably would be used by white students in Prince Edward to continue

(Continued on Page 2)

Ga. judge refuses coed new trial ATLANTA (UPI)—Judge Durwood T. Pye, denouncing a 19-year-old coed racial demonstrator as a "hard-core operator," refused her a new trial Friday and also declined to reduce her 18-month sentence and \$1,000 fine.

Pye, a segregationist, who has feuded with federal judges in a wrangle-over jurisdiction in a large number of sit-in cases here, congratulated the jury that convicted coed Mardon Walker of East Greenwich, Conn.

Miss Walker was convicted of violating Georgia's anti-trespass law in a sit-in demonstration at a short order restaurant during a wave of near-rioting touched off by an integration drive here last January.

"THIS IS NOT a case of a young, sweet college girl who goes into a younger stand with companions for the innocent purpose of eating a hamburger," Pye said, in refusing an attorney's plea for a lighter sentence for the blond girl.

"The evidence shows he (Continued on Page 2)

"We have talked long enough in this country about equal rights. We have talked for 100 years or more. It is time now to write the next chapter and to write it in the books of law."

-PRESIDENT LYNDON B. JOHNSON

"No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of the citizens of the United States."

14th AMENDMENT, U.S. CONSTITUTION

RFK Wrong; LBJ Is Right

We firmly believe that in the area of human rights history will record Robert F. Kennedy as one of the greatest attorney generals who ever set in a Presidential Cabinet.

Working closely with his brother, he not only has proved his solid conviction that laws in this field must be enforced vigorously, but time after time he has revealed his dedicated belief in the moral rightness of our struggle for freedom.

But Mr. Kennedy is also a politician — a very shrewd and hard-driving one.

We are convinced he was not wearing his attorney generally hat, but that of a politician when he voiced the opinion of the Federal Government lacks the power to protect hundreds of students from the redneck terrorists of Mississippi.

As a high-placed and politically astute member of an administration anxious not to estrange Southern support on the eve of a national election, the statement made sense.

But coming from an attorney general as well-versed in the law as Bob Kennedy, it was astounding.

TO OUR LAY MIND, it did not seem possible or plausible that a government which can send military might half-way around the world to protect South Vietnamese could find itself so completely helpless in protecting its own citizens against the terrorism of backwoods hoodlums in Mississippi.

That is why we so warmly welcomed the professional opinion of 27 law professors that Mr. Kennedy is wrong and our lay doubts were fully justified.

The professors, the same group which disputed Barry Goldwater's charge that the civil rights bill is unconstitutional, declared that the President has unquestioned power to take preventive action in the Mississippi were "clear violations of existing civil rights acts."

THE PRESIDENT, he explained, has authority to act under two sections of federal law which empower him to use state militia and U.S. armed forces.

Cited also was another section of the law (Section 333 of Title 10) termed "even more applicable" which authorizes the President to use the militia or armed forces or "any other means . . . to suppress in a state, any insurrection, unlawful combination or conspiracy, if it . . . opposes or obstructs the execution of the laws of the United States or impedes the course of justice under those laws."

"Clearly," added the spokesman for law professors representing not only Harvard, but Yale, Columbia, New York University and the University of Pennsylvania, "the provisions of this section fit the present circumstances precisely."

FORTUNATELY, President Johnson has disclosed he's more cognizant of his authority than is Mr. Kennedy, although unquestionably he is under the same political pressures as the attorney general.

He moved with more than deliberate speed to order some 400 Navy personnel to push an exhaustive search for the three missing Freedom Fighters. And Director J. Edgar Hoover was instructed to beef-up FBI details in Mississippi.

While this action is considerably short of calling in the militia or armed forces to suppress rebellion, the very presence of federally-directed forces undoubtedly gets the point across to the most rabid of the segregation extremists.

It takes little imagination for the most backward swamplander to visualize these 400 sailors, quickly armed with automatic weapons, moving swiftly to quell any overt rebellion against the Constitution.

AS PRESIDENT, Mr. Johnson no matter how reluctant he may be to take such action in an election year, is left with no alternative.

In a choice between anarchy and law and order, Mr. Johnson under laws that have been on the books for almost 100 years, what chance would it have to give real meaning to the sweeping Civil Rights Act of 1964?

