

White Americans miss many problems that faces a Negro who takes a trip

By Yvonne Franklin Bulletin Correspondent

WASHINGTON — White Americans, happily contemplating the vacation pleasures of a car trip, were challenged this week to imaginatively put themselves into the traveling shoes of a Negro planning a similar journey for his family.

Roy Wilkins, Executive Secretary of the NAACP, described the "uncomfortable" frame of mind of dark-skinned people when traveling, North or South, and said that livestock is often better treated than colored citizens.

Wilkins vividly described some of his experiences and feelings before a hushed Senate Commerce Committee during hearings on the proposed national public accommodations law.

"For millions of Americans this is vacation time," he said. "Swarms of families load their automobiles and trek across country. I invite the members of this subcommittee to imagine themselves darker in color and to plan an auto trip."

"How far do you drive each day? Where, and under what conditions can you and your family eat? Where can they use a rest room? Can you stop driving after a reasonable day behind the wheel or must you drive until you reach a city where relatives or friends will accommodate you and yours for the night?"

When asked "What do you do?" Wilkins said that first the route is checked to avoid states, if possible, that aren't friendly. The farther North they travel, the better, he indicated.

Before taking a chance of being rebuffed, you "drive, drive, drive and you don't stop at four o'clock, you keep on driving until you get where you know somebody, or they know somebody who can take care of you, or you stop in a pri-

vate home," he said. "In an increasing number of areas, the problem doesn't present itself," Wilkins continued, "but it is still encountered even in areas thought to be free."

"What do you do in Iowa in a small town?" he asked. "It is almost as much of a problem (in small towns) as a town in Alabama."

He said that while he could feel sure of getting a hotel room in Louisville, Ky., or Miami Beach, Fla., the small towns were a chancey thing.

"You live uncomfortably from day to day" was his description of the feeling of doubt as to whether or not his dark face at the door would bring a welcome or rejection.

He described an experience of traveling in the West. "I went on an auto trip to California," he said, "and in Salt Lake City my wife and I found ourselves unable to get coffee and toast before we left the city. We were in the shadow of the (Mormon) Temple and yet we were told bluntly that they didn't serve Negroes."

"We drove in a good deal of anger and frustration across the Salt Lake Flats and came to Nevada, which of course doesn't have any temples, only the temples of chance. "The first restaurant we went into in that 'sinful' state we were welcomed with open arms, and we had bacon, scrambled eggs and toast," he said, obviously reliving the warm experience.

"I began to doubt then whether the 'evil' people were as evil as had been pictured, or whether the holy people were as holy," he concluded. In his testimony and the questioning that followed, Wilkins protested the maze of technicalities and the controversy in congressional debate over

whether the law should be based on the commerce clause of the Constitution or under the 14th amendment. He thought Congress could find a way to alleviate human suffering without bogging down in a stalemated debate.

"As is the case with so many aspects of the vast minority rights question, the tendency in debate has been to treat the complaints in a detached laboratory manner," he said.

"The truth is that the affronts and denials that this (public accommodations) section, if enacted, would correct, are intensely human and personal. Very often they harm the physical body, but always they strike at the root of the human spirit, at the very core of human dignity."

"The players in this drama of frustration and indignity are not commas or semi-colons in a legislative thesis; they are people, human beings, citizens of the United States of America."

Later in his testimony he remarked wryly that Congress had legislated under the commerce clause to protect livestock.

"The Congress has legislated for the health and welfare of livestock. Why does it balk at legislation for the welfare of its twenty million loyal Negro citizens?" he asked.

"Railroads or other carriers are prohibited by 45 United States Code 71-74, from confining livestock for more than twenty-eight hours without unloading them into pens for at least five hours for rest, water and feeding."

"Are cows, hogs and sheep more valuable than human beings? Is their rest, water and feeding a proper subject for Congressional legislative action, but the rest and feeding of Negro Americans in hotels, restaurants and other public places an improper subject for Congressional action?"



