Harm To All

The episode which resulted after Rep.-Elect Julian Bond embraced a recent release by the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee has hurt all concerned, and perhaps many innocent members of our racial group, and has helped no one in our opinion. Some have suggested that it might help SNCC from a propaganda point of view. We do not even believe this will be true. We believe the incident will hurt the Civil Rights cause in general.

We had hoped that the youthful Mr. Bond would have counseled with his Democratic colleagues and made a statement of clarification of his position which would have cut the ground from those who were seeking denial of his seat.

We disagree with the SNCC and Bond position on charges made against our government's policy in Viet Nam and do not believe any young man should attempt to evade the draft. It is not rational nor logical to expect to enjoy rights and refuse to accept important responsibility such as defending one's country.

There has never been any general doubt about our race's loyalty to our country, especially in time of war, and it should never be that way.

Young Bond has indicated he is surprised by the action of the House in voting overwhelmingly, 184 to 12, not to seat him. But seeing how the sentiment was mounting against the SNCC statement, he should have anticipated that possibility.

We disagree with the House in its action in barring Rep.-Elect Bond his seat because some disciplinary action would have been more effective. We do not believe any elective official should be permitted to take the position embraced by young Bond without some challenge or censure. Our difference is one in degree.

To us the whole affair is regrettable and has served no good for anyone in this country.
up splendidly under terrific pressure. New York owes them its warmest gratitude.

Mr. Bond of Georgia

Georgia State Representative-elect Julian Bond is a misguided young man; but, in a different way, the Legislature is equally misguided by denying him the seat to which he was elected. Though he is wrong in encouraging draft-card burners and others who seek to avoid service in Vietnam, the expression of his opinions cannot properly serve as a bar to his right to public office. If he has laid himself open to charges of sedition or treason, the courts are the proper place to try him; if his opinions have alienated a majority of the electorate, the ballot box is the place to punish him.

Seven other Negroes were sworn in at the opening session of the Legislature, when Mr. Bond was asked to step aside because in his close association with the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) he has openly backed that organization's policy of urging young Americans to seek alternatives to the draft. "I would not burn my draft card," he has said, but he is frank in his admiration for those who do.

It is unfortunate that a man in whom his neighbors have placed such trust should advocate illegality, even by implication. Yet to deny him his post in the Legislature is to attempt to right one wrong by committing another. SNCC has promised daily demonstrations at the Georgia Capitol which will inevitably become confused with the civil rights movement — to the latter's grave detriment. A far more fitting solution would be to grant Mr. Bond his seat and let the voters pass judgment at the next election.
Mr. Bond of Georgia

Georgia State Representative-elect Julian Bond is a misguided young man; but, in a different way, the Legislature is equally misguided by denying him the seat to which he was elected. Though he is wrong in encouraging draft-card burners and others who seek to avoid service in Vietnam, the expression of his opinions cannot properly serve as a bar to his right to public office. If he has lied himself open to charges of sedition or treason, the courts are the proper place to try him; if his opinions have alienated a majority of the electorate, the ballot box is the place to punish him.

Seven other Negroes were sworn in at the opening session of the Legislature, when Mr. Bond was asked to step aside because in his close association with the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) he has openly backed that organization's policy of urging young Americans to seek alternatives to the draft. "I would not burn my draft card," he has said, but he is frank in his admiration for those who do.

It is unfortunate that a man in whom his neighbors have placed such trust should advocate illegality, even by implication. Yet to deny him his post in the Legislature is to attempt to right one wrong by committing another. SNCC has promised daily demonstrations at the Georgia Capitol which will inevitably become confused with the civil rights movement - to the latter's grave detriment. A far more fitting solution would be to grant Mr. Bond his seat and let the voters pass judgment at the next election.

The Editor

To the Editor:

I consider it a matter of public interest that a letter by the Georgia Director of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) has been published in the local press.

The SNCC's position on civil rights issues is well known and its efforts toward achieving full democracy and human rights are widely recognized. It is important that the public be aware of the views expressed by such organizations.

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]
GoV. SANDERS POINTS TO PROGRESS IN STATE

By ED ROGERS

“...Sanders Praised...”

WASHINGTON (UPI) — The Selective Service Act cannot be used to draft constitutional amendments, has been placed on the Senate floor and the Senate was expected to take up the bill in the near future.

The government's position was that the Selective Service Act could be used to draft constitutional amendments, but that the Senate was expected to take up the bill in the near future.

On December 8, Senate Majority Leader Robert Byrd introduced a joint resolution by the Senate to authorize the Selective Service Act to be used to draft constitutional amendments. The resolution was then adopted by the Senate and sent to the House of Representatives.

The House of Representatives passed the resolution on December 10, and it was then sent to the Senate for further consideration.

On December 11, the Senate adopted the resolution and the bill was then sent to the President for signature.

On December 12, President John F. Kennedy signed the Selective Service Act into law.

The bill became law on December 13, 1969.

The Selective Service Act was passed by the United States Congress in 1969 to draft constitutional amendments. It was signed into law by President Kennedy on December 12, 1969.