In a choice between anarchy and law and order, Mr. Johnson under his oath, by temperament and to save the nation from utter chaos must inevitably choose law and order.

As the chief law enforcement officer of the United States, Mr. Kennedy in this instance has proved disappointing in not seeing the problem with equal clarity.

Court And Sits

While we are reluctant to say why the majority of the Supreme Court Justices failed to rule on the constitutional aspect of the sit-in convictions, we are confident the court eventually will deal forthrightly with the issue.

In last week's rulings, the court disposed of cases which resulted in the arrest and conviction of sit-inners in Baltimore, Md.; Glen Amusement Park in Maryland, Columbia, S. C., and Miami, Fla.

In each case the majority opinion was based on the narrow procedures of arrest and prosecution, rather than on the broad constitutional issue of whether states may use public power to enforce private discrimination based on race and color.

The six justices who dealt with the constitutional issues were divided, three to three on whether or not the Federal Constitution prohibits states from enforcing trespassing laws used to uphold racial segregation and discrimination in places of public accommodation.

Chief Justice Earl Warren and Justices Arthur J. Goldberg and William O. Douglas held that the Constitution prohibits the arrest of demonstrators for desegregation of places of public accommodation.

Justices John Marshall Harlan and Byron R. White joined Justice Hugo L. Black in holding that the Constitution within itself does not bar such use of state police power where there is no conflict with Federal law.

However, Justice Black intimated that a Federal law barring racial discrimination in public accommodation would be constitutional. This position by Justice Black, which probably reflects the attitude of the other two dissenting Justices, coupled with the court's action in the Maryland cases undoubtedly indicates how the court will rule on the remaining thousands of sit-ins. In this action the majority hold that the Maryland convictions should be whole.

vacated because the state had passed a public accommodations law since these sit-ins occurred in 1960.

When the Supreme Court reconvenes next Oct. 5, there will be a Federal public accommodations law on the books.

If the court follows its own advice to the State of Maryland, it will rule that the remaining sit-in convictions ought to be vacated.

Walker's New Role

It must have been with mixed emotions that Dr. Martin Luther King bade farewell to his brilliant young assistant Rev. Wyatt Tee Walker.

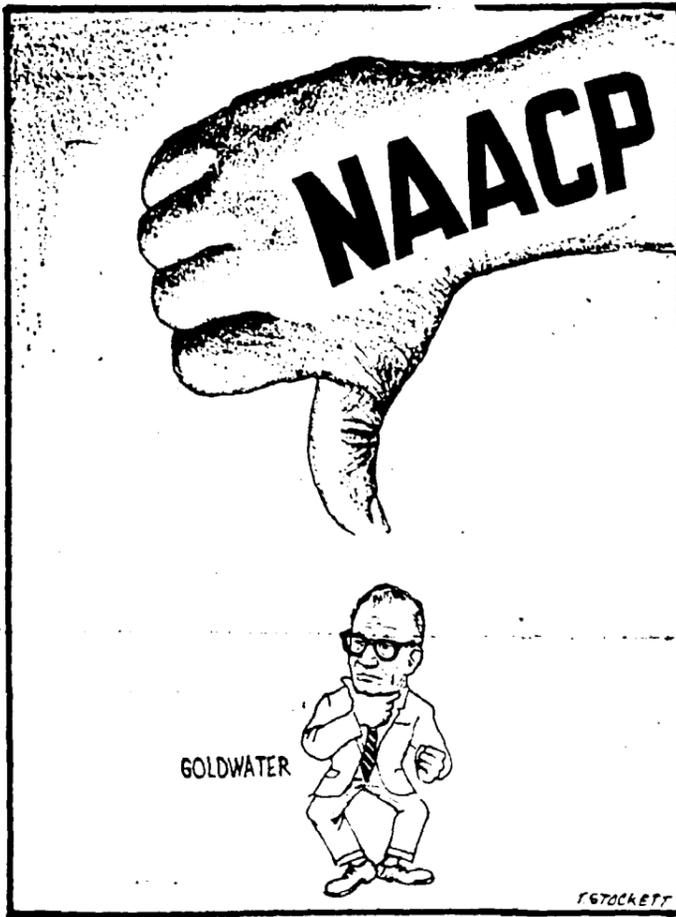
Mr. Walker, who served as executive secretary of Dr. King's militant Southern Christian Leadership Conference, has become vice president of Educational Heritage, Inc., a New York concern which plans publication of a series of books on the untold history of colored Americans.

