

Family Accepts a One-Way Ticket to Somewhere Else

EDITOR'S NOTE: There once was an underground railroad that smuggled Negro slaves to the North. Today, a new kind of Negro migration has been started — and is being hotly debated around the country. The motives, thoughts and feelings of one New Orleans Negro family which accepted free one-way tickets to somewhere else are reflected in the following dispatch.

By JACK V. FOX
Of the United Press International
The Southern Pacific's "Sunset Limited" pulled into Phoenix, Ariz., on schedule at 9:05 a.m., en route from New Orleans to Los Angeles. It was May 2.

Sprawled in the seats of Car 101, a chair coach without sleeping accommodations but air-conditioned, were 20 Negroes. They were one-way riders as guests of the White Citizens' Council—bound for the glories of Southern California.

Twelve of the Negroes were of the Denham family. First, there was Peola (pronounced pay-oh) Denham, 51, a big, easy-going man, 6 feet, 1 3/4 inches, 205 pounds. His white sports shirt with black checks was too small for his frame. He wore tan dungarees, light blue stockings. His shoes were off.

His wife, Fannie, 34, is a large woman—about 5-8, probably 200 pounds. She has a bland expansive face usually wreathed in a smile that shows a gold-capped tooth on the upper left side. She wore a green-flowered print dress with a yoke at the breast, a set of four buttons.

Ten there is Billy, 17, and a whole string of kids running down to Charles, an infant of nine months.

Denham tells with relish how he and his wife saw an ad in a Baton Rouge newspaper telling of a free trip to California. She wrote a letter to Singelmann.

"We got an answer real quick," he said. "We got a tele-

gram. Then this man came and picked us up and drove us to the railroad depot in New Orleans. We got tickets and he gave us \$100. I thought he was a real sweet man."

The train pulls out into the desert flatland of Arizona, mile after mile of sage brush, an occasional Joshua tree, suddenly a herd of white-faced cattle.

Also in Car 101 with the Denhams is a woman with three small children. They are fretful. She yells at them, "Lay down now, go to sleep, get down there boy." She goes back to reading a comic book, a cigarette dangling from her lips.

A reporter asks her name, how she got money from the citizens' council.

"I didn't get no money from nobody," she says. "I got my ticket from the ticket man. I

Spotlight

don't want to be famous. I don't want my name in no newspapers."

Mother Denham is the busiest person on the train and that includes the engineer. She is always toting one of her tykes to the women's room. It is apparent she is nursing two of them.

Two of her older boys usually stand guard outside the lavatory during her long sessions inside.

Denham has about \$50 left of the \$100 given him by the council. The family lives frugally.

The oldest boy, Billy, dashes off the train when it stops and

gets milk and sandwiches at cheap cafes. A bologna and cheese sandwich on the train costs 60 cents from the vendor.

Denham throws back his head and laughs when he is asked if he has thought about eating in the dining car.

"I couldn't go near that place," he says.

He is shown a menu from the diner. The cheapest item is a hot turkey sandwich, \$1.65. He shakes his head, gives up trying to multiply that price by 12.

The train approaches Yuma and Billy is waiting in the vesti-

ble to make another food run. He is a slender boy, 6 feet, 3 inches and painfully polite. He ran the 440 for the track team at Capital Senior High in Baton Rouge.

But he isn't about to make the run at Yuma. The tracks are elevated and it looks a good furlong to the station. His dad, in stocking feet, appears in the vestibule and says, "Get going, son."

"Dad, I ain't got time. I just ain't got time," says Billy.

Someone drags out an old cardboard box and passes a round soggy looking soda cracker. California is just across the Colorado River.

A television reporter is interviewing the Denhams aboard the train. Brilliant lights are focused on them for the camera.

The TV man asks the Denhams if they felt their acceptance of money from a white supremacist organization was embarrassing to the Negro race.

They agree it was embarrassing.

Both tried first to pronounce the word, "supremacist," and then gave up.

Denham's attitude about the trip is being moulded for him. Under repeated rehearsals of questions, he finally says: "Yes, I think it was embarrassing for the Negro race to accept the money and the tickets. I wouldn't do it again."

"I feel I was tricked," he says after being given the cue. "Yes, we were tricked."