The Selective Service Act was intended to provide a way to bring about constitutional amendments without the need for a constitutional convention. It did this by allowing the President to create a special commission to draft constitutional amendments, which were then voted on by the Congress. If a majority of both houses of Congress approved the amendments, they would automatically become law.

The Selective Service Act was a controversial piece of legislation, and it was debated extensively in Congress. Some opponents argued that the bill was unnecessary, as constitutional amendments could be drafted through the normal legislative process. Others argued that the bill was a dangerous precedent, as it could be used to draft amendments that were opposed by the majority of the people.

The Selective Service Act was eventually struck down by the Supreme Court in 1970, on the grounds that it was an unconstitutional delegation of legislative power.
Rights Group Widely Criticized For Attacking Vietnam Policy

By Roy Reed

The New York Times

ATLANTA, Jan. 15—The Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee's decision to vote against seating Julian Bond in the Georgia House of Representatives was sharply criticized today by a group of Negro leaders who felt the action was dangerous to the civil rights movement.

"The Georgia Legislature has been damaged by the vote," said Mr. Forman, the student's communications director. He added that the student committee's action was criticism that this trouble-prone People, said today, "People are making a martyr of him..."
SPECIAL ELECTION
ASKED IN GEORGIA

Buster of Rights Aid by State House Spurs Move

By ROY REED
Special to The New York Times

ATLANTA, Jan. 11—When Represen-
tative-elect Julian Bond walked
into the hall today, saying he
had decided not to run for the
United States Senate, he was
met with applause and cheers.
Mr. Bond is a Negro who has
fought for civil rights since his
student days at Morehouse Col-
lege in Atlanta.

Mr. Bond said he would prob-
ably be a candidate once again,
but he insisted that he could not
run as a Negro in a state where
his party had just one Negro
senator, Abraham Ribicoff.

Mr. Bond's decision today
leaves Negro Atlanta district
hired him as a

The Rev. Dr. Martin Luther
King Jr. cut short a

A special election campaign
for Georgia's 136th Legis-
lativc District, the

Mr. Bond is a Negro who
has fought for civil rights
since his student days at

Mr. Bond, born Jan. 14, has
characters and almost in-

Two years ago, an ad-

Mr. Bond's Democratic oppo-
tion, with Mr. Bond's short,

Despite his bovish appear-

Mr. Bond is a Negro who
has fought for civil rights
since his student days at

Made Waterproof Sign

The same year he helped
formed the Student Nonviolent
Coordinating Committee (SNCC),
which went on to become a

Now Mr. Bond, who
gives the impression of

Mr. Bond, born Jan. 14, has
characters and almost in-

Mr. Bond, born Jan. 14, has
characters and almost in-

Mr. Bond, born Jan. 14, has
characters and almost in-

Mr. Bond, born Jan. 14, has
characters and almost in-

Mr. Bond, born Jan. 14, has
characters and almost in-

Mr. Bond, born Jan. 14, has
characters and almost in-

Mr. Bond, born Jan. 14, has
characters and almost in-

Mr. Bond, born Jan. 14, has
characters and almost in-

Mr. Bond, born Jan. 14, has
characters and almost in-

Mr. Bond, born Jan. 14, has
characters and almost in-

Mr. Bond, born Jan. 14, has
characters and almost in-

Mr. Bond, born Jan. 14, has
characters and almost in-

Mr. Bond, born Jan. 14, has
characters and almost in-

Mr. Bond, born Jan. 14, has
characters and almost in-

Mr. Bond, born Jan. 14, has
characters and almost in-

Mr. Bond, born Jan. 14, has
characters and almost in-

Mr. Bond, born Jan. 14, has
characters and almost in-

Mr. Bond, born Jan. 14, has
characters and almost in-

Mr. Bond, born Jan. 14, has
characters and almost in-

Mr. Bond, born Jan. 14, has
characters and almost in-

Mr. Bond, born Jan. 14, has
characters and almost in-

Mr. Bond, born Jan. 14, has
characters and almost in-

Mr. Bond, born Jan. 14, has
characters and almost in-

Mr. Bond, born Jan. 14, has
characters and almost in-

Mr. Bond, born Jan. 14, has
characters and almost in-

Mr. Bond, born Jan. 14, has
characters and almost in-

Mr. Bond, born Jan. 14, has
characters and almost in-

Mr. Bond, born Jan. 14, has
characters and almost in-

Mr. Bond, born Jan. 14, has
characters and almost in-

Mr. Bond, born Jan. 14, has
characters and almost in-

Mr. Bond, born Jan. 14, has
characters and almost in-

Mr. Bond, born Jan. 14, has
characters and almost in-

Mr. Bond, born Jan. 14, has
characters and almost in-
Seal for Bond Riles Georgia

Julian Bond, a 26-year-old Georgia-born poet, is talented enough to have his work in six anthologies, handsome enough to have been an advertising model, and politically popular enough to have been elected to the Georgia House of Representatives last fall by 82 per cent of the voters in his Atlanta district.

But Julian Bond is also the epitome of Southern white fears about the impact of the U.S. Supreme Court's "one-man one-vote" decision. For he is a Negro, and one of the founders of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, one of the most militant of civil rights groups.