Regret over Mr. Walker's departure is understandable for while Dr. King is the inspirational leader, it was Wyatt Tee Walker who was the organizer, the strategist, the man with boundless energy, who achieved results.

Dr. King's group, however, will have the consolation that Mr. Walker in his new position, will be using his considerable talents in an undertaking just as important as the direct action assaults against segregation he had been masterminding for the Southern Christian Leadership Conference.

For, as he says, the cultural blackout suffered by our young people has been tragic.

If he is able to add new meaning and depth to the painstaking work carried on virtually alone for so many years by the late Dr. Carter G. Woodson, he will be performing a service of incalculable value not only to his own people but to the nation as a whole.



GOLDWATER

1970CETT

WHAT AFRO READERS SAY

I wholely disapprove of what you say but will defend to the death your right to say it.—Voltaire on Napoleon

MY GREATEST JOY

Richmond, Va. — I was wrong when I said the wicked coalition between the South and their northern sympathizers would hardly be broken in the life-time of Harry Hood Byrd, arch niggerphobe in a hitherto South-ruled Congress.

Congress is under the influence of the still living John Fitzgerald Kennedy who was slain in the South that hated him because he threw the weight of the Presidency behind the cause of civil rights and under the mighty influence of President Lyndon B. Johnson, who has graciously carried on where the immortal Kennedy left off.

When the back of the filibuster was broken, it was the death knell for the Old South, led by the shrewd and resourceful Harry Flood Byrd.

That I live to see that arch niggerphobe beaten to his knees will ever be one of the joys of living to be 80. Virginia, with its vaunted greatness, led the fight against civil rights legislation and its record in both the House and Senate is an inglorious one. A state with so many fine people deserves better leadership and representation.

Another great tragedy is the sorry role the Southern Baptists played in this whole fight for civil rights legislation. The Baptists in general and the Southern Baptists in particular lagged.

The Baptists played a sorry role in the fight for civil rights. Prejudice was stronger than its lover for the Master. Hypocrisy?

GORDON B. HANCOCK

MISS MISSIONARIES

Pittsburgh — The gallant whites who have volunteered to go to Mississippi this summer should take a refresher course in Mississippi justice.

The Germans, who reportedly murdered six million Jews, lacked the brutish cruelty displayed by Missisippians in disposing their enemies. The Germans did try to make their murders as painless as possible, but Missisippians enjoy making their murders painful as possible.

Any white youngster who is filled with missionary zeal should read Ralph Ginsburgs "100 Years of Lynching" so he'll know what is waiting for him in the Mag.

THE WEATHER

Table with 7 columns: JULY 1964, S, M, T, W, T, F, S. Rows show daily weather forecasts for July 8-14.

July 8, 9, 10, 11 — rain. July 12, 13, 14 — clear and hot. Last Quarter July 7 3:31 p.m. New Moon July 9 6:31 a.m. First Quarter July 16 6:48 a.m. Full Moon July 24 10:58 a.m. Last Quarter July 31 10:30 p.m. SUN RISES SUN SETS Wed. July 8 4:15 a.m. 7:24 p.m. Thurs. July 9 4:13 a.m. 7:23 p.m. Fri. July 10 4:10 a.m. 7:21 p.m. Sat. July 11 4:07 a.m. 7:20 p.m. Sun. July 12 4:04 a.m. 7:19 p.m. Mon. July 13 4:01 a.m. 7:17 p.m. Tues. July 14 3:59 a.m. 7:16 p.m. HOLIDAYS AND HOLIDAYS July 12 — Father's Day (Tues.) July 14 — Buffalo Day

WAVE OUR GLORY

Bronx, N.Y. — Violent and murderous savages faithful to the "Confederate States of America," the "Nazi Reich" and no doubt the apartheid states of South Africa show up for all peaceful demonstrations.

They are ever on hand with flags and other symbols of their allegiances and weapons to maim, murder and conquer people (colored and white) everywhere in the United States when integrated groups demonstrate allegiance to America and its constitution peacefully and non-violently.

