

Negro leaders take precautions to keep march on Washington this month peaceful

(EDITORS NOTE: The greatest racial demonstration in the nation's history, a march of 100,000 strong, is planned by Negro civil rights groups for Washington on Aug. 28. The story of how a dozen men and women are mapping out the march, step-by-step, and of the precautions to keep it peaceful is told in the following dispatch.)

By John Pierson
UPI Staff Writer

In a little yellow house in Harlem, a dozen men and women are making plans to send 100,000 civil rights marchers to Washington late this month.

The little house, which usually serves as a community center for getting children off the streets, has become headquarters for an effort to get an army of adults on the streets of the nation's capital Aug. 28.

Civil rights leaders call it the "march on Washington for jobs and freedom."

They say the marchers will provide evidence of the need for quick federal action to safeguard civil rights and provide jobs for the unemployed.

President Kennedy has endorsed their effort.

At a news conference last month, the President said the march is "in the great tradition" of lawful protest. Unlike some other recent demonstrations, Kennedy said, this one gives "every evidence it is going to be peaceful."

"I look forward to being here," Kennedy said. "I am sure members of Congress will be here."

The President's distinction between peaceful and violent demonstrations was not lost on those who are planning for Aug. 28.

The Rev. Martin Luther King predicted it would be "the greatest non-violent demonstration ever to take place" in Washington.

But all leaves have been canceled Aug. 28 for the District of Columbia's 2,900-man police force. They will be supported by 500 reserves, 250 National Park policemen and the district's 2,000 National Guardsmen.

If serious trouble developed, authorities in the federal city could call in the Army.

As an additional precaution no parade permits will be issued that day except to the six groups sponsoring the parade and those they designate.

The six sponsors are the Congress of Racial Equality, the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee, the Negro American Labor Council, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and the Urban League.

The American Nazi party asked permission to stage a "counter demonstration" but was refused.

Despite these precautions, the marchers intend to police their own ranks. They are acutely aware that any outbreak of violence might prejudice their cause not only in Congress but in the eyes of the American people.

They have asked the Guardians a private group of off-duty New York policemen, to train 1,000 men who will circulate through

the crowd and watch for trouble. Five hundred more men, in teams of 10, will be stationed along the line of march and equipped with walkie talkies and bull horns. No one will be permitted to march who is not wearing an arm band issued by the national headquarters.

The national headquarters will also supply all placards. No other slogans will be allowed.

At 10 a.m., on the morning of the 28th, marchers will assemble at 51 different spots around the city.

Congressmen will be invited to come to the assembly point to receive petitions and address their constituents. A congressman who fails to show up will be visited by a small delegation in his office on Capitol Hill.

But there will be no sit-in on Congress.

Early in June, one of King's aides, the Rev. George Lawrence, announced plans for a "massive, militant and monumental sit-in" in the halls and galleries of the Capitol, should Southern states stage a filibuster against the Kennedy rights program.

Congress was shocked. Sen. Lister Hill, D-Ala., called Lawrence's plan a "blatant attempt to club Congress into submission."

Even some of the strongest backers of civil rights bridled at the idea. They said a sit-in would alienate many liberals.

Rep. Emanuel Celler, D-N.Y., who has charge of the administration's rights program in the House, said it would cause "tremendously deep resentment, which undoubtedly would prejudice the cause of the Negro."

Negro leaders canceled plans for a sit-in.

One of them, the Rev. Walter E. Fauntroy of the SCLC, said, "after all, when you want legislation, why tie up the legislative process?"

But plans still are afoot, in case of a filibuster before or after the 28th, to send 1,000 persons a day to Washington to stage a "counter filibuster" somewhere near the

Capitol grounds.

The leaders also hope that while the marchers are meeting their congressmen, a small delegation can present demands to President Kennedy. The delegation would include at least one Negro and one white person who are out of work.

Their demands will be:

- Passage of an "effective" civil rights program during the current session of Congress.
- Immediate desegregation of the nation's schools.
- An end to police brutality against demonstrators all over the country.

- A massive federal public works program to provide jobs, bolstered by legislation to promote an expanding economy.

- A federal fair employment practices act to bar job discrimination by federal, state and local governments, private employers or unions.

- A fair labor standards act that covers low-paying jobs not now covered.
- A national minimum wage of \$2 an hour.

By noon, the "confrontations" are supposed to be over and the marchers will go to lunch.

At 12:30 p.m., they will start converging on the Ellipse, a big open park just south of the White House. There they will form up, state by state, in preparation for the march.

At 2 p.m., the parade will begin, its destination the Lincoln Memorial.

The marchers are supposed to be assembled in the open spaces around the memorial by 3 p.m.

Integration leaders will climb the steps of the memorial and there, under the eyes of the Great Emancipator, will report on the morning's "confrontations" with Congress and the President.

The speeches are scheduled to last two and a half hours.