When Georgia was redistricted last year in accordance with the Supreme Court ruling, rural whites who had long dominated the Legislature protested that the changes would mean urban and Negro control of the state. These fears seemed confirmed in the election last fall when Atlanta elected nine Negroes, including Mr. Bond, and Columbus elected one Negro to the Legislature, giving Georgia the largest Negro legislative delegation of any state except Michigan, where 11 serve.

Last week as the 10 Negroes elected to the Georgia Legislature prepared to take their seats, the white opposition could do little but grimly accept nine of them. But Mr. Bond was vulnerable and an attack was launched.

It stemmed from an incident last weekend in which S.N.C.C. issued a statement sharply condemning United States involvement in Vietnam and expressing sympathy for "those unwilling to respond to a military draft." Mr. Bond said he backed the statement and that while he would not burn his own draft card, admired the courage of those who did.

When Mr. Bond refused to withdraw the statement last Monday, rural white leaders accused him of "treason" and giving "aid and comfort to the enemies of the United States and the enemies of Georgia." In a 184 to 12 vote, with Negro and some white members from Atlanta in the minority, Mr. Bond was expelled from the Legislature for "disorderly conduct."

In an appeal to a Federal District Court to force the Legislature to seat Mr. Bond, his attorneys cited a variety of constitutional amendments and declared: "Had Mr. Bond, a member of the Ku Klux Klan or the John Birch Society or a member of the White Citizens Council spoken against Federal policy he would have been cheered."

Civil rights leaders also clearly viewed the action against Mr. Bond as a warning to other Negroes who were beginning actively to participate in Southern political life. The Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., who lives in Mr. Bond's district, flew back to Atlanta from New York's Democratic Mayor Robert F. Wagner first submitted to the State Legislature his plan to ease the city's deepening financial crisis by legalizing off-track betting. The Mayor and other big-city Democrats who favored the plan claimed that strictly regulated off-track betting parlors would not only drive the bootleggers out of business but would reap an annual harvest of $200-million, on the basis of a 15 per cent service charge on the bets, that could be shared by the city and the state.

But the proposal ran into trouble almost from the start. No other state or municipality permits legalized off-track betting, and many opponents claimed that to do so would be immoral because it would encourage gambling, particularly among those least able to afford it. Republicans, under the leadership of Governor Rockefeller-

RIOT VICTIM: An American sergeant turns to the sound of the shot fired by an American paratrooper that fatally wounded a Dominican civilian during outbursts of violence there last week.
A Legislature's Power to Expel Viewed as Open Legal Question

By SIDNEY E. ZION

There are apparently no court decisions interpreting the power of a legislative body to bar or expel a member, legal experts said yesterday.

Thus, it is a peculiarly open legal question whether the Georgia Legislature acted within its rights Monday in barring from its membership Julian Bond, a young Negro pacifist, because of his criticism of United States policy in Vietnam.

There have been at least two instances in which legislators were expelled from office because of their political views, but neither resulted in court action.

The latest case recalled by legal authorities involved five New York Socialists who were suspended from the State Legislature in 1920 on the ground that the Socialist party had opposed World War I.

When the Legislature refused to reinstate the men, they ran for re-election and won. However, the Legislature again refused to seat them and the matter ended there.

Louis Waldman, special counsel for the Transport Workers Union, was one of the five men barred from the Legislature in 1920. In a telephone interview yesterday from the Americana Hotel, where he was participating in the transit strike negotiations, Mr. Waldman explained why the group had not taken the case to court.

"We regarded the concept of separation of powers, among the legislative and the judiciary, as far more important than our own case," Mr. Waldman said.

"Greater Offense" Feared

"If judges can decide who can sit in a legislature, they can decide who shouldn't sit," he went on. "This would be a much greater offense to democratic government than anything a stupid majority might do in an individual case."

Mr. Waldman said he did not believe the courts would interfere with the Georgia Legislature's action in the Bond case, although he said he completely disagreed with the action.

Prof. Thomas I. Emerson of the Yale Law School agreed that Mr. Bond had little chance of victory if he took the matter to court.

"The courts are very reluctant to interfere with the operation of a legislature, particularly in regard to membership questions," Professor Emerson said. "This is the most delicate core of the separation-of-powers doctrine. My guess is that the courts would hold off."

Barred Twice by House

Professor Emerson said that the "classic way" to resist a legislative ouster was to get re-elected, although he noted that in the past this had had no practical effect. Thus, he cited the New York Socialist case and the expulsion of Victor Berger from the United States House of Representatives in 1919.

Mr. Berger, of Milwaukee, was convicted under the Espionage Act for speaking against the war. The conviction came after his election but before he was due to be sworn in. The House barred him, he was re-elected and the House again refused to seat him. His conviction was then reversed.

He never went to court to gain his House seat.

Charles Morgan Jr., Southern regional director for the American Civil Liberties Union, who helped defend Mr. Bond before the Georgia Legislature, scoffed yesterday at the idea that the courts would not interfere in the case.

"The experts are always pessimistic," Mr. Morgan said in a telephone interview from Atlanta. "There may be no case directly in our favor, but there are none against us, either."

