

Tucson Editor Sees Rights March As Historic Success

By WILLIAM R. MATHEWS
Editor of The Arizona Daily Star
WASHINGTON, Aug. 28—The Negro civil rights "March for Freedom" on this nation's capital has won respect and admiration as a well-done job. Its planning and execution have been superb.

It started shortly after 2 a.m. when the first busload came into the city. It and following buses were met by police officers who escorted them to their parking places in the White House-Washington Monument area. These were the first of more than 3,000 buses that arrived in the next few hours, each

carrying its load of demonstrators. Everything went off with clock-like precision. All of these buses were parked in the visitors official area.

At the end of the demonstration, the marchers sought out their particular buses and started moving out on the return trip to points all over the country.

Washington has been inconvenienced very little, although the downtown area looked as it does on Sunday. Many marchers came in their own automobiles, others by trains and planes.

The marching was impressive. I

arrived in the Washington Monument area just as the column started forming. It headed down Independence Ave. to the Lincoln Memorial. There was little, if any, confusion. Everybody seemed to know what his assignment was. The majority of the marchers were young, that is, under 45.

Between 5 and 10 per cent were white. The sidewalks along Independence Ave. were jammed with people, probably more Negroes than whites.

Everybody was in a good humor. I did not hear a cross word, nor see the slightest rudeness to anybody. Many of the marching groups struck

up songs, which they sang with a happy fervor.

They carried banners and signs. One group from Mississippi displayed the slogan, "No more U. S. dough to help Jim Crow grow." All of the home-made picketing signs carried out the theme of the march, "We Want Freedom and Jobs Now."

When one takes into account that many of the marchers had no sleep during the night, and had stood for hours waiting to get started, the fact that a relative few dropped out was remarkable. Some of the older ones stretched themselves out on the spacious lawns of the big adjoining parks.

After walking along on the sidewalk in the midst of these crowds of people for 30 minutes, I began to feel the effects, too, and returned to my hotel.

The day was perfect, although it did get a bit warm at about 12:30 p.m. Washington had set up emergency wards in tents in the parks. Drinking fountains serving as many as six people at a time had been attached to fire department water plugs. The sale of intoxicating liquors was prohibited for all 24 hours of the day. Policemen and National Guardsmen were everywhere expediting traffic.

The downtown hotels opened their doors and dining rooms to all. In the

more expensive hotels, many well-dressed Negroes slept and ate, and conducted themselves with such grace and dignity that they were scarcely noticed.

Because so many Washington people were apprehensive and stayed at home for the day, the spectacular peacefulness and happy spirit of the march, coupled with the unusual good order that prevailed, made everything impressive.

As I see it, that spirit of good feeling still lingers and probably is proof that the march was an historic success that will make itself felt on Capitol Hill and other places.

WEATHER
Forecast for Tucson: Partly cloudy, mountain thundershowers.
Temperatures
Yesterday: HIGH 95 LOW 71
Year Ago: HIGH 101 LOW 73
U. S. Weather Bureau

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Demonstration For 'Jobs, Freedom'

Leaders of the "March for Jobs and Freedom" hold up their hands to greet spectators as they walk along parade route in Washington, D.C. They are followed by 200,000 placard-carrying marchers. In left foreground is the Rev. Mar-

tin Luther King Jr. At far right are Walter Rautner of the United Auto Workers (in background) and Roy Wilkins of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. (AP Wirephoto)

Compulsory Arbitration Measure

Rail Walkout Is Averted As Kennedy, House Act

Unions Describe Law As 'Backward Step'

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28 (AP)—There will be no railroad strike.

Congress passed and President Kennedy signed legislation Wednesday night requiring arbitration of the dispute that threatened to shut down the nation's rail lines at midnight.

Even as the measure was being hurried from the Capitol to the White House:

1. Secretary of Labor W. Willard Wirtz announced the railroads had withdrawn controversial new work rules.
2. The railroads issued a statement saying they share "the nation's relief over the lifting of the strike threat."
3. The unions described the compulsory arbitration measure as "a backward step" but said they would "cooperate

fully with the intent of the law."

Kennedy signed the bill at 6:15 p.m. as thousands of civil rights marchers streamed out of the capital after a day-long rally.

The measure, ordering binding arbitration to settle two key disputes over railroad manpower, was adopted on a 280-60 standing House vote. The House accepted a version of the legislation approved by the Senate Tuesday.

Under the bill a panel of seven arbitrators will be created to rule within 150 days on union-management disputes over 32,000 firemen's jobs and the makeup of freight and yard crews.

