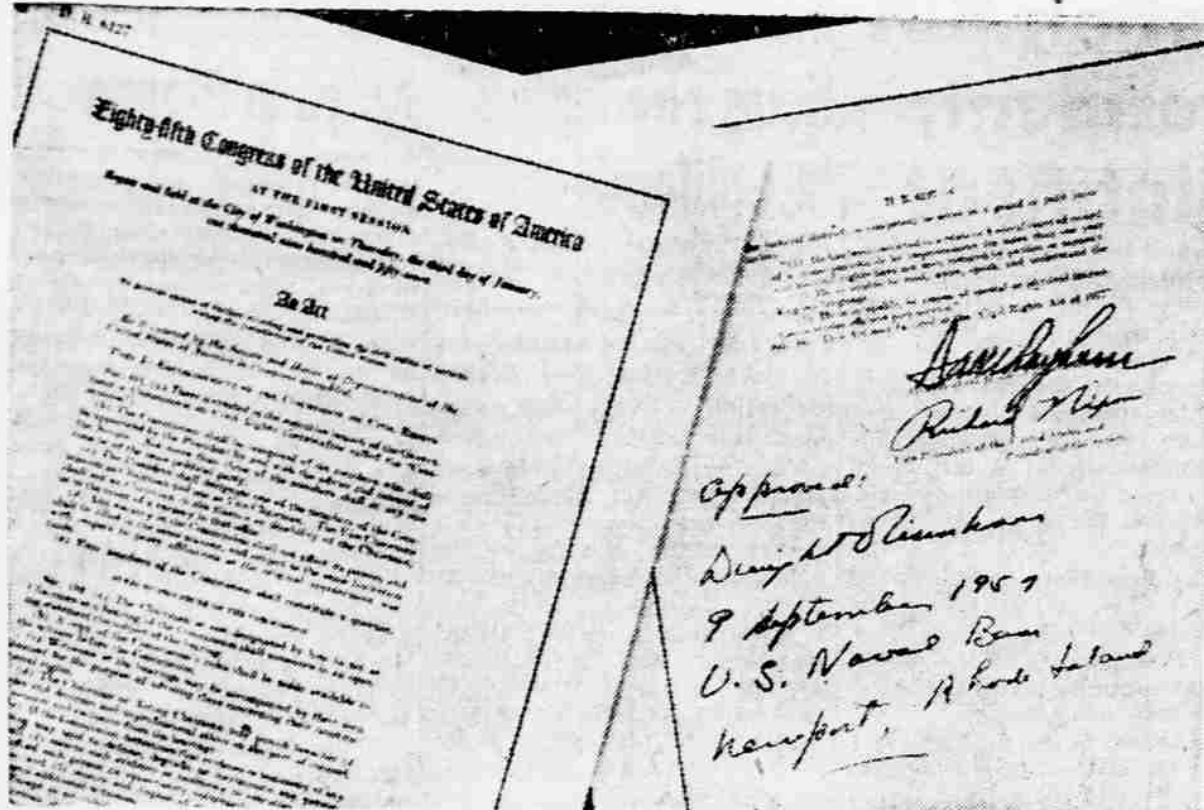
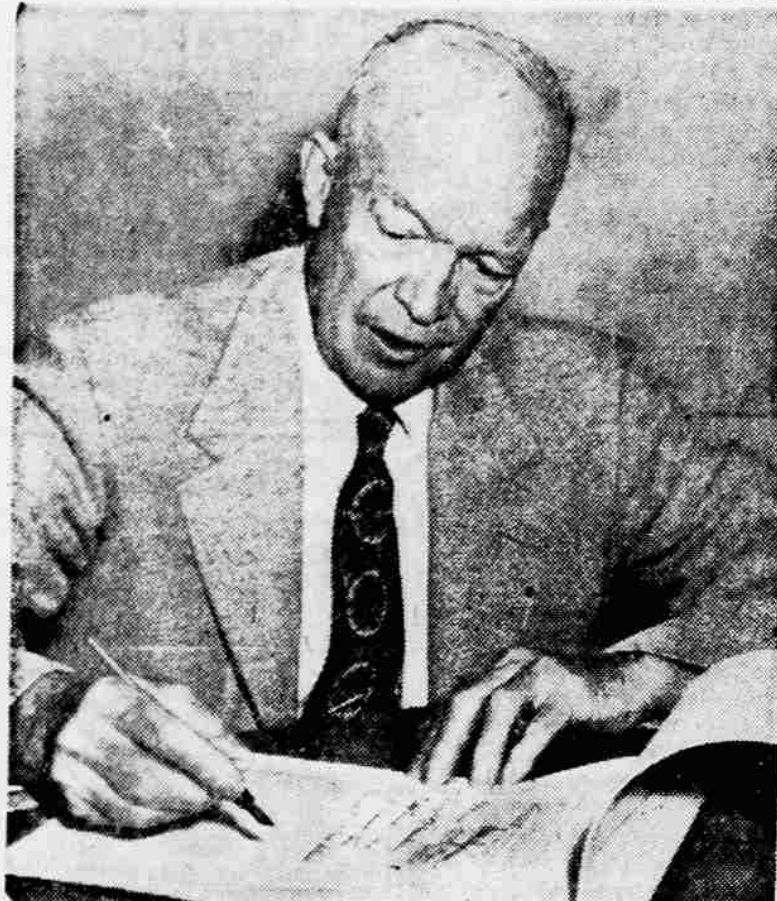




