

Demand equal rights now

White sympathizers join rally

Thousands of Negroes mass in nation's capital

By Merriman Smith
UPI Staff Writer

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Scores of thousands of chanting demonstrators from all over America marched on the Washington Monument to the Lincoln Memorial today in the nation's greatest rally for Negro rights.

It was a symbolic "march for jobs and freedom" which covered an actual distance of only eight-tenths of a mile. But demonstration leaders called it a trek of far greater dimensions for the future of America. They said: "We march to redress old grievances and to help resolve an American crisis."

The marchers came here aboard 20 special trains, nearly 700 buses, nine chartered planes,

and by car and foot. An early morning trickle of arrivals swelled in a few brief hours to scores of thousands.

At 11:15 a.m. EDT, police estimated the crowd jammed between the monument staging grounds and the Lincoln Memorial at 100,000 and still growing. The weather was ideal. The marchers appeared in holiday mood. The mass turnout came to resemble a gigantic revival meeting.

The demonstrators came to the capital singing. At the monument grounds they broke into a vibrant chant of "freedom, freedom, freedom." This refrain was repeated at intervals throughout the rally. Placards, issued by march leaders, carried these legends:

"No U.S. dough to help Jim Crow grow."

"We demand equal rights now."

"We demand an FEPC (fair employment) law now."

"We demand an end to police brutality now."

White religious and union leaders supported the rally, and thousands of white demonstrators marched with Negroes down Constitution and Independence avenue to the pillared memorial which houses the heroic brooding statue of the man who freed the slaves.

About one marcher in 15 was white. The White House said President Kennedy, who was an important political stake in the outcome of the civil rights struggle, had "seen

some small portions" of demonstration events on television.

Every sort and condition of humanity was represented — well-dressed young men and women, a few women in slacks, many a clergyman in clerical grab, an occasional white beafnik in beard and sneakers. A Negro in a wheel chair came to "help my people."

A giant cross made of wooden stakes was erected on the grassy slope near the Washington Monument. A throng gathered before it and sang the civil rights "freedom song."

The folksinger, Odetta, led a huge audience in an emotional version of "Where I Stand." Those who didn't know the words swelled the song's rhythmic beat by clapping hands in unison.

As the thousands were pouring into the monument grounds, leaders of the march were calling on congressional leaders to plead for a strong civil rights measure.

A. Philip Randolph, chairman of the march, said Speaker John McCormack gave them assurance that if a fair employment amendment is added to the civil rights bill, it "will get through the House."

But the leaders got no specific promises from Capitol Hill on the form in which the civil rights bill may eventually be passed or when.

The march organizers had promised they would do their best to preserve order, and the crowd generally was in a serious but good natured mood.

Police herded George Lincoln Rockwell, leader of the American Nazi party, and a group of followers to one side of the monument to keep them from heckling the demonstrators.

When Carl Allen, Rockwell's deputy commander, attempted to make a speech without a permit, police warned him three times, then arrested him. Before his arrest, the only one by late morning, Allen said:

"We are here to protest by as peaceful means as possible the occupation of Washington by forces deadly to the welfare of our country."

Authorities trying to keep track of all aspects of the civil rights rally estimated that 135 members

of the Communist party of the United States came to the capital for the march.

Many were said to be from New York, others from Philadelphia, Chicago, Detroit, Denver, and the West Coast.

Gus Hall of New York, party secretary, checked into the Statler Hilton Hotel here.

The leaders officially got the march underway at 11:31 a.m. EDT but by that time at least 10,000 marchers already were moving down Constitution Avenue in an almost solid line 20 yards across. It was the first real hitch in the proceedings.

The demonstrators walked along at an easy gait, singing freedom songs and holding a forest of placards aloft. Police along

the line of march had so little to do that many opened box lunches and munched on ham sandwiches as the marchers moved past.

The marchers filled Constitution Avenue all the way from the Washington Monument to the memorial. Mostly they walked in silence.

The premature start stranded the march leaders, who had been scheduled to lead the procession. They finally fell in behind a drum and bugle corps where a small space was cleared for them.