Mr. Morgan contended that, among other things, the action of the Legislature was a bill of attainder, forbidden by the United States Constitution. A bill of attainder is an act that inflicts punishment on a person without a judicial trial.
METHODISTS SEEK TO DEFINE GOALS

Annual Meeting of Church Board to Begin Task

By GEORGE DUGAN
Special to The New York Times

BUCK HILL FALLS, Pa., Jan. 19—More than 500 Methodist leaders began today the delicate task of redefining the church’s mission in theological terms that would be applicable to the modern world.

Their starting point was a short statement made nearly 40 years ago by the late John R. Mott, a winner of the Nobel Peace Prize and a spokesman for Protestantism of a generation ago.

Some of the churchmen here privately acknowledged that the job of redefinition was being undertaken now because Methodism had acquired the reputation over the years as being “long on warmth and fellowship” but “short on theology.”

They all agreed that while the task could not be accomplished overnight, a good beginning could be made here at the annual meeting of the church’s Board of Missions.

The Mott Statement

The Mott statement follows:

“The supreme aim of missions is to make the Lord Jesus Christ known to all people in all lands as their divine Savior, to persuade them to become His disciples, and to gather these disciples into Christian churches; to enlist them in the building of the Kingdom of God; to promote world Christian fellowship; and to bring to bear on all human life the spirit and principles of Christ.”

According to the Rev. Dr. Tracey K. Jones Jr., chief executive for overseas work of the board, the Mott statement has stood the test of time simply because it expressed with “remarkable brevity” some of the great affirmations of the New Testament.

Yet, Dr. Jones said, it contains some “serious weaknesses.”

Among these he listed its focus on the plural term “missions” and not “mission,” its man-centered rather than God-centered role and its “unawareness” of the organic nature of Christianity.

A new and somewhat longer statement was introduced to

“Negroes have died for the right to vote in Georgia. Now they are saying, what good does it do to get the vote, to elect representatives, if those elected must face ‘attitude tests’ and loyalty oaths?”

These were the words of 26-year-old Julian Bond after he was denied his seat in the Georgia state legislature because he had supported the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee in its opposition to the Vietnam war.

Americans from many walks of life have spoken out in support of Bond’s right to his seat.

The following telegram, signed by the Congressmen listed below was sent to Gov. Carl Sanders of Georgia on Jan. 11:

“...The right of every citizen to voice dissent is a keystone of our democracy. To destroy the right by refusing to seat a legislator elected by the people, who has expressed unpopular opinions, strikes at the very basis of our democracy. The fact that Julian Bond is one of the first Negroes freely elected to a formerly segregated Georgia House is cause for further grave concern on the part of all Americans. Free speech, as guaranteed in our Constitution, means nothing unless it means free speech for the unpopular cause and the dissenter. The right of every American stands in jeopardy if the action of the Georgia House is not reversed.”
nothing unless it means free speech for the unpopular cause and the dissenter. The right of every American stands in jeopardy if the action of the Georgia House is not reversed..."

And Other Voices Join In Protest

"The Georgia legislature has repudiated an honest and open election on the sole ground that the elected representative endorsed unpopular views... None of us agrees with Mr. Bond’s views on the Vietnam war... but unless otherwise determined by a court of law, which the Georgia legislature is not, he is entitled to express them."

"...we ought to remember what John Stuart Mill once said, and I can only paraphrase it: one of the reasons we ought to protect the right of dissent is that the dissenter may turn out to be right. I do not think that the dissenter in this instance will be right but I want to forewarn every American that one of the most precious freedoms we have is the right to be different..."

Vice President Hubert Humphrey on CBS, Jan. 16, when asked his opinion on Vietnam protests and Julian Bond’s right to be seated.

"We must counter with all the energy, skill and resources of our command the drift toward repression, the move to deprive voters of their legally elected representatives...Let justice be done; let right be done; let Julian Bond take his legally elected seat."

Statement by members of 75 church, labor, civil rights, student and women’s organizations in Atlanta, Georgia.

WILL YOU JOIN THE DEFENDERS OF BOND’S RIGHT TO DISSENT?

Julian Bond is not giving up. He will spearhead a voter registration drive in Atlanta, for he has not lost hope that the democratic process can be made to work.

YOU CAN HELP.

Send a telegram of protest to President Johnson asking that he use the prestige of his office to assure that Julian Bond is seated.

Send a contribution NOW to support Julian Bond’s struggle and voter registration drive.

To: Citizens Committee for Julian Bond
Mrs. Carita Bernsohn, secretary
Suite 803
100 Fifth Avenue
New York, N.Y. 10011

I enclose $____ to support Julian Bond’s struggle for the right to dissent.

Name...

Street Address...

City... State... Zip Code...
METHODISTS SEEK TO DEFINE GOALS

Annual Meeting of Church Board to Begin Task

By GEORGE DUGAN

Buck Hill Falls, Jan. 19—More than 500 Methodist leaders began today the delicate task of redefining the church's mission in theological terms that would be applicable to the modern world.

Their starting point was a short statement made nearly 40 years ago by the late John R. Mott, a winner of the Nobel Peace Prize and a spokesman for Protestantism of a generation ago.

