

Federally Aided Housing Presidential Order Bans Discrimination

By STERLING F. GREEN
Of the Associated Press
WASHINGTON — President Kennedy's order banning racial discrimination in federally owned and aided housing was termed Wednesday a sizable "first bite" which may be broadened later.

Kennedy made good a 1960 campaign pledge by announcing at his news conference Tuesday night that builders and mortgage lenders who bar Negroes won't get federal financial backing.

Effect Estimated
The order will affect about 50 per cent of all future suburban home building, officials estimated, and a substantial

part—around 20 to 25 per cent—of homes and apartments built within city limits.
But it was far less sweeping than many administration aides had urged, and seemed certain to provoke outcries of disappointment from some civil rights groups and Negro organizations which have been pushing Kennedy for action.
However, there was no criticism from the Congress of Racial Equality. Its national director, James Farmer, said in New York: "The federal government has at last recognized that it has a prime responsibility in ending discrimination in housing. It is a first step."
Sen. A. Willis Robertson, D-Va., charged that the order

"will hurt real estate values all over the nation—not just in the South."
"I don't think there is any constitutional authority for the order," said Robertson, who heads the Senate Banking Committee.

Forecasts Questioned
Before the order was issued the National Assn. of Home Builders issued a survey indicating that builders across the country expected it to cause a sharp decline in home building, which has been a shaky segment of the economy most of this year.

But Kennedy said he believed such forecasts were exaggerated. Housing officials said residential construction has not suffered significantly in any of the 17 states and more than 20 cities which have their own anti-bias laws.

The White House order declares it to be the government's policy to assure equal housing opportunities "without regard to race, creed, color or national origin." It carries no enforcement machinery to prevent discrimination in conventional home sales—those in which the mortgage is not backed up by federal insurance or guarantees.

Further Action Eyed
Housing officials said further action may be taken. For the present it seemed wise, they said, to "go at it as prudently and sensibly as possible" while acquiring experience and legal precedent.

Even the announcement was played down, to the extent possible on a nationwide television and radio broadcast. Kennedy tucked in five sentences on housing following his blockbuster announcement that the Soviet Union will take home its jet bombers from Cuba and the United States will lift its naval arms blockade.

The President said his order directs all federal agencies to "take all action necessary and appropriate to prevent discrimination because of race, color, creed or national origin" in the sale, lease, rental and use of housing which is:
• Owned or operated by the federal government.
• Built or bought with the help of loans, grants or contributions made hereafter by the federal government. This would include GI home loans made by the Veterans Administration.

• Built or purchased with mortgages backed by the Federal Housing Administration, guaranteed by the Veterans Administration or otherwise backed by the security of the government.
• Erected in federally aided development and redevelopment projects for slum clearance and urban renewal.

Thus the order covers the federal programs for college housing, housing for the elderly, housing for the families of military personnel built under the Capehart Act, and the thousands of dwellings taken over by FHA because of the default of buyers.

But it provides no sanctions against discrimination in the sale or rental of existing housing, even that which was built with federal help, except for an instruction to the housing agencies to "use their good offices and to take other appropriate action permitted by law."

Policy 'Prevented Disaster'

Kennedy Removes News Restrictions

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Kennedy Tuesday lifted the voluntary censorship placed on military information during the Cuban crisis. He said his recent information policies might have prevented a disaster.

Much of the President's news conference Tuesday night was devoted to the government's handling of information during the Cuban crisis, and new information policies in the state and defense departments.

Kennedy said it would have been "possibly disastrous" if news of the Russian buildup in Cuba had "dribbled out" prematurely.

Restraints Necessary
And during the days following the announcement of the missile threat, he said, restraints on information were necessary to have the government "speak with one voice."

He said the 12 points "that we made to the press in regard to voluntary restraints on the movements of troops and so on"

would be lifted immediately. These restrictions covered such matters as details on numbers or movements of U.S. forces, any discussion of plans for use of those forces, location of aircraft, intelligence estimates of enemy plans or capabilities and the like.

Kennedy said "I have no apologies" for keeping secret the developments leading up to the imposition of the arms blockade—developments which included increased aerial surveillance to confirm the presence of nuclear missiles in Cuba threatening the United States.

Needs Differ
Kennedy also said "there will be a change, I think, in the State Department policy directive" requiring all officials to make reports on their conversations with newsmen.

He indicated no change in a similar directive at the Defense Department. "The need" at the State Department, he said, "is somewhat different from what it is in the Defense Department."

The Defense Department, he said, deals with "very sensitive intelligence and the methods by which that intelligence is received."