They were hemmed in by marchers and were barely visible to others in the procession. The leaders walked shoulder to shoulder, several times raising their clenched fists in a victory sign.

Forecast

Mostly fair through Thursday and into the weekend. Temperatures seasonal. Highs, around 85; lows, 40-45.

THE BULLETIN

SERVING BEND AND CENTRAL OREGON

High yesterday, 78 degrees.
Low last night, 42 degrees.
Sunset today, 7:49. Sunrise tomorrow, 6:24, PDT.

Hi and Lo

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Sixteen Pages

Wednesday, August 28, 1963

Ten Cents

No. 224

2 Utah miners rescued, 7 others known alive

Bill passage forecast

Congressmen expected to beat midnight RR strike deadline

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Congress was expected today to beat a midnight strike deadline and enact legislation to avert a nationwide railroad strike.

A House leader predicted approval of a Senate-passed bill to refer the two major issues in the rail dispute — firemen's jobs and composition of train crews — to an arbitration board for a binding decision.

The Senate approved the measure to President Kennedy for his signature, hopefully before 12:01 a.m. Thursday when the railroads plan to put strike-triggering new work rules into effect.

Barring any last-minute legislative snags, government officials predicted there would be no strike. The railroad unions have threatened a walkout if the work rules are put into effect.

Expects No Trouble

Chairman Oren Harris, D-Ark., of the House Commerce Committee, who is charged with guiding the bill to passage, told a reporter: "I don't think we'll have any trouble."

Two House members who had supported union opposition to the legislation said they would vote

for the Senate-approved bill as the best solution available.

Rep. John B. Bennett, R-Mich., said the bill was "the best way out of an unsatisfactory and almost impossible situation." Rep. Harley O. Staggers, D-W. Va., said the measure was not too far from the stand taken by the unions last week.

Sets Up Board

As passed by the Senate, the legislation would set up a seven-man board — two each representing the railroads and the unions and three representing the public — to arbitrate the two key issues. The arbitration award would be in effect for two years.

The remaining issues in the four-year-old dispute would not be subject to arbitration. But there could not be a strike or lockout over these issues for at least 180 days after the measure became law.

If the measure clears Congress, it would be the first time in the memory of labor experts that Congress has ordered arbitration of a peacetime labor dispute.

Senate passage came after two days of bitter debate and just hours after the nation's railroads ordered an embargo on freight shipments as soon as a strike began.

In an afternoon of voting, the Senate:

—Rejected, 75 - 15, an amendment by Sen. Wayne Morse, D-Ore., to provide a special board

to make settlement recommendations to the Interstate Commerce Commission (ICC). President Kennedy had recommended referring the entire dispute to the ICC for two years.

—Adopted, 75-17, a streamlining amendment making the Senate bill conform closely to the House bill. This was offered by Sen. Gale McGee, D-Wyo.

—Rejected, 88-3, an amendment by Sen. Jacob K. Javits, R-N.Y., to permit the government to seize struck railroads and operate them under a court-appointed receiver.

—Rejected by voice vote an amendment by Sen. Jack Miller, R-Iowa, requiring the President to certify that all Railway Labor Act provisions had been exhausted before the emergency act could apply.

—Rejected, 91-2, another Morse substitute which would involve arbitration on the main issues, coupled with partial government seizure if a strike developed.

Rail firms make plans for tie-up

CHICAGO (UPI) — The nation's railroads, ready to put sweeping work rules changes into effect one minute after midnight, prepared today to halt all freight and passenger service in the face of a threatened strike by five operating unions.

Only the passage of arbitrating legislation by Congress stood in the way of a crippling rail shutdown that would touch everything from commuters to cabbages.

Chamber of commerce and industrial leaders warned that a walkout would spark mass layoffs, cutbacks in production and make severe inroads into the economy.

Railroad spokesmen Tuesday announced an embargo on freight shipments effective at the same time the unilateral work rules changes were to be imposed and the five on - train brotherhoods were to strike.

The embargo committed the carriers to accept freight, including livestock and perishables, right up to the deadline and posed the possibility of a tremendous pile-up of freight in strike-idled cars.

