

NAACP meeting in Washington only a prelude to scheduled big march

1917 brought on some violence. Ac-

(around the White House)

would edge nearer and nearer

until there was but a foot of

smothering, terror - fraught

space between them and the

pickets. Literally those women

felt they had their backs to the

wall. Occasionally they had to

mount the stone coping, Always

too they feared that any sudden

movement within the packed,

slowly approaching hostile

crowd might foam into violence

plain-clothes man hit six sailors

over the head in succession with

a billy . . . Virginia Arnold's hands and arms were torn as

though in a struggle with some

took much of the sting of protest

out of the Aug. 28 demonstration

by his endorsement of the "peaceful

assembly" which he said flatly was

"not a march on the Capitol." Sen.

Barry Goldwater on July 29 said he

regarded the civil rights demonstra-

tion as "perfectly proper" as long as it "stays peaceful."

are taking the greatest pains to in-

sure against violence, including the

use of 1500 marshals specially

trained by the "Guardians," a pri-

vate association of New York police-

men skilled in crowd control. Wash-

ington police and other law enforce-

ment officers began planning six

weeks ahead. Nevertheless, with

more than 100,000 Negroes and

whites expected to demonstrate, the

threat of violence continues to be

from the inevitable crowds they will

draw. And for all the drama of the

and similar groups is highly dubious.

- if not from the marchers

The sponsors of the assembly

President Kennedy on July 17

wild beast.

Catherine Flanagan saw a

Sometimes that crowd

cording to one version:

More than 1,000 persons are in the White House by suffragists in Washington today for a legislative conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, but this is only a kind of curtain-raiser for the huge march on Washington scheduled for Aug. 28. Mass petitioning is nothing new for the NAACP, which calls a legislative conference in the nation's capital at least once a Congress. Two years ago, when the NAACP held its annual convention in Philadelphia, it organized a new kind of freedom train from that city to Washington, where delegates from more than 40 states spent the day button-holing senators and repre-sentatives and urging immediate action on civil rights measures.

The NAACP is of course one of the sponsors of the march on Washington in late August. This "petition in boots" is beginning to take on something of the aspect of an assembly rather than a demonstration

Personal mass picketing is older than the republic. In Boston before the Revolution Samuel Adams had an effective weapon with which to intimidate royal officials and tories through his control of various mobs. In 1783, just after peace had been made with England, the Congress of the Confederation was driven from Philadelphia by threats of mutinous troops demanding overdue

In more recent times Washington has been beseiged by Coxey's Army in 1894 and by other armies of the unemployed, and in the Depression of the 1930's by hunger and bonus marchers. These demonstrations were remarkably well disciplined; nevertheless, they were usually marked by violence. When federal troops were used to evict bonus marchers from their camps in July 1932, President Hoover declared that "government cannot be coerced by mob rule."

Even the persisting picketing of

demonstration, whether it will have as much effect on legislation as the energetic lobbying of the NAACP

Not going to get very far

Three members of Congress from Oregon, Representatives Duncan, Green, and Ullman have introduced a bill which should gain a lot of support, but probably won't move very far in the legislative mill. The three have suggested the influence of Congressmen be eliminated in the choosing of postmasters and rural mail carriers. Since this is the sole major source of patronage left to members of Congress, one suspects they will hesitate to abandon it, regardless of the headaches it may cause.

The way such appointments are now made is this: a civil service exagaination to find which persons interested in a postmastership are likely to be most competent. The names of those candidates topping the list are sent to the member of Congress from that district, provid-Ing he happens to be a member of the majority party. He, after reams ef "advice" from a string of hometown politicos, makes a "recommendation" to the Post Office Department. This "recommendation" is

almost always followed

There is no doubt that elimination of the Congressional recommendation would be an improvement. Too often, now, the man ultimately named to the job has little or no experience in postal work. Career employes of the postal service who rank high on examinations frequently find themselves passed over in favor of a Democrat, or Republican, who has worked long and hard for the part. And the career official, because of the Hatch act, has been unable to match this particular qualification of the man who ultimately winds up with the job.