The railroads had set 12:01 a.m. Thursday as their deadline for imposing manpower-slashing work rules in those areas, and five unions said they would strike as soon as the changes went into effect.

The board's findings will be binding for two years.

The measure leaves to negotiators settlement of six other work rules disputes. But it bars imposition of changes by management, or a strike by workers, for at least 30 days after the board makes its ruling on the two major controversies.

Girl, 7½ Feet Tall, Dies In Canada

TORONTO, Aug. 28 (AP)—Carol Hare, who was 7 feet, 6 inches tall, died Wednesday.

The 19-year-old girl, whose size was attributed to a glandular disorder, had been paralyzed from the neck down since she tripped on the sidewalk outside her home two years ago.

Congressional advocates of the legislation were at most lukewarm in their support of its provisions. But they agreed it was the best way to avoid a strike they said would mean a national emergency.

Unions and management will name two members each to the arbitration board. Those members will have five days to choose three public members. If they can't agree, Kennedy will have five

more days to name the neutral members.

Within 90 days, the board will issue its rulings to settle the disputes over freight firemen and train crews.

And 60 days later, the arbitration award will go into effect.

Kennedy originally proposed a resolution that would have put the dispute before the Interstate Commerce Commission for two years, but the Senate discarded that.



And A Cooling Rest

After the speeches in the "March for Jobs and Freedom" were over, there was time for relaxation beside the reflection pool near the Lincoln Memorial. (AP Wirephoto)

Dramatic Demand For Racial Equality

200,000 Protest In Nation's Capital

Senators Hear Arizona Project Called 'Sound'

But Reclamation Bureau Chief Backs Plan Put Forward By Interior Dept.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28 (AP)—Reclamation Bureau Commissioner Floyd Dominy testified Wednesday that the Central Arizona Project is sound and economically justified as a separate undertaking.

However, Dominy made it clear the Interior Department does not favor the project as a separate undertaking.

The commissioner's testimony came as a Senate Interior Subcommittee on Irrigation and Reclamation finished up a 2-day hearing on a bill to authorize the \$1.1 billion Central Arizona Project.

Chairman Frank E. Moss, D-Utah, said the hearing will be resumed at a future date, probably in late September or October.

Dominy and his aides were the only witnesses Wednesday. Inasmuch as the Interior Department has not yet submitted a formal report on the project, the witnesses withheld either endorsement or criticism of the proposed legislation.

The commissioner backed a proposal of Interior Secretary Stewart L. Udall that Congress authorize the over-all \$1.9 billion Pacific Southwest water development plan which would incorporate the CAP as a major unit.

Arizona Sens. Carl Hayden, Democrat, and Barry Gold-

Tailor Mounts Bull's-Eye Ad Drive

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Aug. 28 (AP)—A downtown San Antonio tailor shop has a sign in its window that advertises: "We weave bullet holes and knife cuts."

\$5 Billion Space Bill Given Okay

President Gets Less Than Request

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28 (AP)—A bill to authorize a \$5.35 billion civilian space program for the current fiscal year was passed Wednesday by Congress and sent to President Kennedy.

The House acted first, 248 to 125, and the Senate then completed congressional action on a voice vote.

It was a compromise of bills passed previously by the two branches and included \$1,147,400,000 for the Apollo project designed to send a man to the moon and bring him back alive by 1970.

The final version was about \$362 million less than the President requested. \$160 million less than the Senate had voted earlier and \$147 million more than the House originally approved.

Large allotments in the measure, most of them subject to financing in a later bill, include \$42,175,000 for communications satellites, \$194.4 million for the geophysics and astronomy program, about \$285 million for new facilities at Cape Canaveral, and \$110,196,000 for new facilities at the Mississippi test location.

(Continued on 1B, Col. 4)

Kennedy Says Cause Aided By Assemblage

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28 (AP)—In a great, dramatic demonstration, more than 200,000 Negroes and white sympathizers massed before the Abraham Lincoln memorial Wednesday and demanded across-the-board abolition of race discrimination.

Then, after the "March for Jobs and Freedom," President Kennedy asserted that "the cause of 20 million Negroes has been advanced" by the gigantic, orderly assemblage.

Kennedy conferred with 10 march leaders at the White House and issued a statement pledging a continued drive for

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civil rights legislation, for the removal of job barriers, for better education and full employment.

It was appropriate, he said, that the demonstration was conducted before the nation's shrine to the great emancipator. The contribution thus made to the Negro cause is great, he said, "but even more significant is the contribution to all mankind."