Ready Service Cutbacks

Major passenger-carrying lines set in motion the machinery to curtail passenger service before the threatened walkout.

Yard crews began lashing chains around tracks to prevent accidental movement of standing equipment in the event of a strike.

The impact of a strike would ultimately reach into the pocketbook and kitchen of nearly every family in the nation.

Produce dealers said shortages of fresh vegetables and fruit would force prices upward a few cents at a time. Shortages of raw material for basic industries posed the threat of layoffs and curtailed production.



OH! MY ACHING . . . Typical of the grunt and groan work going on in area grid camps during this first week of football practice is this scene of new Lava Bear Steve Rozewski, a transfer junior from David Douglas of Portland. By his appearing foot size, workouts must be "a lot of misery." Some 235 reported for football at Central Oregon schools. (Nate Bull photo).

IWA, LSW announce membership has ratified lumber contracts

PORTLAND (UPI)—Officials of the International Woodworkers of America (IWA) and Lumber and Sawmill Workers Union (LSW) announced today their members have ratified three-year contracts with the Timber Operators Council and three independent firms.

The contracts call for wage increases of 30 1/2 cents an hour. The independents are Potlatch Forests Inc. of northern Idaho and Montana and two Tillamook firms, Diamond Lumber Co. and American Wood Preserving Co.

Harvey Nelson, president of the IWA's Region 3, said workers voted overwhelmingly in favor of the TOC agreement in a referendum conducted by that union. He declined to give any figures.

LSW local approve

The LSW left it up to its locals to approve or reject the contract, and Ted Prusia, executive secretary of the Willamette Valley District Council, said all have gone along.

Prusia said LSW locals already

have signed contract with about half of the TOC firms, but some of the 196 members of the employer organization have balked at the terms. He said negotiations are continuing. The TOC does not have the power to bind its members to the contract, which was agreed upon Aug. 15.

The announcements today left the Northwest lumber industry dispute which at one time idled 29,000 workers this summer in what Prusia called the "mopping up" state.

The only plants still strike-bound are the U.S. Plywood Corp. operation at Anderson, Calif., and Yamhill Plywood Co. at McMinnville. The latter is operating with non-union labor.

Both unions still are negotiating with several independent firms, among them Boise Cascade Corp., Brooks-Seaton Corp. of Bend, McCloud River Lumber Co. of McCloud, Calif., and Martin Brothers Container and Timber Products at Sutherlin and Oakland, Ore.

Goat hunters overdue, search is underway

KETCHIKAN, Alaska (UPI) — An extensive air search was started Tuesday for the superintendent of Alaska's largest logging camp and his young nephew, overdue on a goat-hunting expedition to high country near the Canadian border.

Rex Strong, 42, superintendent at Ketchikan Pulp Co.'s Thorne Bay Camp, and Steve Tatham, 14, Portland, Ore., were to return Monday. The two flew to the headwaters of the Chukamin River, 80 miles northeast of here, on Thursday.

Rescue officials speculated Strong may have landed his small float plane on one of a score of small lakes in the area to await better flying weather. His plane did not carry a radio.

REGISTERED FOR FAIR

SALEM (UPI)—Eighteen of the state's 36 counties have registered for exhibiting space at the Oregon State Fair here Aug. 30-Sept. 7. State Fair Manager Howard Maple said today.

25 men trapped after explosion at potash mine

MOAB, Utah (UPI)—Two men were rescued today from a 3,000-foot-deep potash mine in which they and 23 others were trapped by a fiery explosion.

At least seven other men were known to be alive inside the mine. One of the rescued men, identified as Don Hanna, Price, Utah, told rescuers he was "all right."

The other's name and condition were not determined immediately. Hanna was brought up first by rescue workers who gave him oxygen from a portable container while he was lifted to the surface in a bucket used for ore.

Both men were able to stand on their feet when they reached the top shortly before noon PDT. They had been imprisoned since the explosion nearly 19 hours before, at 4:40 p.m. Tuesday.