CIVIL RIGHTS BILL—This is the copy of the Civil Rights bill which President Eisenhower signed into law at the summer White House on the naval base at Newport, R. I. The President wrote at the bottom of the long-fought bill: "Approved, Dwight D. Eisenhower, 9 September 1957, U. S. Naval Base, Newport, R. I."



SIGNS CIVIL RIGHTS BILL—President Eisenhower signs the long-fought Civil Rights bill in his small summer White House office at Newport Naval Base, R. I. The President, who signed the bill without comment, used six pens to affix his signature to the legislation.

Neuberger's Bill To Propose Limiting Use Of National Guard

Washington — Sen. Richard L. Neuberger (D-Ore.), announced today he will introduce legislation soon after Congress convenes in January barring use of the national guard as "the personal army or storm troop unit of a governor."

Neuberger said the Senate's legislative counsel already has prepared such a measure for him. The Oregon Democrat said the school integration crisis in Little Rock, Ark., and use of guard troops there made the need for the legislation "abundantly clear."

Asks for Commission
His statement came as Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.), called on President Eisenhower to establish a federal civil rights commission immediately and let it get to work. Humphrey also cited the Little Rock disorders, plus other civil rights problems.

The new civil rights law signed by the President Monday authorized him to appoint a six-member commission to investigate civil rights complaints and report back to him. One idea would be to determine whether further legislation was needed. **Would Forbid Use**
Neuberger said his bill would

forbid the use of the guard to prevent or interfere with the carrying out of any U. S. Court order. He said it also would forbid its use for any action contrary to the U. S. Constitution. Under the bill as drafted, Neuberger said, the President would be empowered "to halt the payment of federal funds for the support of that state's national guard."

Nevada Man Heads Mining Council

Salt Lake City — Charles H. Segerstrom Jr., Tungsten, Nev., was elected chairman of the Western Governors' Mining Advisory Council at a meeting in connection with the American Mining Congress.

Miles P. Romney, Salt Lake City, was elected vice chairman; Louis H. Gordon, Reno, secretary, and S. H. Williston, Palo Alto, Calif., became executive committee chairman.

The council adopted a resolution of "highest commendation" to Gov. Goodwin J. Knight of California for his "reasonable national mineral policy" proposal at the 1957 National Governors' Conference.