The six sponsors hope fraternal, labor, religious and other groups will join them march. The National Catholic Conference for Interracial Justice says it is going to send "many delegations."

JOHNSTON STILL CRITICAL

WASHINGTON (UPI)—Eric A. Johnston, president of the Motion Picture Association of America, remained in "quite critical" condition today, a George Washington Hospital spokesman said.

The hospital said Johnston was in a "very deep coma" following a stroke. Johnston was hospitalized June 17 after suffering a cerebral thrombosis.

The leaders want white marchers as well as Negroes.

"This is not a Negro demonstration," Fauntroy said. "This is planned as a demonstration of Americans. There are just as many white people as Negroes who want to see the record of America changed."

If all goes as planned, the crowd will break up at 5:30 p.m., just when government offices are letting out. Police plan to block off a large part of the city near the memorial to try to prevent a massive traffic jam.

Within two hours, the organizers hope, all of the demonstrators will be back on their buses, trains and planes and on their way home.

Negro leaders hope the marchers will not lay down their banners as soon as they quit Washington. The hope is they will "go home inspired" to work for civil rights and to drum up grass roots opposition to any filibuster that might occur later.

The effort to involve the "folks back home" will go farther still. Governors are being urged to declare Aug. 28 "Freedom Day." And employers are called upon to give their men a holiday with pay.

The national organizations estimate the march will cost them \$65,000. Transportation for 100,000 may run into millions of dollars, but the local groups are going to have to pay for that.

What next? —eyeglasses for chickens

PETALUMA, Calif. (UPI)—For elderly chickens, it's the greatest thing since heated poultry houses. Eyeglasses, and tinted contact lenses, at that, have come to the chickens of this community which prides itself as California's egg basket.

Even poultry-conscious Petaluma, which has gotten used to such things as a main-street pharmacy devoted solely to prescriptions for chickens, has come to attention with an announcement from a laboratory in nearby Santa Rosa.

Contact lenses for chickens have now been perfected, according to Vision Control Research of Santa Rosa, and are intended to cope with chicken frustration and nervous breakdowns in fowl.

Nothing so frustrates a chicken as pecking at a bug that isn't there, or pecking at chicken feed and stubbing the bill on gravel, according to chicken psychiatrists who have studied the matter.

The contact lenses evolved by the Vision Control Research people are of red-tinted plastic, according to President Albert Shriner, and will reduce flightiness and feed waste.

"Birds will be easier to handle, shell quality will be enhanced, egg breakage reduced and less feed required per flock," Shriner asserts.

How a contact lens is fitted to an individual chicken remains a trade secret up to this point.

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Pressure builds to ease drop in wheat prices

WASHINGTON (UPI)—Pressure is building up on the administration to ease next year's drop in wheat prices despite President Kennedy's attitude that the farmers asked for it when they voted down his price support program in a referendum.

Among those urging second thoughts are a number of farm state Democrats, including Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey, Minn., assistant Senate majority leader. Humphrey is drafting a new wheat bill and predicted in an interview before leaving for Moscow to witness signing of the nuclear test ban that "there'll be some rethinking on this question in the administration within a month."

A number of legislators of both parties have introduced various bills aimed at softening the price decline despite the expressed belief of administration farm spokesmen that Congress will not act.

Opposed Administration Plan

Wheat growers voted May 21 against the administration plan for mandatory production controls with high price supports for the 1964 crop. This means that, with no new program, wheat price supports will drop from \$2 a bushel this year to \$1.25 next year. Even the reduced support price will be available only to growers who voluntarily comply with planting restrictions.

A number of Republicans, headed by Reps. Albert H. Quie, Minn., Robert Dole, Kan., and Don L. Short, N.D., have proposed a program modeled on the existing plan which offers acreage-diversion payments and price supports to farmers who cut feed grain plantings.

Sens. Spessard L. Holland, D-Fla.; George D. Aiken, R-Vt., and others have sponsored the American Farm Bureau Federation's plan to abolish all wheat-feed grain controls, set supports at comparatively low levels and set up a voluntary program of payments for non-use of acreage.

Proposes Voluntary Program

Sen. George D. McGovern, D-S.D., recently proposed converting the acreage-limitation plan rejected last May 21 to a voluntary program with no cash marketing penalties for farmers who choose to ignore it.

Humphrey's bill would be based in general on the existing program and would offer price supports above the currently scheduled 1964 level to farmers who voluntarily convert wheat acreage to other uses.

The Minnesota Democrat believes legislation to head off the drop in prices is urgently needed before the 1964 crop of winter wheat is planted this fall. He said a sharp drop in wheat income could damage the farm credit structure—and Democratic election prospects in farm states.

"We cannot content ourselves with doing nothing," he said. "The government has a responsibility because the prices of farm products are directly related to the general prosperity of the nation."