By special train, plane, buses by the thousand, private automobiles—and even in some cases on foot—the marchers poured into the capital. As they headed home, the small army of police and National Guardsmen mustered to cope with feared disorder could report that only three arrests had been made—and not one of these was a demonstrator.

Though the temperature was a balmy 84 and a cool wind stirred, many marchers fainted by the wayside. More than 1,700 were treated at first aid tents or hospitals for ills such as ribs fractured in

the crush, headaches and insect bites.

Gathering around the Washington Monument, the great sea of humanity moved toward the Lincoln Memorial, which enshrines the marble statue of the man who freed the slaves 100 years ago.

Softly, as they went, they chanted the familiar civil rights hymns.

"Deep in my heart I do believe... some day we shall overcome."

And a forest of placards moved with them. Some of these struck a religious note:

"God of wisdom, God of power, can America deny freedom in this hour?"

Others were more down-to-earth and slangy:

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

Of all the speeches at the memorial, the one that stirred the crowd most was made by the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., head of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference. Departing from his advance text, he said:

"I still have a dream, a dream deeply rooted in the American dream — one day this nation will rise up and live up to its creed. We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal."

"I have a dream that one day in Alabama little black

(Continued on 14A, Col. 1)

7 Discovered Alive In Utah Mine

MOAB, Utah, Aug. 28 (AP)—Two men were brought out alive Wednesday after being trapped in a 2,712-foot-deep mine.

The pair reported that five other desperate men are alive in the tunnel and have built makeshift barricades against

See other story on Page 4B

deadly gasses. Two rescue teams have been unable to reach the five, but reported finding eight other bodies.

Asked how the situation looked, company official Frank Tippie replied: "Well, when you find eight bodies, it doesn't look good."

He also said the rescuers were not certain the five barricaded men were getting compressed air through pipes hooked up to their blockade.

Tippie reported water rising in the main shaft, but it was not backing up into the tunnels.

No one would even guess when the rescuers might reach the five, let alone any others.

Officials of the Texas Gulf Sulphur Co. Mine said improved barricades probably saved the lives of rescued miners Donald Hanna and Paul McKinney and their five companions still down in the farthest reaches of the mine, one of the deepest ever sunk on the North American continent.

The other five were not identified. Anxious wives and relatives kept an agonizing vigil for some word.

Hanna and McKinney were found in a tunnel about 30

feet from the bottom of the shaft, being drilled with help from dynamite toward a rich deposit of potash, used in commercial fertilizer.

"Let's get the hell out of here," Hanna told his rescuers.

He and McKinney were dazed, their eyes streamed tears from acid burns and physical ordeal. They said they thought some others—they weren't sure how many—had also put up frantic barricades to keep fresh air in, bad air out.

"I think our bulkhead saved those five guys. I'm pretty sure they are getting air," Hanna said. The rescued miner said the other five men have water, also.

"I'm pretty sure they can hold out in there for at least 24 hours," he added.

Meanwhile in Hazleton, Pa., rescue experts tried unsuccessfully for 2½ hours to make contact with Louis Bova, 54, by a supersensitive microphone and loudspeaker, then withdrew the equipment and resumed the drilling of two other shafts.

H. B. Charnbury, state secretary of mines, told a news conference after conferring with Lt. Gov. Raymond P. Shafer that "we are not even thinking of stopping."

Bova has been trapped more than 300 feet underground for 15 days without food. He was trapped in a mine cave-in Aug. 13 with Henry Throne, 28, and David Fellin, 28.

Throne and Fellin were rescued after two weeks entombment, but they had been getting food after six days through a 6-inch lifeline.



THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Civil-rights demonstrators gathered at the Washington Monument before noon before marching to the Lincoln Memorial, in the far background at right, where the March for Jobs and Freedom ended.

AUG. 29, 1963: CIVIL-RIGHTS MARCH ON WASHINGTON

William R. Mathews, editor of the Arizona Daily Star, attended the civil-rights march in Washington, D.C., on Aug. 28, 1963. He described the marchers as orderly and organized.

President Kennedy said "the cause of 20 million Negroes has been advanced" by the orderly assembly.

It was called a March for Jobs and Freedom. The marchers gathered before the Lincoln Memorial, an appropriate gathering place in front of the monument to the man who issued the Emancipation Proclamation.

Perhaps the most remembered part of the event was the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr.'s famous "I Have a Dream" speech.