Commended by the resolution for enthusiastic support of the Knight proposal were Govs. Ernest W. MacFarland of Arizona, Charles Russell of Nevada, and Robert Smylie of Idaho.

THEOLOGY PROFESSOR DIES
Chicago — The Rev. Dennis F. Burns, theology professor at Chicago Loyola University and former president of Xavier University of Cincinnati, died Monday after a short illness.

SPECIAL TANK SALE
Indianapolis — Indiana bargain-hunters have been notified of a special sale on a hard-to-get item. State Adjutant John McConnell announced that for only \$100 a 36-ton M4 tank can be bought.

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Youthful Atomic Expert Correctly Answers TV Quiz

New York — Atomic expert Joyce Myron, North Bergen, N.J., Tuesday night put a nuclear reactor through its paces to win \$96,000 on the CBS TV quiz show "64,000 Questions."

The 18-year-old college sophomore answered a two-part question of three sections each in her category "the atom" while at the General Electric Vallecitos Atomic Laboratory at Pleasanton, Calif. The questions were asked by Hal March in New York and had to do with the operation of an atomic power plant.

Plastic Clothing
Miss Myron was dressed in special plastic clothing to protect her from atomic radiation. She first answered questions from her observation of the reactor, ending up with rapid calculations and instructions that put the huge device into action.

The questions included: Identify one of two elements producing the most radiation; select a radiation-measuring instrument from a group of five; test reactor fuel elements; and instruct laboratory technicians in operation of the reactor.

Eligible To Return
Besides winning \$96,000 on Tuesday night's show, Miss Myron, who attends the Drexel Institute of Technology in Philadelphia, became eligible to return next week for a \$128,000 question. If she answers that one correctly, she can go on to try for sums up to \$256,000.

Also on Tuesday night's program were Mora, a Manchurian-born Oriental dancer, and Kamal Mansour, a member of the Druse religious sect from Isfia, Israel.

Mora qualified for a \$32,000 question by correctly answering questions in her "great love stories" category. Mansour came on the show too late to pick a category and will return next Tuesday night.

Pope Pius Calls For Censorship

Vatican City — Pope Pius VII today called for social and moral censorship of radio, movies and television.

In the 22nd encyclical letter of his 18-year reign as spiritual leader of the Roman Catholic church, the pontiff warned of the grave dangers which "can beset Christian faith and morals if the powerful inventions of motion pictures, radio and television are perverted by men to evil uses."

In the encyclical letter, signed by the Pope Sept. 8, the pontiff said that unless "set laws" and "moral safeguards" are applied to the movies, radio and television, "they will restrict the people's true development and weaken their morals."

He called upon both industry and the state to cooperate with the church to help "these new arts make their proper and natural contribution to the right fashioning of minds."

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GOP Political Gains Less Than Expected In Civil Rights Bill

By LYLE C. WILSON
United Press Correspondent
Washington — Democrats should be pleased by returns from a spot check of the first test of political sentiment among Negroes since the congressional debate on the right-to-vote bill.

Republicans should be correspondingly disappointed. President Eisenhower signed the vote bill Monday. It was a much diluted version of an overall civil rights bill originally sponsored by the administration and substantially rejected by Congress.

The test of Negro political judgment took place in last month's Wisconsin senatorial election. William Proxmire defeated former Gov. Walter J. Kohler by a lopsided score in a light vote. Kohler ran as a 100 per cent Ike man. The election was held two days before the final congressional vote on civil rights, but long after the administration's position had been demonstrated.

Milwaukee's 2nd and 6th wards are Negro areas. Adlai E. Stevenson won 64 per cent of the 2nd and 6th vote in 1952. Proxmire got 76 per cent in 1956 against Republican Vernon W. Thomson, the state-wide winner for governor.

Opposing Kohler last month for the Senate, Proxmire took 79 per cent of the 2nd and 6th ward Negro vote. Proxmire won state-wide by 122,000 votes. He did not need the Negro vote to win. The political fact, however, is that Milwaukee Negroes voted for him almost en bloc.