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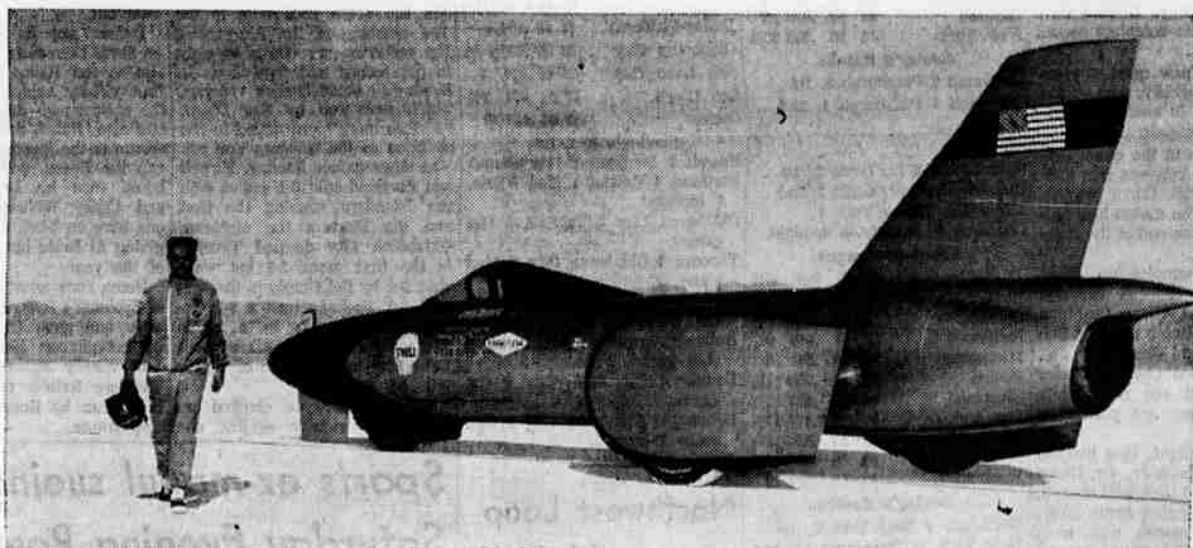
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Craig Breedlove and his jet-powered "Spirit of America" at Bonneville Flats, Utah. Shell supplied high-energy turbine fuel—also special lubricants.

Bonneville Flats, Utah—Craig Breedlove has driven faster than any man in history. Here's his story. Why he insisted on Shell products. Why Shell helped him—and what it means to you.

THE "Spirit of America," a bullet-shaped three-wheeled vehicle, has just become the first car to average more than 395 mph.

The driver: Craig Breedlove. Today, at age 26, he is the fastest man on wheels. Several firms helped him, including the Shell Oil Company. But, as he flashed over the salts of Bonneville, the victory was all his.

An amazing vehicle

The engine of his racer was originally built for military jet planes. At low speeds, Breedlove steers using the nose wheel in the front of the car. At high speeds, he can also use a rudder under the nose, (see picture above). For high-speed braking, Breedlove uses an 8-foot drag parachute that billows out behind the car and slows him down.

The fuel that powered Craig Breedlove's car is an innovation, too.

Its name: Shell HMF[®] Turbine Fuel. This fuel was created by Shell Research to hasten the development of jet engines for the tri-sonic aircraft you'll be riding in the future.

Craig Breedlove contacted Shell on his

*Breedlove's speed—as an official world record—is subject to confirmation by the Fédération Internationale Motocycliste, since this event was held under their International Sporting Code.

own initiative before his car was ever built. Here's why—in his own words: "I've been building racers ever since I was 14. And I've used Shell products in every car I've ever raced. They've served me well. I insisted on Shell products because I knew I could depend on them."

Two tough problems

Here's how Shell helped Breedlove with two of his toughest problems.

1. The big problem was "drag"—or air friction. As Breedlove approached 400 mph, air whipped over his car at around five times the speed of a hurricane. Breedlove needed lots of power to overcome this friction.

Shell's answer: Shell HMF Turbine Fuel. It packs more potential energy for its weight than any aircraft turbine fuel now available.

2. Heat from Breedlove's disc brakes could easily melt vital wheel-bearing grease. Even at relatively "low" speeds—under 150 miles per hour—the brake discs can become red-hot. Result: wheel bearings could be hot enough to make conventional greases melt and dribble out.

Shell's answer: one of Shell's Microgel[®] greases. These remarkable new greases have no melting point at all. They

were made possible by Shell's discovery of an entirely new kind of thickening agent—a non-soap thickener.

Six different Shell products were used to help Breedlove exceed the land speed record.

NOTE: Shell has worked with many record holders. Enzo Ferrari, world famous "father of modern motor racing," is a notable example. Shell gasoline and oil go into all racing Ferraris. "13 world championships have been the result of this happy association," says Ferrari.

Shell is always ready and eager to make new ideas work. That's really why Shell can offer you such good products for your car today.



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