He said his only interest in establishing such policies was to prevent release of military information "extremely inimical" to the national interest. He indicated he was mainly concerned with the possible leakage of intelligence information.

Favors Talks
As for areas not involved with intelligence, Kennedy said, "I would be delighted" to talk with Assistant Defense Secretary Arthur Sylvester, who issued the order, "and with representatives of the press and see if we can get this straightened out so that there is a free flow of news to which the press is entitled."

On other subjects, Kennedy said:
• The Democrats did better than expected in the congressional elections, but he is afraid the situation in the House may be about the same as it was in the 87th Congress—in other words, hard going for much of his legislative program.

• There is no indication now that the apparent difficulty between Red China and Russia "is helpful or harmful" to us. A better appraisal might be made during the next month, he said.

• The United States "is interested" in Brazil's proposal that nuclear arms and vehicles to deliver them be banned in all of South America.

Members of Board Given Another Term
Lane County Commissioners have reappointed all the members of their Water Resources Advisory Committee for another year.

Named as chairman is A. D. McReynolds. Serving with him on the committee are Horace Myers, John Phillips, Byron Price, R. E. Kerr, Dr. E. D. Furrer, Fred Knox, Charles Edwards, and E. O. Thoman.

No Race Bar At Clemson, Official Says

ANDERSON, S.C. (AP) — The president of Clemson College told a federal court Tuesday the admissions policy of the state-supported institution presents no barrier to Negro applicants.

Robert C. Edwards testified during the second day of a hearing on a suit by Harvey Gantt, 19, a Negro, charging that he was denied enrollment in Clemson solely because of his race.

Clemson attorneys said they expected to complete their case Wednesday. Oral arguments are not expected from either party.

Federal Judge C.C. Wyche said the main issue in the case was whether Gantt's application was handled differently because he is a Negro.

Edwards said Clemson followed its admissions policy, which includes no statement of intention to bar anyone because of race, to the letter in handling Gantt's request for transfer from Iowa State University.

There exists in South Carolina a state law which would close Clemson as well as the state's Negro college should Gantt win his suit. But Edwards insisted that as far as he and other college officials were concerned the Charleston, S. C., youth was just another applicant.

The reason Gantt has not been admitted, he said, was his failure to be interviewed by members of the architectural school and submit a portfolio of his architectural design work from Iowa State.

Harland McClure, dean of the architectural school, was asked whether Gantt was qualified to enter the school.

"As far as his transcript and grades are concerned, yes," he answered. "But we still need his portfolio and an interview with him."

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Then, Now
Alan Stevens, a Korean orphan, was pictured (left) on his first day of school in 1960 behind the protective arm of his adoptive father, James G. Stevens of Webster, N. Y. Wednesday Alan became an American citizen and the development of self-confidence — sometimes too much of it, his parents say — is apparent in the photo at right.

Engineers Shift Posts

SALEM (AP) — The Oregon Highway Commission Tuesday appointed Roderick L. Porter, 56, Salem, as deputy state highway engineer, effective Dec. 1. He will be the Oregon Highway Department's number two man, just under State Highway Engineer Forrest Cooper.

Porter, who has been an assistant highway engineer for the past year, succeeds G. S. Paxson, 69, who is retiring.

Porter's job as assistant will be filled by Lloyd P. Shaw, metropolitan engineer for the State Highway Department in Portland.

Fred B. Klaboe, Salem an assistant construction engineer, was promoted to Shaw's job in Portland.

Still another part of the shake-up caused by Paxson's retirement is the appointment of Gilmore L. Decker, Salem, a field construction engineer, who will take Klaboe's old job.

Porter, an Oregon State graduate, worked for Portland General Electric Co. and the U.S. Bureau of Public Roads before joining the Highway Department here in 1933. His previous positions in the department include office engineer and right-of-way engineer.

Paxson, a nationally recognized authority on highway and bridge building, has been with the department since 1919. He became assistant highway engineer in 1953 and deputy a year ago.

The shakeup in personnel also resulted in the promotion of two department employees in Roseburg. J. F. Putnam, assistant division engineer for southwest Oregon, moves to Salem to take Decker's job as field construction engineer. John H. Quiner, resident bridge engineer for southwest Oregon, will take over Putnam's post in Roseburg.

Guard Units Win Awards

SALEM (AP) — The 1st Battle Group, 162nd Infantry, swept four of eight superior unit awards in the annual Oregon Army National Guard inspections.

The group is a unit of the 41st Infantry Division. The state has 74 guard units. Units of the group rated superior were Headquarters Co., Portland; Company A, McMinnville; Company C, Forest Grove, and Company E, Hillsboro. The group is commanded by Col. Bill K. Chapman, Portland.