Only U.S. Senate stands in way of final test ban treaty with Russia

"A treaty entering the Senate," a harassed Secretary of State once declared, "is like a bull going into the arena. No one can say just how or when the final blow will fall. But one thing is certain — it will never leave the arena alive."

The figure of speech is apt if hyperbolic. That's why the Kennedy Administration has been sounding out key members of Congress, particularly members of the Senate Foreign Relations and Armed Services committees and the Joint Atomic Energy Committee. Primary jurisdiction for an atomic test ban treaty of course lies with the Foreign Relations Committee, which was shown a draft treaty on July 23.

Secretary of State Dean Rusk a day earlier had been reported considering going to the signing ceremony in Moscow accompanied by a bipartisan delegation from Congress. By so doing he would avoid at least partially one of the mistakes made by President Wilson in 1918. As Prof. George H. Haynes has pointed out: "As a publicist Woodrow Wilson had again and again emphasized the desirability of the close and sympathetic cooperation between the President and the Senate in treaty-making, and had stressed the President's opportunity and duty to take the initiative in promoting intimate relations of mutual confidence."

"But at the close of the World War not only did he not place Senators as such liaison officers upon the commission which he took with him to Paris, but he consented to, if he did not personally instigate, an interweaving of the Treaty and Covenant of the League (of Nations), which he had every reason to know would be obnoxious to a majority of the Foreign Relations Committee and to a portion of the

Senate large enough to reject the Treaty."

President Truman avoided a repetition of the first of Wilson's errors in 1945 by appointing to the U.S. delegation to draw up the United Nations Charter Sen. Tom Connally, the powerful chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, and his Republican opposite number, Arthur H. Vandenberg (Mich.)

The clause of the Constitution which regulates the making of treaties provides simply that the President "shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two thirds of the Senators present concur" (Art. II, Sec. 2). This treaty-making power of the Senate was to President Wilson that body's "treaty-marring power."

An ominous note was sounded on July 23 by Senate Minority Leader Everett Dirksen (Ill.), who said he would "guess a good many reservations would be presented" on the Senate floor to a test-ban treaty.

In neither of the other nations parties to the treaty will it have to be presented to a legislature for ratification. Indeed, the restraints on a U.S. President's treaty power are virtually unique. One may hope Ray Stannard Baker was not prophetic when he wrote more than 40 years ago:

"The deadlock between the Executive and the Senate every time we face a really critical foreign problem is intolerable. It not only disgraces us before nations, but in some future world crisis may ruin us."

To make the treaty that Averill Harriman initialed valid, it must be approved by two thirds of the Senate. It will be interesting to see how the vote goes.

What she says may have merit

Some years back, when Rep. Shirley Field was running for the job of State Treasurer, we said that she, like most women, talked too much at times.

There are probably some other people who now agree with us, notably people connected with the insurance industry in Oregon. For Shirley has done it again. But this time, she has something to say that is a bit embarrassing to some people. Miss Field thinks that a legislative investigation of the insurance industry will turn out to be a "whitewash of questioned practices in the industry."

Why? Well, for one thing three of the seven state legislators appointed to investigate the industry are presently in the insurance business. For another, fourth member is a doctor who has been president of Oregon Physicians Service, which sells medical and hospital insurance. The other three members of the group aren't connected with insurance, but one is a lawyer who probably does some business with insurance people.

Miss Field might be right. Normally, most people don't go around knocking their bread and butter.

At the same time, few should know more about the insurance industry than four of the seven legislators on the committee. If there are questioned practices, as Miss Field suggests, who would know more about them than those closely associated with the prob-

lems? An objective study would add prestige to committee members and might help the industry. A whitewash wouldn't.

Quotable quotes

Life will go on as before. If the treaty is ratified, it could dissolve some of the fear and strains but little more. Khrushchev has not yet recanted his determination to bury us. — Senate Republican leader Everett M. Dirksen, commenting on the partial nuclear test ban agreement between the United States, Britain and the Soviet Union.