P. L. PRAVINS

PLEA FOR UNITY

Mccoll, S.C. — The greatest impediment to our progress has been discord among organizations working for our liberation.

The NAACP and CORE are often at odds. Both denounce the Muslims and the Nationalists who quite often cannot agree with each other. This quarreling among ourselves can seriously damage or destroy the liberation movement.

We need the NAACP to take our cases to court. The courtroom is one of the battlefields where our fight will be won or lost. We need CORE to carry our fight to the courts of world opinion.

And we most certainly need the Muslims for their spirit of unity, their racial pride, and most of all their philosophy of self-help through education, economic security and physical fitness.

And how we need the Nationalists. They are working to bring closer ties with the various branches of our race living in other parts of the world.

Their efforts will give the prestige and dignity we will need to make our voices heard in international circles. Let's end the dissention that is destroying our strength and fight the enemy instead of each other.

THOMAS MCNEIL

THE BLACK THOUGHTS

New Orleans — There are few, if any, civil rights organizations lead by black men. Even the strongest, the NAACP, has another at its head.

How in goodness can you free yourself from a master having him lead you? Impossible!

Most of all, what does the non-black have to profit by having you to intermingle with his people? Nothing!

Instead of pressing for integration and other meaningless programs, we should strive for some kind of independence. In other words, get something for self.

Of course, someone has led us to believe that we need none of this good earthly material to accomplish our freedom. No, we are going to life in the next world.

If life is going to be so wonderful over there, where we know nothing about, shouldn't we be able to enjoy some of that goodness in this life which we all are familiar?

Certainly makes sense to me. MATTHEW R. SOUTHLAND

My Favorite Quotation

"God grant me the serenity to accept the things I cannot change, the courage to change the things I can, and the wisdom to know the difference." (Submitted by Mrs. Edna Hopson, Salem, Va.)

Capital Spotlight By Dan Day

A Number Forgotten In Rights Victory

WASHINGTON (NNPA) — Not every one who labored diligently for passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 was in the receiving line when the honors and testimonials were passed out.

Rep. William M. McCulloch (R-Ohio) called attention to the "forgotten" supporters last Thursday when he told the House 10 minutes before the final votes were tallied: "Never have so many worked so hard for which so few received the credit."

There was no question but that the lion's share of the credit in the House should have been split between Mr. McCulloch himself and Rep. Emanuel Celler (D-N.Y.), chairman of the House Judiciary Committee.

In the Senate the standard bearers unquestionably were Sen. Everett M. Dirksen (R-Ill.), the Minority Leader; Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.), the Majority Whip; and Sen. Thomas H. Kuchel (R-Calif.), the Minority Whip.

Hordes invade city

But somehow little recognition was bestowed on the 86-member Leadership Conference on Civil Rights (chaired by NAACP Executive Secretary Roy Wilkins) which sent hordes of civil rights supporters to every nook and cranny of Capitol Hill.

The Leadership Conference, through men like Clarence Mitchell, NAACP Washington bureau chief, and Arnold Aronson, Conference secretary, maintained constant and unyielding pressure on every Congressman and Senator, both in Washington and in their home States.

Mr. Mitchell was so much in evidence doing the infighting that Sen. Humphrey told delegates to the NAACP's 55th annual convention which ended here June 27 that he had come to recognize Mitchell as a brother Senator.

Behind the scenes, the NAACP — as the sparkplug of the Leadership Conference — passed the word early that it was making civil rights a campaign issue, and for the first time would separate friend from foe-by name — in the struggle.

The country's oldest civil rights organization is now ready to go to bat for the bill's supporters. It thinks men like Reps. Peter W. Rodino Jr. (D-N.J.) and Byron G. Rogers (D-Colo.) ought to be rewarded. They were elected as "advance men" to pave the way for passage of the Civil Rights Bill in the House.

Wilkins to Stanford

John R. Wilkins, 38, of Chicago, has quietly resigned from his \$18,000-a-year job as general counsel of the Agency for International Development (AID) to join the faculty of Stanford University in California. His resignation was accepted on May 15.

The son of the late J. Ernest Wilkins, who was an Assistant Secretary of Labor from 1954 to 1958 and a member of the U.S. Civil Rights Commission from 1957 until his death in 1959, Mr. Wilkins was associated with the U.S. foreign aid program for nine years.