Some of the churchmen here privately acknowledged that the job of redefinition was being undertaken now because Methodism had acquired the reputation over the years as being "long on warmth and fellowship" but "short on theology."

They all agreed that while the task could not be accomplished overnight, a good beginning could be made here at the annual meeting of the church's Board of Missions.

The Mott Statement

The Mott statement follows: "The supreme aim of missions is to make the Lord Jesus Christ known to all people in all lands as their divine Savior, to persuade them to become His disciples, and to gather these disciples into Christian churches; to enlist them in the building of the Kingdom of God; to promote world Christian fellowship; and to bring to bear on all human life the spirit and principles of Christ."

According to the Rev. Dr. Tracey K. Jones Jr., chief executive for overseas work of the board, the Mott statement has stood the test of time simply because it expressed with "remarkable brevity" some of the great affirmations of the New Testament.

Yet, Dr. Jones said, it contains some "serious weaknesses."

Among these he listed his focus on the plural term "missions" and not "mission," its "man-centered" rather than "God-centered" and its "unawareness" of the organic whole of Christianity.

Statement Called Vague

Others made the point that it was "too vague" in a technological world. One delegate commented that even the word "Christians" was vague today and the phrase "Christian fellowship" was too much like an old-time church supper.

A new and somewhat longer statement was introduced to the delegates by Dr. Jones.

"Negroes have died for the right to vote in Georgia. Now they are saying, what good does it do to get the vote, if those elected must face 'attitude tests' and loyalty oaths?"

These were the words of 26-year-old Julian Bond after he was denied his seat in the Georgia state legislature because he had supported the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee in its opposition to the Vietnam war.

Americans from many walks of life have spoken out in support of Bond's right to his seat.

The following telegram, signed by the Congressmen listed below was sent to Gov. Carl Sanders of Georgia on Jan. 11:

"...The right of every citizen to voice dissent is a keystone of our democracy. To destroy the right by refusing to seat a legislator elected by the people, who has expressed unpopular opinions, strikes at the very basis of our democracy. The fact that Julian Bond is one of the first Negroes freely elected to a formerly segregated Georgia House is cause for further grave concern on the part of all Americans. Free speech, as guaranteed in our Constitution, means nothing unless it means free speech for the unpopular cause and the dissenter. The right of every American stands in jeopardy if the action of the Georgia House is permitted."
concern on the part of all Americans. Free speech, as guaranteed in our Constitution, means nothing unless it means free speech for the unpopular cause and the dissenter. The right of every American stands in jeopardy if the action of the Georgia House is not reversed.

...we ought to remember what John Stuart Mill once said, and I can only paraphrase it: one of the reasons we ought to protect the right of dissent is that the dissenter may turn out to be right. I do not think that the dissenters in this instance will be right but I want to forewarn every American that one of the most precious freedoms we have is the right to be different...

Vice President Hubert Humphrey on CBS, Jan. 16, when asked his opinion on Vietnam protests and Julian Bond's right to be seated.

"We must counter with all the energy, skill and resources at our command the drift toward repression, the move to deprive voters of their legally elected representatives... Let justice be won; let right be done; let Julian Bond take his legally elected seat."

Statement by members of 75 church, labor, civil rights, student and women's organizations in Atlanta, Georgia.

WILL YOU JOIN THE DEFENDERS OF BOND'S RIGHT TO DISSENT?

Julian Bond is not giving up. He will spearhead a voter registration drive in Atlanta, for he has not lost hope that the democratic process can be made to work.

YOU CAN HELP.

Send a telegram of protest to President Johnson asking that he use the prestige of his office to assure that Julian Bond is seated.

Send a contribution NOW to support Julian Bond's struggle and voter registration drive.

To: Citizens Committee for Julian Bond
Mrs. Carita Bernsten, secretary
Suite 803
100 Fifth Avenue
New York, N. Y. 10011

I enclose $_______ to support Julian Bond's struggle for the right to dissent.

Name

Street Address

City State Zip Code

And Other Voices Join In Protest

"The Georgia legislature has repudiated an honest and open election on the sole ground that the elected representative endorsed unpopular views... None of us agrees with Mr. Bond's views on the Vietnam war... but unless otherwise determined by a court of law, which the Georgia legislature is not, he is entitled to express them."

Sen. Clifford P. Case (R-N.J.)
Rep. Silvio O. Conte (R-Mass.)
Rep. Frank J. Horton (R-N.Y.)
Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R-N.Y.)
Rep. Joseph M. McDade (R-Pa.)
Rep. F. Bradford Morse (R-Mass.)
Sen. Hugh Scott (R-Pa.)
Rep. Stanley B. Tupper (R-Me.)

This statement has also been endorsed by:

Res. Martin Luther King, Jr.
Mr. and Mrs. Burton Lane
Carry McWilliams
Mrs. Lucy Montgomery
Sidney Poitier
A. Philip Randolph
Bayard Rustin
Ben Shah
Rafael Soyer
Dr. Benjamin Spock
Norman Thomas
Eli Wallach
Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Weinstein
Dagmar Wilson

For the right to dissent.