I did not recognize him as a dealer. For all I know he might have been someone from Buckingham Palace. — Gallery director Fred Read, speaking of an unidentified man who bought 12 portraits of royalty painted by Dr. Stephen Ward, a key figure in Britain's sex and security scandal.

But if Negroes demonstrate while the white population is trying in good faith to meet their demands, if the Negroes' demands are unreasonable, if they ask for special privileges, then Negroes are walking perilously close to losing everything. — Massachusetts Atty Gen. Edward W. Brooke, after expressing the belief that the Negro had not yet gone to extremes in the civil rights struggle.

Washington Merry-go-round

Rocky scored at session but his new wife did not

By Drew Pearson

WASHINGTON — Aftermaths of the Governors' Conference — Gov. Nelson Rockefeller was with the new Mrs. Rockefeller everywhere in Miami — the first couple on the dance floor, the most high-lighted couple at receptions. They even refused to be separated when Gov. Rosellini, D-Wash., the conference chairman, asked Rocky to go to the airport to meet Vice President Johnson. Rocky wanted to know whether wives were invited, was told "no," then declined to serve. Happy Rockefeller met all the ladies, was gracious, charming. However, it did not thaw the opposition. Behind her back, GOP governors' wives made vicious remarks about the divorce and the children. Conclusion of the political pundit was that the remarriage is a greater stumbling block between Rocky and the White House than previously realized.

Aside from matrimony, Rockefeller scored a great victory, was easily the most outstanding figure in Miami. The TV camera followed him everywhere — in contrast to Michigan's George Romney who was generally neglected. In backstage GOP huddles, Rocky argued that the Republicans, as the minority party, had to stick together on civil rights. He got strong support from Ry Bliss, the Ohio GOP big wheel who mobilized Dusty Rhodes, the new governor of Ohio, Mark Hatfield, likeable governor of Oregon, did a lot of front-running on the same unity principle. (Democrats wished he was on their side.) In party caucuses, Bliss argued against the Goldwater theory of Gov. Paul Fannin of Arizona and Oklahoma's Henry Bellmon that the Republicans could win if they carried all states west of the Mississippi plus the South. This, said Bliss, was the best way to commit political suicide. Fannin would reluctantly come around to this, then leave the caucus and change his mind. The boys would then have to bring him back to another caucus and get him to change his mind back again.

Every governor in the USA was at Miami, including the governors of Guam and Samoa — except for the governor of Pennsylvania. Bill Scranton was conspicuously absent and it didn't do him any good. It was reported that Rockefeller had sent an emissary to see him in advance on civil rights, that Scranton got committed, then realized he might be overly committed, so took a run-

out. Governor who came up with the least glamor was supposedly glamorous George Romney, who showed off a trim waistline around the swimming pool, but tried to carry water on both shoulders regarding Goldwater. Romney was the only governor in the memory of newsmen who had to issue a press release to explain what he had meant in a press conference. Conclusion of most observers regarding the three gubernatorial days in the Florida sun: Rocky enhanced his prestige considerably, but not enough to overcome his divorce. However, he has really dimmed the luster of Barry Goldwater.

Key Election

Most significant bi-election of the year takes place in Pennsylvania tomorrow to fill the shoes of the late chairman of the Un-American Activities Committee, Francis Walker, long-time elder statesman from Pennsylvania.

It happens that Bethlehem Steel officials are putting up a terrific battle to elect one of their men, Robert Bartlett, Republican, to replace Walter in a district which hasn't elected a Republican in this century. If they win it will be a real blow to Kennedy forces.

Behind Bartlett, a 31-year-old West Pointer, are V. J. Pazzetti, Jr., former general manager of Bethlehem, who is serving as GOP campaign manager; also Russell Branscom, a Bethlehem vice president, and George Fugere, and Emile Perryman, two Bethlehem junior executives.