Earlier a rescue workers made voice contact with the nine men. The worker, one of a dozen rescuers who braved deadly gases and 130-degree heat in search of the trapped men, said he made the voice contact while exploring debris deep in the mine.

He said the men were behind boulders. He asked how many were alive, and the answer was "nine."

There was no immediate word about the fate of the other 16. All of the trapped men were construction workers. They were in the mine Tuesday afternoon when an explosion rocked the multi-million dollar potash facility situated in the remote southeast corner of the state known as the Utah Badlands.

Encounter Deadly Fumes

Rescue teams encountered carbon monoxide fumes as they went into the charred shaft, but they said air pockets may have been formed in the mine, permitting survivors of the explosion to breathe.

The vertical mine shaft plunges 2,713 feet into the earth, and two drifts or tunnels branch out from the bottom. One shaft is 3,300 feet long and drops at a 10 per cent grade while the other, 2,500 feet long, is level for a short distance and then goes downward at a 14 per cent grade.

The report that some of the men survived the blast came after earlier pessimistic statements. Rescue teams were hopeful today that at least some of the men were alive. They said there was a possibility that parts of the crew was stranded in passageways leading from the base of the vertical shaft of the mine where rescue squads worked in 130 degree temperatures.

And, a worker who was blown through a plywood windshield while standing on the head frame above the shaft top was doubtful they survived.

"The way the explosion knocked me back I'm sure it must have come from the bottom of the mine," said Matt Rauhala, 47, a bucket dumper who was not seriously hurt. "The explosion was so strong I really don't think that anyone in the bottom could have survived it."

"Situation Very Grim"

Steve Hatis, state mine inspector, also was doubtful. "The situation is very, very grim," he said. "It would be a

miracle if anyone is alive."

Hatis reported that huge quantities of carbon monoxide were flowing from the mine. He said the carbon monoxide meant that debris probably was still smoldering in the mine, designed primarily for commercial fertilizer production.

However, Hatis conceded there was a chance some of the men were in an air pocket.

The men had been working in three groups—one in a shop area near the base of the shaft and the others in the two horizontal passageways tunneled in opposite directions from the shaft.

Blast Cause Unknown

The area in the mine and cause of the blast were not known. But rescuers theorized that if the blast originated in one of the passageways, members of the crew in the other might be alive.

Another factor was continued operation of high pressure steel pipe lines which supplied compressed air for the workers' tools. The blast did not knock out the lines. Above ground, the mine and plant buildings, sprawled over a wide area a half mile from the Colorado River and situated in a picturesque valley formed by steep cliffs, was bustling with rescue operations.

"The number of men has been definitely established at 25," reported Frank Tipton, general manager of the Texas Gulf Sulphur Co. plant. "The blast knocked out the mine's communications and we are not certain of the men's location."

Twenty four of the men, employed by Harrison International Co., were putting finishing touches on the shaft and an underground chamber when the explosion occurred at 4:40 p.m. PDT. The other worker was a Texas Gulf inspector who had entered the shaft when the crew's shift started an hour and 10 minutes earlier.

"There was a violent surface disturbance," Tipton said. "Smoke later curled forth from the shaft but cleared up in about an hour or so."

Three rescue squads were sent to the mine, located 18 miles west of Moab in the rugged Badlands. The small community is in southeastern Utah, 237 miles from Salt Lake City.

The rescue teams, working in groups of three men each, were equipped with tanks containing a two hour oxygen supply. They were brought to the surface for rest periods after working in the shaft for an hour.

Moab's civil defense organization was activated. A Civil Defense spokesman said emergency blood supplies were on hand and a 20-bed hospital was available.

There were only four doctors in Moab. Additional physicians and emergency men were summoned to the scene from surrounding areas in the state.

DOW JONES AVERAGES

By United Press International
Dow Jones final stock averages:
30 industrials 725.07, up 5.19; 20 railroads 176.63, up 3.12; 15 utilities 143.67, up 0.65; and 65 stocks 261.52, up 2.39.

Sales today were about 5.12 million shares compared with 4.48 million shares Tuesday.