Cast en bloc, the Negro vote could be the balance of power in any moderately close contest in any industrial state such as, for example, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Illinois.

Failure of Wisconsin's Negro voters to react favorably to the Republican record on civil rights is, therefore, a political

factor of considerable importance. Especially if it proves to reflect the political attitudes of Negroes in other states.

This importance extends to the southern states. Eisenhower's signature on the bob-tailed 1957 civil rights bill committed and empowered the Republican administration to assure the vote to southern Negroes who desire it. To be disclosed by events is where and how southern Negroes will confide their newly-guaranteed franchise.

A Delicate Position
They may infiltrate the southern Democratic Party in an effort to defeat local and national officials who offend them. They may become the core of an opposition party in the South perhaps as Republicans.

The Arkansas ruckus over school integration, now spreading somewhat through the South, offers the Eisenhower administration new opportunities to win Negro affection on both sides of the Mason-Dixon Line.

Negro voters would be expected to turn toward the Republican Party if Eisenhower and Atty. Gen. Herbert Brownell Jr. deal effectively and promptly with opposition to integration at the state executive level.

If aggressive opposition spreads from Arkansas and develops generally into a direct challenge to the authority of federal courts, then, so much the greater will be the administration's opportunity to make some political hay among Negroes everywhere.

It is a delicate position for the President.

Copper Men Agree on Import Tax Approach

Sale Lake City — A new approach to the question of import taxes on foreign copper has been agreed upon by industry leaders and will be presented to the next session of Congress.

The new approach would tie the tax to the price index of non-ferrous metals. It was worked out at a daylong meeting of copper producers at the

Candidates for Teamster Union Presidency Start on Campaigns

Seattle, Wash. — Four candidates for the top post in the giant Teamsters' Union scattered across the nation today to begin campaigns each hopes will put him on Dave Beck's throne.

Three of them left the impression they will gang up on the fourth — Teamsters' vice president and Central Conference president James R. Hoffa. Hoffa's opponents: Thomas J. Hickey, New York vice president; Thomas J. Haggerty, secretary-treasurer of Chicago Milk Drivers Local 753, and Rep. John F. Shelley, San Francisco Democrat.

All four were there Tuesday to present their platforms to the powerful Policy Committee of the 11-state Western Conference of Teamsters. After the meeting, Hoffa's rivals promised to keep in touch with each other "every other day" to keep up on their anti-Hoffa campaigns.

Although Western Conference chief Frank Brewster told newsmen, "I'll support a winner — I'm a horse-player you know," the committee did not endorse any of the candidates. Instead, it decided to leave the decision to locals.

The election for international president of the union will be held Sept. 30 at Miami, Fla. Beck, under indictment on charges of income tax evasion, will not be a candidate for reelection.

Shelley returned to San Francisco, Hickey to New York, Hoffa to Chicago and Haggerty to Los Angeles. All plan appeals for votes from locals and joint councils.

Shelley, after his appearance before the committee, said Brewster raised the question of Shelley's eligibility as a candidate. Shelley indicated the question originally came from Hoffa supporters.

Personal Comment

The candidates had this to say:

Hoffa: "I'm happy to have competition. I wish more were in the race."

Hickey: "It isn't the individual personality that is important here but whether we are going to stay inside the AFL-CIO or put ourselves in a position where we get kicked out of the organized labor movement."

Haggerty: "Followers of Hickey and Shelley will be gathering forces and merging their strength . . . to provide the necessary numbers which will elect Haggerty."

Shelley: "I think the fact they (Hoffa forces) are making so much of it (Shelley's eligibility) indicates they're worried."

No candidate claimed the support of either Brewster or Beck, although Hoffa paid Beck a "social call" before returning to Chicago.

The 400,000-man Western Con-

ference will play an important role in the Miami convention with its more than 500 votes out of a total of 1883.

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by ED HALL

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