

Attitude of States On Integration Big Job for Historians

By AL KUETTNER
UPI Correspondent

When the final history of the racial revolution in the United States is written, an important point to be analyzed will be the reaction of the various states to the advent of integration.

To be explained will be the paradox of Arkansas where violence erupted in Little Rock years after desegregation had come to other sections. There will be the almost overnight toppling of Virginia's "massive resistance," the neat peaceful crumbling of Georgia's tough wall of segregation, and the pockets of extreme resistance in North Carolina, a state that moved early generally into an attitude of acceptance.

But historians will have one of their most complicated jobs explaining the difference in attitudes between South Carolina and states like Alabama and Mississippi. At present, responsible leaders in South Carolina don't like to make comparisons for fear of "pointing the finger" at two neighboring sister states which are going through critical days.

"I suppose in a general way, it is the decency of the people of South Carolina and a willingness to go along with some things they plain don't like," said a leading segregationist editor of the state.

Then he added: "I guess it was Fritz Hollings who led the way."

Ernest F. Hollings, whose silver-tongued oratory had the sibilance of the South Carolina low country, was governor while his state moved to the threshold of integration. He had been one of the South's toughest proponents of resistance to the 1954 mandate of the Supreme Court's school decision. As a state's righter, he had few peers and many wondered where he would lead South Carolina when Negroes turned up for admission to white schools.

The integration die was cast in South Carolina in the waning months of Hollings' term as governor when it became obvious that a Negro, Harvey Gantt, was headed for admission to Clemson college.

In his closing address to the legislature of 1961, Hollings boldly initiated the policy that became South Carolina's official stand on integration. He said theirs was a state of law and order and that violence could never be tolerated as a substitute for law.

Hollings' decision could have resulted in part from his close friendship with then Gov. Ernest Vandiver of Georgia. Violence had erupted at the University of Georgia when two Negroes were admitted, and Vandiver had asked the legislature to repeal all segregation laws.

Hollings was succeeded by a former president of the University of South Carolina, Donald Russell, who presided over the

peaceful integration of Clemson and desegregation of Charleston public schools.

Another significant figure was James F. Byrnes, the former governor and U.S. secretary of state who was one of the most militant spokesmen for segregation in the nation a few years back.

Byrnes has been almost silent. His strongest statement lately

has been that Gantt would not be welcome at Clemson. Significantly, Byrnes was a prime mover in getting Russell elected.

This, too, was a key to the South Carolina policy. The state had embarked in the Hollings era on a program of climbing the economic ladder. Industry was spreading fast in the cotton and peanut fields. Business sim-

ply was not in favor of turmoil that would upset the program. This was communicated to the governor.

Alabama and Mississippi, so far, have taken a different approach. Top leadership of the two states has dug in for all-out resistance or a retreat through trench.

South Carolina's peaceful

move does not mean wholesale acceptance of integration. When Byrnes was governor in the 1950s, he put across a bill abolishing the compulsory school act. Russell has not tried to get it restored, although the problem of school dropouts is his major administrative program.

In Charleston, where 11 Negroes desegregated white schools this month, parents

L.A. POPULATION UP
LOS ANGELES (UPI) — Latest figures from the city planning director's office today placed the City of Los Angeles population at a record 2,634,000 — an increase of 152,405 over the 1960 census.

have organized a private school program. It will be financed partly by state tuition grants, a project backed in the legislature by the governor.

Nixon Warns on Overselling Treaty

SYRACUSE, N. Y. (UPI) — Former Vice President Richard M. Nixon, in what was viewed as a major policy speech, warned Monday night against the "over-selling" of the recently negotiated limited nuclear test ban treaty.

The one-time presidential hopeful, who denied any aspirations for the 1964 nomination,

also urged Republicans to unify their liberal and conservative factions because he said the party "can't afford a terrible bloodletting."

Nixon predicted the test ban treaty would be "overwhelmingly approved" by the Senate, but cautioned that approval will be marked by a stepped-up Soviet offensive to extend Communism without war in the free world.

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supply of passenger and luggage room. The ride is surprisingly smooth with a rugged coil spring at all four wheels. And not so surprisingly for Chevrolet, the new Chevelle offers a choice of engines ranging from an economical 120-hp 6 to a 220-hp

V8 (optional at extra cost). Choose the Chevelle you like best from the three series—the Malibu Super Sport, the Malibu and the 300 Series, eleven models in all—at your Chevrolet dealer's. (This good-looking Malibu Super Sport maybe?)