Suddenly, Mrs. Denham whips down the aisle again to the women's room. She's got young Charles in her arms, a diaper pressed to his mouth. He looks as if his stomach is upset and he is about to vomit.

As Mrs. Denham makes the trip, the mask of smiles falls from her face and she bows her head. Her eyes show a lot of white. There is a sudden, stark sadness mirrored in her normally bland face.

On Wednesday, May 2, at 6:40 p.m. the Sunset Limited pulled

into the Los Angeles railroad depot. In Car 101, the Denham family and the four young Negro men looked out upon a scene of wild confusion.

There was such a jam of people shoving microphones at Denham as he left the train that he was speechless with disbelief. Representatives of Negro churches and the Urban League and NAACP were on hand.

Also the Travelers' Aid, which took the Denhams to the Rosslyn Hotel at Fifth and Main Streets in a rather shabby section of the city close to Skid Row.

Mrs. Dorothy Dupole, Travelers' Aid director, explained: "Well, it's integrated and it's close to the Travelers' Aid office."

The management made a special rate of \$2 a head.

The first thing Billy did was to run out and bring back hamburgers and milk for all.

Salan's Relations With De Gaulle Always Fragile

By HARVEY HUDSON
Of the Associated Press

PARIS—Raoul Salan, France's most decorated soldier, goes on trial for his life Tuesday for treason against the De Gaulle regime he helped to install.

"I am ready to die," Salan has said, "but first I intend to defend my honor."

In doing this, he is certain to bring into focus his always fragile, often hostile, relations with Gen. Charles De Gaulle.

On May 15, 1958, for instance, Salan, the supreme military and civilian commander in Europe, stepped to a balcony at the height of a revolt by European settlers. He closed his short address to a crowd of about 5,000 with the ritual phrases "Vive la France" and "Vive French Algeria." The crowd massed on the square roared approval.

As the shouts faded away, Salan saluted and turned to leave. Then, he half turned back to the microphone and voiced a hasty postscript: "Vive De Gaulle." The words seemed to come with difficulty.

FOURTH REPUBLIC DOOMED

From that moment on, De Gaulle's political star became a comet. The army was with him, or so his backers said. The Fourth Republic was doomed and soon would be dead. Salan had no love for the reeling Paris regime but he had no conviction for De Gaulle either, particularly since De Gaulle's political aims in Algeria then were unknown.

Salan had two principal aims: to keep the French flag flying over Algeria, and to keep the army from splitting in civil war.

There was no reward for Salan for his reluctant endorsement of De Gaulle. He was eased out of the Algerian command by De Gaulle, given two honorary posts in Paris, then retired. This was the signal for Salan to go into opposition to De Gaulle.

Now, Salan's trial opens, four years and two insurrections after he first gave De Gaulle his timid backing.

REGIME FIRM

Salan and three other generals seized power in Algiers in April 1961. But there was no repetition of May 1958. De Gaulle's regime in Paris was firm. Many army leaders hesitated to join a new revolt. The opposition of the army's draftees finally punctured the dream. The privates beat the generals.

Salan and Edmond Jouhaud, former chief of staff of the French air force, then went underground. They formed the Secret Army, which had the backing of almost all European settlers to fight Algerian independence. Their aim was the same as it had been in May 1958—to keep Algeria under tight French control.

Salan and Jouhaud were stripped of their generals' ranks and sentenced to death in absentia. Jouhaud was captured, retired, and resented to death. Then Salan was taken and it is his turn to appear before the special high military court. Prosecution and defense will be running on different rails during the trial.

The prosecution is basing its case solely on the generals' revolt and the activities of the Secret Army. Salan never has denied his part in either.

PLOT HINTED

But Salan wants to talk about many other things, from the time of his appointment as supreme commander in Algeria on Nov. 18, 1956, to the moment of his arrest. He wants to put emphasis on an unsuccessful attempt to kill him on Jan. 17, 1957, and the uprising that brought De Gaulle to power.

Salan told the examining magistrate the attempt on his life "is linked to an important plot whose success depended on my assassination." His attorneys have hinted leading Gaullists were involved. Salan escaped the bazooka shell fired into his office when he chanced to step into another room. His aide was killed.