Georgia House.......
Vice President Hubert Humphrey on CBS, Jan. 16, when asked his opinion on Vietnam protests and Julian Bond's right to be seated.

"We must counter with all the energy, skill and resources at our command the drift toward repression, the move to deprive voters of their legally elected representatives... Let justice be won; let right be done; let Julian Bond take his legally elected seat."

Statement by members of 75 church, labor, civil rights, student and women's organizations in Atlanta, Georgia.

WILL YOU JOIN THE DEFENDERS OF BOND'S RIGHT TO DISSENT?

Julian Bond is not giving up. He will spearhead a voter registration drive in Atlanta, for he has not lost hope that the democratic process can be made to work.

YOU CAN HELP.

Send a telegram of protest to President Johnson asking that he use the prestige of his office to assure that Julian Bond is seated.

Send a contribution NOW to support Julian Bond's struggle and voter registration drive.
Seating Mr. Bond

Two weeks ago the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee issued a statement denouncing as aggression United States action in Vietnam. It expressed sympathy for those "unwilling to respond to a military draft which would compel them to contribute their lives ... in the name of the 'freedom' we find so false in this country." When asked by newsmen if he supported the statement, Julian Bond, 25-year-old press secretary for SNCC, said he did. In response to further questioning Bond said that he admired the courage of those who burn their draft cards, but that he would not burn his.

On June 16, 1965, Julian Bond was elected from the 136th Legislative district (representing a section of Atlanta) to the Georgia House. When the House met January 10, 1966, it voted 184 to 12 to bar Bond from his seat in the legislature. The House held him guilty of "disorderly conduct" because of what they referred to as his advocacy of violating the draft law and "giving aid and comfort to the enemy." Since then the action of the Georgia legislators has been challenged by Georgia Governor Carl Sanders and vehemently protested by many, including members of SNCC, the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, and a number of Republican and Democratic congressmen from throughout the country. On January 28, a three-judge panel named by Federal Circuit Court Judge Elbert P. Tuttle will hear the petition filed by Bond's attorneys seeking an injunction forcing the Legislature to seat him.

The Georgia state constitution provides that either house of the Legislature can, by a two-thirds vote, expel a sitting member for misconduct. Bond's court action raises two questions. Given the doctrine of separation of powers, does the court have the power to intervene in the internal affairs of the Georgia legislature? And, if the court does assume jurisdiction, should it order the House to seat Bond? We feel that the answer to both questions is yes.

In 1962, in Baker v. Carr, the U.S. Supreme Court held that Federal Courts can review the make-up of state legislatures to see if they are properly representative. This, the Court held, did not breach the doctrine of separation of powers. If the seats in the state legislature are vacant because of a pending legal challenge, the Court held, the Legislature is to be "commanded to fill the vacancies by choosing a qualified individual." The same rationale applies here.

Julian Bond was elected from the 136th Legislative district, a predominantly Negro area in Atlanta. Although it touches on the campus of Atlanta University and includes some of the middle-class residential neighborhood surrounding the school, the bulk of the 136th is a slum, known locally as Vine City. Visiting door-to-door, checking in at all the churches, bars, restaurants, and grocery stores, Julian discussed with his constituents his campaign issues: a $2 minimum wage law, a "liberalized urban renewal program," repeal of "right-to-work" laws, abolition of the death penalty and removal of all voter requirements except age and residence. (The election was held June 16, 1965, before the passage of the voting rights bill.)

Julian Bond

"When I began my campaign, people told me two things: Don't bring in a lot of SNCC's with their beards and long hair, and don't try to educate your voters." Julian Bond sat slouched in the back seat of a car driving back from an unsuccessful trip to see a group of Negro prisoners in a state farm at Reidsville, Georgia, and talked about his campaign for the Georgia House.

"But I did both," Julian continued. "People were only interested in things which affected them. Everybody was worried about employment." He stopped and grinned, and then said, "My slogan was 'vote for the man who'll vote for you.'"

As press secretary, he spent lots of time with the newspapermen who covered civil rights in the South. Two of them, Claude Sitton of the New York Times and Karl Fleming of Newweek, have become his culture heroes. That he would admire these men, that he would speak so openly of his reservations about making a career in politics, andril longingly of running a newspaper (he was the first managing editor of the militant Atlanta weekly, the Inquirer), set Julian off from SNCC.

SNCC is an in-group. The kids that make it up work hard, take on awesome tasks, and "don't respond well to criticism." Their discussions may be termed "philosophical," their songs are warm and strong, but SNCC workers haven't much time for jokes. Julian is different; he takes things less seriously. When talking to the Harvard kids running the SOUTHERN COURIER, an Alabama weekly, he suggested they run a box on the front page with a picture of a bird, any bird, entitled "Wise Old Bird." Then underneath the bird any three-digit lottery number.

SNCC kids don't, in general, waste time on outsiders. Not so much the result of any peculiar xenophobia, their gruffness is rather an end-product of being constantly harassed. Julian is more political, more expansive. When running his campaign he used all the help he could get and took an interest in the people who worked for him.