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Your Money's Worth

By SYLVIA PORTER
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ARE WE HEAD OVER HEELS IN INSTALLMENT DEBT?
We are now at the point where 13.6 per cent of every dollar we take home after taxes is committed just to repay our outstanding installment debts — an all-time high ratio and comparing with a tiny 3.4 per cent at World War II's end in 1945, only 11 per cent 10 years ago.

The 13 per cent level has been tagged as the "magic maximum" of after-tax dollars which families are able or willing to earmark for installment debt repayments. For years economists have been saying that when this level is reached we start concentrating on paying off our bills and cutting back on spending. Yet, we're now well through the magic maximum, still borrowing freely.

Our installment debts alone in July totaled almost \$51 billion, up \$500 million in a month, up \$5 billion in a year. The rate of rise in our installment debts in the past 12 months has dwarfed the rate of rise in our after-tax personal incomes.

Thus, the mounting worry that we're overloading ourselves with installment debts, in addition to what we owe on mortgages and other types of loans.

The concern goes far beyond the plight of the family caught in a debt squeeze, for if we are at a danger point and we start curtailing our rate of spending, we'll slap a brake on our entire economy.

Are we then crashing the debt barrier? Few responsible experts will answer with an unqualified "No," but most are not worried if certain developments occur. Specifically, the answer is we are not at a danger point if consumer incomes continue to rise, if consumers have confidence in their jobs and income prospects, if reasonable restraints are maintained over on-the-cuff buying terms.

They are big "ifs," but the belief is that across-the-board tax reduction would resolve the first two "ifs" on the plus side. For the tax cut would leave extra spending dollars in the pockets of taxpayers the nation over and the stimulant to business would keep personal incomes and business profits in a rising trend.

As for controls over on-the-cuff buying, both government and self-regulatory bodies in the lending field are now publicly warning against undue relaxation of terms, are closely watching the trends, are comforted by the comparatively low rate of loan delinquencies.

A first reassuring point about our installment debt load is that family incomes and savings are at, and persistently climbing to, unprecedented peaks — laying the basis for healthy consumer borrowing.

Personal incomes in July rose to an annual rate of over \$164 billion, almost \$21 billion higher than in mid-summer 1962. In the second quarter of 1963, net new savings of individuals in savings accounts, U. S. savings bonds and life insurance reserves topped \$9 billion, only 6 per cent below the all-time quarterly high hit earlier this year. We're earning and saving at phenomenal rates even as we borrow at phenomenal rates, an unusual combination of trends indeed.

A second reassuring point is that our backlog of savings is enormous. As of mid-year, our accumulated investments in savings accounts, U. S. savings bonds and life insurance reserves totaled over \$388 billion, a backlog which indicates we can properly devote a larger proportion of our incomes to debt repayment. Many families today keep their nesteggs intact and borrow on the installment plan. They would rather pay installment debt charges than empty their savings accounts.

A third reassuring point is that as additional millions of families take on installment debts, this is bound to push up the ratio of debt repayment to after-tax income. We'll soon be into the period when the war-born babies will be marrying and, as they borrow to set up homes of their own, the "magic maximum" may naturally be pierced.

The core of the matter is maintenance of incomes in a rising trend. Should they even level off, the ability and willingness of families to continue borrowing to buy would be undermined and the debt picture would darken overnight. The importance of early passage of that \$11 billion tax reduction bill grows by the day.

STAR GAZER

By CLAY R. POLLAN

Your Daily Activity Guide
According to the Stars

To develop message for Wednesday, read words corresponding to numbers of your Zodiac birth sign.

ARIES MAR 21-31 4-21-30-44 47-52-77	Taurus APR 21-30 7-8-28-39 44-48-51-54	GEMINI MAY 21-31 1-2-10-22 42-43-53-59 61-70-83-90	CANCER JUN 21-30 18-24-34-41 45-57-87	LEO JUL 21-31 30-32-40-51 67-73-85-88	VIRGO AUG 21-31 3-10-12-24 31-40-73	LIBRA SEPT 21-30 23-37-44-58 69-72-80-89	SCORPIO OCT 21-31 11-27-29-33 63-71-76	SAGITTARIUS NOV 21-30 5-11-13-15 21-32-35 50-52-66	CAPRICORN DEC 21-31 1-11-13-15 33-36-54	AQUARIUS JAN 21-31 7-14-15-28 45-48-54	PISCES FEB 21-29 9-17-25-49 77-78-82-84
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Good Adverse Neutral