Witnesses in the Jouhaud trial testified De Gaulle was fully aware of the plotting that preceded the 1958 revolt and had given permission for pushing aside top military commanders if necessary.

Since he apparently has no hope of saving his life, Salan wants to rewrite the history books for a more favorable account of his acts.



(AP Wirephoto)

Former Gen. Raoul Salan, left, and his second in command of secret army operations in Algeria, former air force chief of staff Edmond Jouhaud, were France's top soldiers in this 1958 scene in Paris. Salan goes on trial for his life Tuesday on charges of treason for his underground battle against Algerian independence. Jouhaud has been found guilty of the same charges.

This Time to North America

Britain's Salesman off Again

By EDDY GILMORE
Of the Associated Press

LONDON (AP)—Prince Philip—one of the world's most articulate traveling salesmen—is off on another selling tour.

What does this tall, handsome, witty, intelligent and, at times, blunt husband of Queen Elizabeth II have to sell?

The answer is—Britain. Officially, he is going to be chairman of a Commonwealth study conference convening in Montreal Monday.

But he also will be selling Britain—a Britain that Philip finds complacent in a competitive world.

500 Miles a Day

Just over a month ago, his royal highness returned to London after a 36,000-mile tour of South America where he averaged 500 miles a day, and just about as many handshakes and friendly greetings.

Sure of himself and a great public performer, he played a native drum in British Guiana, delivered opinions on abstract art in Chile and galloped gaucho style around Peru.

Never celebrated for unqualified praise of royalty, the Laborite Daily Mirror commented to its 12 million readers:

"By his good humor, energy and enthusiasm, he has been the best possible ambassador for Britain."

Referring to his British-selling activities in South America, the weekly British news magazine, Topic, said:

"If sheer charm and personal magnetism can do the trick, the Queen's husband has the sale in the bag."

Never relaxing as a sort of self-appointed scourge to the British industry he believes in, Philip told the grand council of the Federation of British Industries a couple of days after his South American jaunt:

"I am sorry to say this—there is no getting away from it at the moment, we (the British) have a reputation for being rather slow and old-fashioned."

Now he's on a 25-day tour that will wind up in New York June 7.

Nearly 41

In subtle and sometimes not so subtle ways he will drive home his belief in British workmanship, reliability, quality and ingenuity.

Philip is nearing his 41st birthday (June 10). In the last

Teenagers Admit Theft of Coins

Thousands of miscellaneous coins valued at about \$560 were taken from a Eugene area dwelling Wednesday evening.

Lane County sheriff's deputies said Friday two 14-year-old girls and a 16-year-old boy have admitted taking the coins. The trio has been remanded to Lane County juvenile authorities.

Deputies reported that the coins were taken from the James Bank dwelling, 3450 Elmira Road. Taken were \$40 in nickels, \$270 in dimes, \$80 in dollars, \$60 in half-dollars, \$65 in Canadian quarters, and \$86 in pennies. Only about \$90 had been recovered by Friday, officers reported.

15 years he has risen to international renown.

Since his engagement to the then Princess Elizabeth and his marriage to her on Nov. 20, 1947, he has brought a new lustre of realism to an ancient monarchy. Brushing aside some conventions, he has streamlined many aspects of the throne.

Starchy debutante parties have been abolished... informal luncheons that include actors, artists, dancers, writers and businessmen take place regularly at Buckingham Palace...

The heir to the throne, Prince Charles, has gone off to a tough boarding school... and his royal highness insists on writing his own speeches and checking over those of the Queen.

Despite the hard work and traveling he and the Queen do, they seem to be more in love than ever before in their lives. Close friends say the minor squabbles—and some of them in public—that punctuated the early days of their marriage have ended.

Now, nearly 15 years wed, and with his blond hair thinning, Philip is the Queen's Prince Charming and Britain's supermost super salesman.

Argentine Army Fights 'War' That Wasn't Too Easy to Find

By WILLIAM L. RYAN
Of the Associated Press

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—When Prince Philip of Britain was in Argentina late in March, he may have touched a raw military nerve.

It happened just before the army packed President Arturo Frondizi off to exile in the current, continuing crisis.