But even though the proposal would be an improvement, it probably won't get very far. Postmasterships often are a headache to memhers of Congress, to be sure. The appointments take time, time which could better be put to other uses. But the appointments also are an opportunity for a political payoff. And political payoffs help keep Congressmen in office.

Washington Merry-go-round

Four Congressmen try to stop deportations

Jack Anderson

WASHINGTON - In a search through federal crime files, this column has come across the names of four members of Congress who have tried to save mobsters from deportation.

These were not obscure hoodlums who could easily pass them-selves off as aggrieved constituents. They were big-time, big-mon-ey racketeers with international

police records. Case No. 1 — Congressman Mike Kirwan, the tough, twinkling Irish-man from Youngstown, Ohio, introduced a private bill to save Frank Cammarata from exile.

The Sicilian - born Cammarata, lean and mean, is a graduate of Detroit's infamous Purple Gang. He is described in the Federal Rogues' Gallery as "a killer, hold-up man and narcoties distributor." Congress failed to share Kirbenevolent attitude toward the mobster, and in 1958, Cammarata skipped to Cuba in order to avoid deportation to Italy.

He soon fell into the clutches of Dictator Fidel Castro who had Cammarta arrested for possess-ing cocaine. But word got back to U.S. narcotics officials that the racketeer's real offense was smuggling drugs without giving the Casgovernment its cut.

Castro Cons Mobster

FBI files tell a fascinating acdictator tried to take over Cammarata's operation. He used two renegade American hoodlums to try to trick Cammarata into disclosing where he got the stuff and how he disposed of it in the United

One of the hoods, who used the alias of Carl Weston, actually was planted in Cammarata's cell to win his confidence. But the wily racketeer was too experienced at keeping his mouth shut and didn't tumble for the ruse. Case No. 2 — Louisiana's like-

able Congressman Jimmy Morri-son introduced a private bill to stop the deportation of New Orleans mobster Silvestro Carollo. A darkly menacing fellow with black, thinning hair and a long curving face, Carollo is currently

No. 34 on the internaional list of narcotics violators.
"This man," says the report un-

der his mug shot, "is a danger-ous man and has been connected with narcotics traffic for many

His arrests go back to 1923 and encompass everything from swind-ling to the attempted murder of a narcotics agent.

Again, Congress learned the truth about the man in time to pigeonhole Morrison's bill. Carollo was depoarted to his native village of Terrasini, Sicily, where he now operates the biggest bar in

Gangster's Shrimp Luncheons

Parenthetically, Carollo isn't Morrison's only acquaintance on the shady side of the law. The handsome, happy-go-lucky lawma-ker used to be a frequent guest of underworld lobbyist Murray Olf at shrim luncheons. On at least one occasion, Morrison arranged a good time in Las Vegas for a group of congressional secretar-Case No. 3 - Olin "The Solon"

Johnston, the South Carolina senator, somehow was persuaded to introduce a private bill for the special benefit of Nicolo Imp. stato, one of Kansas City's most notorious gangsters.
Impastato is a light, thin-faced, shy-looking man who wears rim-

less glasses and resembles a college professor more than a crime czar. But beneath his mug shot in the Federal Rogues' Gallery appears this ominous passage:

"Ha been known to use vio-lence, including murder, to maintain his organization; though de-ported, he still has an income from rackets in the United States.'

Racketeer Farmer

When Johnston's bill failed to save him, Impastato slipped across the border into Mexico to continue directing his operations from the Mexican side. However, the Mexican authorities obligingly deported him to Italy, saving Uncle Sam the trouble.

He now operates a farm outside the same village of Terrasini where Carollo lives and laments. Case No. 4 — Congressman George O'Brien, recently retired by his Detroit constituents, dropped a private bill into the House hopper to keep racketeer Ralph Cannavo in this country. The slender, blue-eyed, fair-hair-

ed mobster actually has been deported three times but keeps bouncing back. His niche in the hall of infamy is assured by this caption beneath his mug shot:

"A hardened criminal who has never had a legitimate source of income; has engaged in counter-feiting and narcotics trafficking for many years."

These are strange constituents, indeed, to be on such good terms with the men who make the laws they break.