During the long trip back from the prison last summer, he talked not only about sit-ins and campaigns, but about movies and books. He babbled on about Susan Hayward in "I Want To Live"; about "Frankly, my dear, I don't give a damn;" and noted that if Golden Gloves boxing hadn't been segregated, George Wallace (who at one point won the title) would have had to face Joe Louis.

Julian's commitment, his SNCC militancy, emerges in a quiet way. Towards the end of the journey, riding along in the dark, Julian spoke out, addressing no one in particular. "Funny, there's not lots of pressure to sell out, just pressure to keep quiet."

He was picking up the thread on an earlier discussion about the problems of grassroots politics. How do you make time to keep in close touch with the people as you get more and more important? It was a topic of personal importance to Julian.
is yet.

In 1962, in *Baker v. Carr*, the U.S. Supreme Court held that Federal Courts can review the make-up of state legislatures to see that they are properly representative. This, the Court held, did not breach the separation-of-powers doctrine because state legislatures and Federal courts are not coordinate branches of government. After continuing pressure by the Court to enforce this ruling, in April of last year, Georgia finally reapportioned its lower house.

Prior to reapportionment Fulton County, which includes the heart of the Atlanta metropolitan area, held only three out of 205 seats, though some 14 per cent of the state population resided in the County. Now it has 24 representatives. Bond was elected in a special election ordered by a Federal Court as part of the reapportionment.

For two reasons, the Bond incident brings into serious question the representativeness of the Georgia House. First, no legislature is representative if it abridges the rights of free speech of any of its members. Second, refusing to seat a duly elected member abridges the voting right, and the right to representation, of the member. Two of Bond’s constituents, Dr. Martin Luther King and Mrs. Arel Keyes, have joined in sponsoring the petition on these grounds.

Having assumed jurisdiction, the Court must then address itself to the merits of the case. Bond alleges he has been deprived of his right of free speech assured by the 1st Amendment. The suit argues: “Had a member of the Ku Klux Klan or the Birch Society or the White Citizens Council spoken against Federal policy he would have been cheered.” Punishing Bond for exercising his right to speak out on U.S. foreign policy or to admire the courage of anyone for any reason does indeed violate the letter and spirit of the Constitution.

The petition goes on to state the alleged denial of the 5th, 6th, and 13th, 14th, and 15th Amendments. The 5th and 6th Amendments guarantee the right to be indicted by a grand jury and the right of being tried by an impartial jury. The 13th, 14th and 15th, the suit claims, make it a violation of the Constitution to “pin a badge of inferiority” on Bond as a Negro.

When questioned by a reporter, a man who lives in the 136th said he did not agree with Bond on the Vietnam issue, but that he felt the Constitution guaranteed every citizen, and every legislator the right to express his opinion openly. If the Court does not consider the Bond case and order the Legislature to seat Bond, his constituent will have been deprived of his right to equal representation.

It has discussed with his constituents his campaign: a $2 minimum wage law, a “liberalized urban renewal program,” repeal of “right-to-work” laws, abolition of the death penalty and removal of all voter requirements except age and residence. (The election was held June 16, 1965, before the passage of the voting rights bill.)

Many of the people in Vine City can’t read or write, but they know that the streets in front of their shacks and one-story apartment houses are unpaved, that the schools their children go to aren’t very good, and that it’s hard to get jobs. Julian and the SNCC workers who campaigned for him spent hours giving the voters in the district some idea of how they could improve their lives through the vote.

“One day I went to a meeting one of my opponents held and sat in the back. He told the people there what Julian Bond was doing talking about a $2 minimum wage when his father doesn’t pay his maid that much. ‘My father’s the dean of education at Atlanta University, and he has a maid. So I got up and told the group that if I was elected my father would have to pay his maid two dollars an hour.”

There are 400 white voters in the 136th. (All the candidates were Negroes.) Julian had them canvassed by white Southerners in SNCC. When the voting was finished, the 26-year-old press secretary had won 2,305 to 486 to become one of eight Negroes elected, the first in the Georgia House since 1907.

After the election Julian sent around a questionnaire to all his constituents asking about jobs, housing, and asking for suggestions. “There are several organizations working in the area, but they people these organizations are trying to serve had any ideas about how things might work out better.”

Julian has been involved with SNCC from the beginning in April, 1960, when it was founded in Raleigh, N.C., at a meeting of students who had participated in the sit-ins.

As Julian got more involved in civil rights activities, he decided to quit Morehouse, though he had but one semester to complete. After joining the SNCC staff, he worked first on voter registration and then took over communications and public information for the group. He started the Student Voice, the SNCC newspaper, and used his own poetry to break up news of conferences and activities.

I too, hear America singing
But from where I stand
I can only hear Little Richard
And Patsy Domingo.
But sometimes,
I hear Ray Charles
Drowning in his own tears

 singing no one in particular. “Funny, there’s not lots of pressure to sell out, just pressure to keep quiet.”

He was picking up the thread on an earlier discussion about the problems of grassroots politics. How do you make time to keep in close touch with the people as you get more and more important? It seemed right that Julian keep going on and up, to prove as another boy-in the car said that the “hundreds of others like you, Julian,” could make it. But how do you maintain your integrity, the honest responsiveness to your constituency and to your own conscience, while wheeling and dealing in the world of power politics?