It's also reported that Bethlehem officials have kicked in sizeable campaign contributions, following the precedent in the last election for mayor when 46 Bethlehem Steel officials were listed as contributing \$3,205 to defeat Democrat Paul Jani.

At that time Henry Ragot, Republican county chairman, was quoted by the alert Bethlehem Globe-Times as saying that if the steel officials had consulted him he would have funneled their contributions directly to state GOP headquarters so the names would not have to be published. In the current campaign for congressman it will be interesting to see whether they are following his advice.

However, Fred B. Rooney, a hard-working state senator and a friend of the late Congressman Walker, is putting up quite a campaign on the Democratic side and it will be a tough job to defeat him.

Farm income figures revised downward

By Gaylord P. Godwin UPI Staff Writer

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Agriculture Department economists in their continuing revision of estimates of farm income have stolen much of the front office's thunder about how well off farmers are.

In fact, the economists have "revised" 1962 farm income from a gain of 10 per cent over that of 1960 to a point where it is only about 7 per cent higher than in the last full year of the Eisenhower administration. The Kennedy administration drumbeaters at the department had been saying that net farm income in 1962 at \$12.9 billion was the highest since 1953, the first year after 29 years of Democratic administration.

There is a considerable amount of educated guesswork in the determination by economists of farm income, what with several million large and small farmers handling their own bank accounts buying a bond when they choose, paying bills, and growing many different kinds of crops. Naturally, the economists have to revise their conclusions when they receive late information relating to production, marketings, prices, expenses, and capital investments.

The latest revision of farm income dropped the 1962 return to \$12.8 billion, which put it slightly below the net income from 1958, a year when Ezra Taft Benson was guiding the destinies of the department. A further revision — for 1961 — sent farm income down to \$12.5 billion, whereas for a couple of years it had been thought to be \$12.8 billion. Seems that new information on the distribution of 1961 crop marketings and on deliveries of 1961 loan crops to the Commodity Credit Corp. (CCC) resulted in the downward revision.

The department reaped some solace under the latest revisions of the farm income situation. The net changes in farm inventories in 1962 went up \$700 million instead of the \$100 million calculated some time back.

Barbs

Proper use of the head will keep you from cracking it by diving into strange streams.

A lot of a teen-age girl's pleasantries to her boy friend over the wire are phony.



You can wake most everybody by pinching them, but not the habitual sleeper.

When the kids aren't up when Mom has breakfast ready they should be called down.

My Nickel's Worth

The Bulletin welcomes contributions to this column from its readers. Letters must contain the correct name and address of the sender, which may be withheld at the newspaper's discretion. Letters may be edited to conform to the directives of taste and style.

Wrong approach seen on problem of aged

To the Editor: The more thought I give to the problem the more convinced I become that we, in this country, have the wrong approach to the problem of the aged. The raising of the money and its expenditure should be handled locally. You say how?

We all belong to something. Those of us that do not belong to a church belong to a garage or lodge, a farm bureau, a commercial club or a labor union. Some churches have made provisions for caring for their membership.

The lodge or garage or farm bureau or club or labor union can provide security for all their aged, and they can do it without risk, through a credit union set up within the organization. That would be better than borrowing the money and saddling it upon future generations as is done now.

Perit Huntington Sr. Sisters, Oregon July 17, 1963

Quotes presented in support of U.N.

To the Editor: The unqualified hostility of Mr. Perit Huntington's attack upon the United Nations stirs my curiosity. Why does he place such confidence in the opinion of Congressman Utt?

In his press conference the day following the Assembly adjournment, United States Ambassador Adlai Stevenson commented:

"When the 17th General Assembly convened exactly three months ago today, I reaffirmed most emphatically the high significance that the government of the United States attached to the work of the United Nations, and I said we were 'more than ever convinced that the success or failure of this organization could well mean the difference between world order and anarchy.'"