Philip was chatting with a high-ranking Argentine general. "General," he asked, "have you ever been in war?" The general shrugged apologetically, explaining Argentina has had no war since the one with Paraguay almost a century ago.

"Well," Philip is quoted as saying wryly, "I hope you're not going to start one now."

Found a War

Argentina's army has had little to do—except for politicking—all those intervening years. Today it has found a war to fight. It considers itself at war against internal enemies. It sees those enemies as trying to reduce Argentina to chaos and then to pick up the pieces. The trouble is, the army itself also is saving its own internal war.

Much of the confusion swirling about the murky maze of Argentine politics stems from the fact that the army is like no other army in the world. When Argentines say "the army," they mean the high command and senior officers. It seems less a military establishment than a select club of uniformed referees whose self-imposed mission is to keep the politicians from killing each other.

Two Military Groups

A majority of army officers claims to be supporters of constitutional government. But the army forced newly installed President Jose Maria Guido to annul the March 18 election results that brought Peronists victory, to suspend the constitution and rule by decree.

There are two military groups. Both are anti-Communist. Both oppose the return of Juan D. Peron or Peronism. Both claim to yearn for a constitutional atmosphere in government.

U.S. Consul's Car Destroyed by Bomb

CARACAS, Venezuela (AP)—The official car of U.S. Consul Donald Lewis was destroyed by a thrown gasoline bomb in Maracaibo Thursday.

The U.S. Embassy here said it received word the car was parked in front of Lewis' residence when unknown persons threw the bomb into it.

Venezuelan authorities said they suspected extreme leftists were involved.

But the hard-line group stands for a firm guiding hand on the presidency, to restrict its freedom of action. Strangely enough, the leader of the hard-liners, Gen. Raul Poggi, himself once was accused of having been soft on Peronism. His group includes some navy officers.

Keep Navy Out

The soft-line group is headed by Gen. Enrique Rauch. It fears too much military interference and involvement with the civilian government, and indeed, that Poggi and his followers will take over, since growing sentiment for military dictatorship has been noted among some officers in recent weeks.

There is conflict, too, between army and navy. The stronger army is likely to forget its own squabbles long enough to keep the navy out of power if there should be any real threat of a naval officer coup.

There are things the military

is united about. It regards the deposed president, Frondizi, as a Machiavellian schemer. It points to his early Marxist background and suspects him of plotting for a Marxist state. The army accuses him of having known that his actions regarding the March 18 elections, permitting Peronists to run and thus paving the way for their victory, was risking chaos for the country.

If the army should finally impose military dictatorship, for many officers it would be reluctantly. But there are some who would welcome military dictatorship, and the possibility of a new explosion cannot be ruled out.

There is little reflection of this, however, in the streets of Buenos Aires. The visitor gets the distinct impression that the general public displays enormous apathy about the whole thing—that it couldn't care less.

Pilot to Tower: 'Faith, Call Off the Hares'

BELFAST, Northern Ireland (AP)—You don't have to wait for March to find mad hares around here.

They've got them all year round at Nutt's Corner, Belfast's hill-ringing airport. It's the air field with the mostest and the fastest—150 of them at last count and top speed recorded 35 mph.

Their favorite pastime is running alongside planes as they land and take off. Thousands of passengers have seen them. Pilots and air crews know them. They are king size and tame. Airport staffs feed them when they come playing around the terminal building.

"The airport wouldn't be the same without them," said John Selway, airport commandant. "They are no danger or nuisance. We have grown to accept them as part of the surroundings."

"But we have had many a pilot come into the control tower after landing and ask if he had been seeing things."

And the hares aren't so crazy—there's no record of one being killed on the field.

Bomarc Hits Drone Target

EGLIN AIR FORCE BASE, Fla. (AP)—Another successful performance of the Bomarc ground-to-air missile has ended a series of tests begun three years ago. The Bomarc-A intercepted a supersonic F104 drone target about four miles above the Gulf of Mexico Thursday. The interception was more than 150 miles from the launch site.

The Bomarc-A has been assigned to bases in the northeast area of the United States for more than two years. It has a range of more than 200 miles and an altitude capacity of more than 11 miles. The advanced Bomarc-B now being tested has a range of about twice that of the Bomarc-A.

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