Urban League advances Negro upgrade program

UPI Staff Writer

One of the most ambitious programs ever advanced for the upgrading of the Negro race in America has been proposed by the National Urban League.

The proposal, quickly named the "Domestic Marshall Plan," would call for the expenditure of the estimated \$10 billion over a 10-year period. The project's aim would be to close the gap, except socially, between the Negro and white citizen of the United States

The Urban League, which con-ceived the idea and wants to manage it, acknowledges there are many hurdles to sur before final plans can be an nounced. That is expected within the next three months.

"We are just putting the meat Herman the bones now,' Sweatt, assistant director of the Urban League in the South said.

The spokesman said the federal government is exploring "at a high level" the feasibility of the project. Whitney Young Jr., Urban League executive secretary. was in a day-long conference at the White House Tuesday during which the proposed program was discussed.

Young visualizes the program being financed by federal, state and local governments as well as by private foundations.

The U. S. "Marshall Plan" would finance job training and apprentice courses for Negroes, scholarships, health programs, business financing, book buying

and tutoring. "The gap between Negro and white, across the board, is always widening in terms of such things as education and income," Sweatt "If we are going to close that gap, something in addition to equal opportunity has to be added. We must go beyond equality."
The Urban League feels that,

because of the long lag between the education of large masses of Negro and white children, the fi-

nest teachers should now be made available to Negroes, whether in integrated or in 100 per cent Negro schools. The proposed pro-gram would help pay the cost.

The Urban League plans to concentrate heavily on the advancement of job opportunities for Ne-groes and it is here that much of the money would be spent.

U.S. retaliates against Common Market actions

WASHINGTON (UPI) United States announced today it will take retaliatory measures against imports from European Common Market countries for increased duties placed on Ameri-can poultry by the Western Euro-

pean economic bloc. Christian A. Herter, President Kennedy's special representative for trade negotiations, said that for one thing, the United States would withdraw tariff concessions it has made on items in which the European Common Market countries do \$46 million in export trade with the United States per

Hearings to determine the extent of U.S. tariff increases will begin Sept. 4.

Herter issued a list of 19 items from which the United States, after public hearings, will select those on which to withdraw the concession it has made to Com-Mon Market exporters.

The biggest single item is wine, accounting for \$22.4 million in sales per year to the United States. The next largest item is made up of trucks and buses, on which sales by Common Market countries to the United States are \$14.8 million per year. Other prin-cipal items include photographic papers, film, gelatin, brandy and electric shavers.

THE BULLETIN

Wednesday, August 7, 1963 An Independent Newspaper

Robert W. Chandler, Editor Glenn Cushman, Gen. Manager Jack McDermott, Adv. Manager Phil F. Brogan, Associate Editor Loren E. Dyer, Mech. Sup't. Lou W. Meyers, Circ. Manager William A. Yates, Managing Ed.

My Nickel's Worth

"When men differ in opinion, both sides ought equally to have the advantage of being heard by the public." — Benjamin Franklin.

"We were shackled," quotes Huntington

To the Editor:

In your issue of July 29, Mrs Poor says my attack on the U.N. stirs her curiosity. Her coming out and seemingly defending a despotism, like Russia, stirs my curiosity. To me that is what her letter implies, for the U.N. dominated by Khrushchev is his instrument for winning world pow-

I place confidence in Congress-man Utt because he states facts, in his warning of America of her grave danger. We need to "be-ware of the false prophets, who come to us in sheep's clothing but inwardly they are ravening wolves." Russia, as proven in her action in Cuba and in Hungary, is a "corrupt tree" and "no good can come out of her."

Adlai Stevenson says, the U.N. is not a soverign power. Nevertheless, the U.N. has power, and the treaty which brought us into the U.N. is so drawn that it places the U.S. under that power, as U.S. Congressman Utt proves conclusively in his reference to the voting down of the Bricker amendment in the U.S. Congress.

Mrs. Poor says, "with regard to the military engagement in Korea, Mr. Huntington reflects one of several interpretations." She does not deny the fact that the U.S. lost the war in Korea, at a cost of millions in money and thousands in men. I agree with Utt, we were shackled. Does Mrs. Poor want us to remain shackled?