He held a number of legal posts with AID and its predecessor organization, the International Cooperation Administration. He served for several years in India, Nepal, Afghanistan and Pakistan before joining the Washington headquarters staff.

Ted Berry situation

An unsavory situation surrounds the case of Theodore Berry, former Cincinnati Vice Mayor and member of the City Council, who was reportedly turned down by Netherlands as U.S. Ambassador after being highly recommended to the White House by the State Department.

The original plan was to send Mr. Berry to Amsterdam in order to provide a semblance of "integration" in Europe after the departure next fall of Clifton R. Wharton, U.S. Ambassador to Norway, who reached the mandatory retirement age of 65 on May 11.

Mr. Berry went to Africa during the 1960 campaign to make a survey for the late President Kennedy and has been a "favorite son" of the Administration ever since.

Despite his rejection for the Netherlands post, look for Mr. Berry's name to appear soon as top candidate for another important position.

From The Work Bench By Clarence Mitchell

The First Item On The Menu

From the crammed and somnolent interior of the House Rules Committee on Tuesday, to the jammed and chattering House galleries on Wednesday and finally to the quiet White House lawn at sundown, history was my companion.

In the Rules Committee she sat calm and unruffled as Chairman Howard Smith (D-Va.) and William Colmer (D-Miss) rap the sabres. Colmer (D-Miss) rattled the sabres of civil war and reconstruction. They were making one last stand against passage of the 1964 Civil Rights Bill. One heard again for the bill needed more hearings.

Soon they were joined by a wordy pair of Southern congressmen from Louisiana and South Carolina. Other equally verbose gentlemen from that section of the country were waiting to present their quota of irrelevancies. History finally closed the book.

She touched Chairman Smith on the shoulder gently put her finger to the lips Colmer and told them that it was time to step aside for progress.

History beside Rep. McCormack

There was a strange incongruity as Chairman Smith stood before the bright television lights of the Twentieth Century to assert that he would have preferred to keep the nation mired in the mud of post civil war racial discrimination.

No doubt it did not occur to him that each word he spoke over the air took him to thousands of desegregated public places and into the atmosphere of social equality by seeming to talk intimately from the TV screen in homes of colored and white alike.

History stood full-bosomed and erect beside the chair of Speaker John McCormack as he rapped for order in the turbulent House at noon on July 2. She had recorded the roll call, she knew what would be said by the speech makers, but she waited until these things could be said or done in a manner that puny minds of humans can understand.

After the tricky members of Congress had divested themselves of fake arguments against the bill, she gave the country a chance to look backward to a slave psychology and forward to a time of enlightenment and justice. She selected Chairman Smith to give a bitter speech against the bill. Then she let Rep. Charles L. Welter of Georgia talk about the future.

Only 126 side with Rep. Smith

In the end there were 126 members of the House who wanted to troop back to outdoor wells with chairman Smith. They voted against the bill. There were 289 walking with Welter into the world of sanity and sanitation.

There came the final moment of answering the roll and speeding the bill to the White House. Almost before the first bored child had been able to drag his parents from the galleries to look for cooling attractions handled by capital vendors, History was ordering calls to citizen so that they might come to the White House for the signing ceremony.

They came in a spirit of victory mixed with awe. They sat or stood before flashing photographers and cameras of every description. Then History escorted President Lyndon B. Johnson to a small desk on which were poised dozens of pens that he would use to sign the bill and thereby make it the law.

Around him were the leaders of the Congress and the representatives of the people who had worked so long for passage of the bill. With each pen that left the hand of the President there was a story that told of what the receiver had done to make action possible.

An inviting coolness appears

At last the ink was dry and the final pen was in the hands of a grateful recipient. There was the rustle and dignified scramble that always comes when the President enters or leaves a room. The people, great or humble want to catch his eye, touch his hand or wave a greeting or farewell.

Outside, the rain showers that had threatened earlier were gone. There was an inviting coolness on the well-trimmed lawn. There was a blessed quiet as History once again gave one a chance to understand what had happened. She said, "From this day forward, the first item on the restaurant menu will be 'equal justice under law.'"



Under The Southern Cross — By Clarence Mitchell