Other superior ratings went to Company A, 162nd Engineers, Portland; Company A, 241st Transportation Battalion, Portland; Headquarters Co., 1st Battle Group, 186th Infantry, La Grande, and 115th Public Information Detachment, Salem.

Inspections by Sixth U.S. Army Officers were conducted this fall.

Republican Predicts Intra-Party Clash

WASHINGTON (AP)—Sen. Jacob K. Javits, R-N.Y., has "little doubt" that the 1964 Republican presidential convention would produce a clash between backers of New York Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller and Sen. Barry Goldwater, R-Ariz.

Javits told a news conference Tuesday that liberal-conservative battles have occurred at most recent GOP presidential nominating conventions and "I think we can expect no less" in 1964.

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New York Newspapers

NLRB Upholds Agreement

WASHINGTON (AP)—An agreement by 10 New York newspapers to shut down if any of them are threatened with an unauthorized grievance strike has been upheld unanimously by the National Labor Relations Board.

The board voted 5-0 Tuesday to dismiss the unfair labor practice suit brought by two of the nine craft unions which bargain with the Publishers Assn. of New York. In so doing, the NLRB overruled its trial ex-

aminer who found that the publishers' agreement amounted to unreasonable force.

In finding that the agreement did not violate the National Labor Relations Act, the board said the pact "was intended to discourage, and did discourage the series of unauthorized work stoppages which experience had shown to pose a continuing threat to the publishers."

"Thus the agreement was, in essence, not an offensive weapon utilized to punish or lessen the legitimate effectiveness of the unions, but rather a defensive measure utilized to combat unauthorized work stoppages in the plants of the publishers involved, and, in the long run, in the entire unit," the board said.

The board found that newspapers "were particularly vulnerable to such sudden announced stoppages because of the perishability of their commodity, and the strict time schedules necessary in the publishing business."

The trial examiner had ruled in favor of the New York Mailers Union Local 6 of the International Typographical Union and the Newspaper and Mail Deliverers Union.

He found unlawful the informal 1958 agreement between the

10 newspapers to quit publishing in event of a strike threat which they deemed in violation of the contract. The examiner held that such an agreement violated the rights of nonstriking employees.

Besides the mailers and deliverers, the association bargains with unions representing pressmen, typographers, stereotypers, paper handlers, photographers, machinists and electricians.

Sherman had valued his unbroken 50-stamp pane at about \$500,000 on the stamp collecting market. But that was before the department announced it would print thousands of the inverts and sell them in an effort to deflate the value of the original misprints.

About 375,000 of the deliberate misprints had been sold in less than four hours last Friday when Sherman obtained a restraining order in Newark from the 3rd U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals.

Tax Funds Distributed

SALEM (AP)—The State Tax Commission said Wednesday it had distributed returns of the Eastern Oregon timber severance tax collected for the first quarter of the 1962-63 fiscal year to 15 counties. The tax was collected under a 1961 law which substituted a severance tax in the 17 counties east of the Cascades for the ad valorem tax.

The commission collects the severance tax and distributes it to the counties. It distributed \$74,761 for the first quarter. In addition, the commission said, \$10,000 went into the administrative fund and \$18,691 went into the reserve account.

The total amount collected was \$102,452.

The distribution by counties: Baker \$1,120; Crook, \$2,763; Deschutes \$3,136; Grant \$3,458; Harney \$310; Jefferson \$1,514; Klamath \$26,326; Lake \$19,365; Malheur \$42; Morrow \$1,704; Umatilla, \$2,523; Union \$4,759; Wallowa \$5,648; Wasco \$999; Wheeler, \$1,086.

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Suit Settled

Misprinted Stamps Go Back on Sale

WASHINGTON (AP)—The sale of deliberately misprinted Dag Hammarskjold postage stamps has been resumed following an out-of-court settlement suit which halted the sale for several days.

The Post Office Department said Tuesday that Leonard Sherman, an Irvington, N.J., collector who had 50 of the original accidentally misprinted stamps, had dropped his federal court suit.

Sale of the deliberate misprints began immediately with about 600,000 in stock.

Postal officials said that in exchange for withdrawal of the suit, Sherman had received a postal inspector's sworn statement that Sherman has 50 of the original Hammarskjold misprints. The idea is to maintain some part of the value of those particular stamps for collectors.

At least 400 of the 120 million four-cent stamps honoring the late secretary-general of the United Nations had been printed with an inverted yellow plate, leaving a white stripe down one side.

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