Perit Huntington Sr. Sisters, Oregon, Aug. 6, 1963

Soviet troops join Americans in quake area

SKOPJE, Yugoslavia (UPI)-Soviet troops Tuesday joined American soldiers who arrived ten days ago to aid this city shattered by carthquake.

About 500 Russian soldiers brought 125 bulldozers and other machines to help clear away the rubble from the July 26 earth quake which ruined the once model city and killed an estimated 2000 processor. ed 2,000 persons.

Yugoslav officials said the Soviet army unit came after an agreement was signed with the Soviet government. A 250-man U.S. Army hospital unit arrived only two days after the disaster and has been treating injured survivors ever since.

The American medics said they will stay as long as they are needed. Today, Lt. Col. Vladimir Gunikov, the commenced to the co Gunikov, the commander of the Soviet unit, told newsmen his unit also will stay as long as it is

necessary.
The U.S. Army medical team began treating patients as soon as it arrived. Gunjkov no sooner arrived by train with his bull-dozer unit than he, too, said he wanted to start work immedi-

There is a great deal of work to do.

Yugoslav officials, having ended their intensive hunt for bodies in the rubble, mapped prompt plans for rebuilding the city. They throw up prefabricated houses for 12,000 persons before winter sets

The 12,000 will form the nucleus of the workers rebuilding a city which lost 85 per cent of its dwellings in five seconds of trem-bling earth. About half the prequake population of 200,000 have fled or been evacuated.

Bandits behead 42 persons in Colombia raid

BOGOTA, Colombia (UPI)-Machete-wielding bandits beheaded 42 persons Monday in assaults on four vehicles on a highway about 60 miles northwest of Bogota, according to an army announcement.

announcement said the bandits stopped a bus and three government dump trucks at a point on the highway between the towns of La Dorada and Victoria in eastern Caldas State.

The occupants of the vehicles were forced into a small house near the highway, robbed and beheaded one at a time, the army said. The victims reportedly were public works department laborers and peasants on their way to market.

The incident occurred in an area where bandits have massa-cred thousands of persons in recent years despite army efforts to

WHY CATS PURR BONN (UPI) - Dr. Paul Ley

hausen of the Max Planck Institute for the physiology of behav-ior is conducting experiments to find out why eats purr, it was re-ported today.

Events of 1963 are merely beginning on civil rights

UPI Staff Writer

Not just around the corner, but far, far down the road await the moment and the method of peaceful adjustment of darkening con-troversy over the rights of Negroes as American citizens.

The events of 1963 are merely the beginning. The Kennedy civil rights proposals now before Congress are merely a starter. The trouble in the streets, the demonstrations, the riots, the bloodshed and the violence probably are merely openers for what is to

It is sufficiently evident by now that substantial numbers of white persons in the North, as well as greater numbers in the South, will resist the demands of Negroes. It is equally evident that the Negroes will not back down. Strong and wise leadership in some communities has obtained an accommodation between the

Approval given tax relief bill

WASHINGTON (UPI) - The House Ways & Means Committee Tuesday gave its final approval to \$40 million in special tax relief for professional athletes, actors, authors and others whose incomes

The proposal, recommended by President Kennedy, would enable taxpayers to "average" their taxable income over a five-year period in computing their tax bills.

This would permit a person to avoid being thrown into an ex-tremely high tax bracket should he suddenly strike it rich after a period during which he struggled along on a modest income. The committee made only one

change in the draft of the posal which it previously had ten-tatively approved for inclusion in its big tax-revision-and-reduction bill. The revision would bar use of the averaging device to lower tax rates on income from gambling, or "wagering" of any kind. Moving swiftly toward the finish

line in the drafting of a compromise version of Kennedy's taxcutting program, the committee also:

- Affirmed an earlier decision scale down the tax advantages "trafficking" in real estate which have been systematically exploited by syndicates of in-vestors set up for that purpose. The tougher tax rules would produce about \$15 million in new tax revenue from profits from sale of real estate.