"Now, at the conclusion of the 17th General Assembly, I should like to repeat that."

In concluding his statement after a review of the Assembly's accomplishments, Ambassador Stevenson said:

"I believe it would be well to remember that the UN is not a sovereign power. Rather it is an instrument in the hands of its members, an instrument dedicated by its charter to certain common aims of peace, progress and justice, to a world order solid enough so that no nation need be stronger than its neighbor to be secure."

George N. Shuster, retired president of Hunter College, now a representative of the U.S. on the Executive Board of UNESCO, has written: "Now the world situation has changed dramatically. The need for effective international organizations is being more and more widely recognized, despite tension and strife in the UN itself. While there can be no doubt that a nation-to-nation approach is often most effective, situations arise in which it is quite impractical. An international agency is one in which many sensitive, nationalistic peoples have a share. They pay dues, however modest. They send delegates who have a chance to express their views. Some think that accepting help or largesse directly from the U.S. revivifies memories of colonialism."

With regard to the military engagement in Korea, Mr. Huntington reflects only one of several interpretations.

As to expressed concern for the protection of our constitutional rights, I have a packet prepared by the Special Committee on World Peace Through Law of the American Bar Association which sets forth the findings and recommendations of that group. It was released "in their efforts to communicate to the public a realiz-

ation of the fact that the survival of our civilization depends upon the submission of all nations to the rule of law."

And lastly, I quote President John F. Kennedy as regards the United Nations: "The problem is the life of this organization. It will either grow to meet the challenges of our age, or it will be gone with the wind, without influence, without force, without respect. Were we to let it die — to enfeeble its vigor — to cripple its powers — we would condemn our future."

Sincerely yours, Mrs. Marion Poor Bend, Oregon, July 23, 1963

King having to fend off Red charges

By Al Kuetfner UPI Staff Writer

Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. currently is having a rash of difficulties defending his non-violent integration movement against accusations that it is being infiltrated by workers for world communism.

King calls this a smokescreen by "segregationists and race baiters" to obscure and deflect the national move by Negroes for civil rights.

The latest incident on this score involves a rather mysterious figure known variously by four names but most often as Jack O'Dell. Two congressional committees have labeled him as part of the Communist setup in the United States. He has worked twice for King's Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), mostly as a money raiser.

Following published reports last week that O'Dell still ran the New York office of SCLC, King summoned reporters to insist that O'Dell had left the employment of his organization "by mutual consent" in June.

This came despite a conflicting acknowledgement the same day from King's New York office that O'Dell still worked there as administrator. King said the discrepancy obviously was from confusion and not fact.

A spokesman for King later explained that O'Dell had dropped by the SCLC office on the day of inquiry but was not working there.

King credits the flurry of Communist charges to two Southern governors — Ross Barnett of Mississippi and George Wallace of Alabama — who testified before the Senate Commerce Committee against the proposed new civil rights bill. Both held aloft a large newspaper photograph which they identified as a picture of King attending a meeting at the Highlander Folk School in Tennessee. They said this was a place frequented by Communist sympathizers. King also defended the school, now defunct because of a revoked charter, saying he had nothing to be ashamed of for being there the one time he paid a visit.

But the problem still chases the nation's number one Negro civil rights chieftain. Currently, Georgia Atty. Gen. Eugene Cook has "invited" King to tell him all he knows.

King has been defending himself and his movement against communism since his early days as a leader of the Montgomery, Ala., bus boycott. In his book on that episode, "Stride Toward Freedom," he relates how in 1949 he studied the Communist manifesto and the writings of Karl Marx in an effort to "try to understand the appeal of Communism for many people."

BOMB STOPS TRAFFIC

COMO, Italy (UPI) — Rail traffic between Milan and the Swiss frontier was interrupted for six hours Sunday when a bomb exploded and toppled a power line.

Crossword puzzle grid with 'Biblical Talk' and 'Answer to Previous Puzzle' sections.

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