- Gave the administration a surprise \$30 million tax victory by reversing its earlier decision to grant a special new tax break to high-paid corporation execu-tives enjoying lavish fringe bene-

The committee Monday decided to leave untouched all of the tax concessions enjoyed by the oil in-dustry except the relief that big oil producing firms got from a Republican Congress nine years

House approves lumber bill

WASHINGTON (UPI) - The House Tuesday approved Senate-passed legislation designed to help the U. S. lumber industry, espe-cially in the Northwest, meet Canadian competition.

The House approved by voice vote a bill which would amend shipping laws to permit immediate decreases and increases in freight rates on lumber. The legislation was introduced

in the House by Rep. Thor Tollefson, R-Wash. The house voted on the Senate-

passed bill after substituting it for Tollefson's bill and making a minor technical amendment.

opposing forces. But these com-munities are exceptions rather than the rule.

Must Have Vote

What the Negro needs more than a welcome mat in front of places of public accommodation —or even more than he needs job equality with the whites—is his need for the vote and the wit to use it. The peaceful adjust-ment of the darkening controversy over the rights of Negroes as American citizens lies in the ballot box, local and national.

The vote and the right to cas it are the foundation stones and the symbols of American citizenship. It is a fact that there is Southern resistance to the regis-tration of Negroes and to their participation in elections. But the resistance appears to be neither so angry nor effective as is the opposition to other parts of the civil rights program, including the integration of public schools. It seems reasonable to believe that Congress would more quickly enact and that the South would more calmly accept all-out legisla-tion to assure the right to vote than all-out legislation in any other civil rights direction.

The whole civil rights program probably would have made more and better progress if the vote had been the prime target be-tween 1956, when the Eisenhower administration became interested and 1963 when the Kennedy ad-ministration moved suddenly to make good on 1960 Democratic presidential campaign promises.

Minority Can Be Factor

A substantial minority vote can become a powerful political fac-tor in any community and in the nation, provided that the minority realizes its powers and its limitations and has smartly aggressive leadership. During and immediately after World War II, Southern Negroes poured out of the South and into great Northern cities—Chicago, Detroit, New York, Philadelphia and so on. Shortly they became substantial minorities. The Negro vote is a balance of power now in every great industrial state. That is why so many Northern senators and representatives would ram the Kennedy civil rights program down the protesting throats of their Southern collegues.

Had the Northern Negro vote been smartly led, the situation would be different today in Chicago, Detroit, New York and Philadelphia. The Northern Negroes have the voting muscle to elect governors and mayors who will do their bidding. But the Ne groes drove too soft a bargein. They elected governors and may ors who talked integration but who actually went along with subtle segregation-in jobs, in housing and in almost all else.

and mayors are learning now, the hard way, that the winds of change are blowing in the North as in the South. The Northern Negro voter is about to come of age. That means that some hypocritical Northern governors and mayors will be licked next time around. Few will mourn their passing. A phoney lot!

The Negroes and the governors

Barbs

What's the use of getting fixed for life if it made you worry yourself to death doing it?

Some people stop at nothing when it comes to lending a hand.



Did you ever get the impres sion that mosquitos are drilling

A Texas man deserted his wife and seven children and probably can be found in some nice quiet

Hodgepodge ACROSS 1 Ocean vessel 5 Exclamation of 9 Small flap 12 Italian resort 9 State 10 Greedy 11 Baseball clubs 16 Plagues 20 In front 22 Musical State 13 Spouse 14 Uncle Tom's favorite 15 Tantamount 15 Tantamount 17 Louse egg 18 Gettysburg general 19 Rodies of land 21 Glut 23 Pronoun 24 Dance step 27 Fashion 29 Royal Italian family name 32 Ascended 34 Motive 36 Death 37 Notch 38 Moving spirit 38 Moving spirit 38 Recone! 35 Comp. 40 Taper 43 Jack's pursuer 43 Jack's pursuer 47 Salt pits 48 Smell 26 Imitates 28 Legal procedure 30 Units of weight 31 Grafted (her.) 33 Farm structures 46 Loha 39 Regone! 41 Mariner's direction 42 Ship record 44 Dismounted 46 Equivocation 49 Elevate 33 Separate 54 Made a speech 56 Sainte (ab.) appellation 35 Male deer 59 Onager 60 Large plant 61 Essential being DOWN Slender Conceal Notion