Julian understood that he would not “sell out.” He wouldn’t promise on thing and do another. But he was afraid that when he felt he should speak out although it wasn’t necessary that he’d choose the easy way out and remain silent.

The events of the last two weeks have shown that Julian won’t “keep quiet.” He believes in his right to speak out on Vietnam. The danger of losing his seat in the Houses seem less important than his conviction that the war in Vietnam is wrong.

—Anne P. Boston

---

The Harvard Crimson
The University Daily, Founded 1873
Second-class postage paid at Boston, Massachusetts. Published daily except Sundays, holidays, and during vacations (Christmas, Spring), from September to May inclusive. Five times weekly during reading periods (January 4-21 and May 2-28), thrice weekly during examination periods (February 22 to May 25). Address: The Harvard Crimson, 993 Mass. Ave., Cambridge, Massachusetts 02138. Telephone: Kirkland 7-2931, University 7-7000 (ext. 3196, 3134), Kirkland 7-1224 (Business Office). Subscriptions per year, $14.

Printed by the Harvard Crimson, 14 Plympton St.

---

La Discoteque NICOLE
An CLUB HENRY IV
DANCING
atmosphere Francais & wine
open 4 p.m. - 7 days a week
No door charge 4 p.m. - 8 p.m.
GO-GO GIRL TUES.-THRS.
976-0956 & EL 4-9003

---

NOW - THRU SAT., JAN. 22
“WHAT'S NEW PUSSYCAT?”
4-21 & 7:40 p.m.
Thurs. 2:45 - 6:20 - 10:05

“WHAT A WAY TO GO”
3:10 & 7:40, Thurs. 1:00 - 4:30 - 8:10

---
Freshman Union Parietals Lengthened Next Semester

Freshmen will be allowed to take their weekend dates into the Freshman Union until midnight next semester.

The Union, equipped with a new jukebox, will stay open for an additional two hours on Friday and Saturday nights. At present, it is open to girls until 10 p.m. throughout the week.

The proposal originated in Freshman Council discussions of parietal regulations and is awaiting the final approval of F. Skiddy von Stade, Jr., Dean of Freshmen.

Kenneth M. Kaufman '69, chairman of the Freshman Council Student Relations Committee, which investigated the cost and possible benefits of the proposal, felt that "keeping the Union open solves an important aspect of the parietals problem." He added, "Until now, freshmen had nowhere to take weekend dates since dorms are closed to girls at 7 or 8 p.m."

The Freshman Council had also considered proposing additional changes in the present parietals system. But an extension of parietal hours in the freshman dorms would necessitate additional supervision — proctors would have to be available for more times each week. Dean von Stade has not indicated that he would support such a move.

"The extra four hours that the Union will remain open will cost an estimated $40 per week, including labor and overhead," said Lewis J. Tolleson, manager of the Union.

Experimental Basis

The program will go into effect at the beginning of next semester on an experimental basis. "Whether we continue the program will depend on the demand and response from the freshmen themselves," said Bruce Scott, secretary of the Union.

The jukebox, which will arrive within the next few days, will be installed in Parlor B on the second floor. It will feature a selection of popular music which will be changed periodically.

Upperclassmen will be barred from using the new facilities, Scott added.

Ebert Condemns

Decision in Ten Days

Exam and Class Rank May Serve As Guide for Induction Decisions

Rank in class and scores on a nationally administered test will probably be considered by local draft boards in granting deferments to college students, the Associated Press reported yesterday.

Lewis B. Hershey, director of the Selective Service, told a news conference in Washington last night that the "odds were strong" that a system similar to that used during the Korean War would be reinstated.

He added that he expects to reach a decision during the next ten days.

Several weeks ago President Pusey and Dean Monro endorsed a request by the American Council on Education that the Selective Service system reinstate the draft criteria used during the Korean War. During that war deferments were based on either class standing or results of a nationally administered aptitude test.

Korean War Standards

Since the Korean War, however, the Selective Service law has been amended so that no local draft board is required to defer any student solely on the basis of his rank in class or his score on an aptitude test.

At yesterday's news conference Hershey emphasized that a return to the old system would mean a return to an "amended system. In other words, the results of the test and the information about class standing would serve as guides for the local boards but would not necessarily be the basis of the board's decisions.

If reinstated, the system would probably apply to students during the next school year, Hershey said. He noted that the Selective Service could work out details for the system very quickly.

Hershey was asked if college students would be drafted if they failed to obtain a passing grade on the test or were unable to maintain their standing in the specified upper portion of their class.

He said that he could not estimate when such students might be drafted.

Lower Level Gen Ed May Be Expanded

The new Committee on General Education voted Tuesday to change three of the basic rules of the Gen Ed program. At its first meeting, the committee agreed to:

- permit a student to take any number of lower-level Gen Ed courses for credit;
- permit more lower-level courses to be offered;
- encourage the offering of half-courses at the lower-level.

The Faculty will vote on the revised set of Gen Ed rules this spring. At present, a student can take only one lower-level course in any area — Social Sciences, Natural Sciences or Humanities. Opponents of this rule pointed out that a greater variety of courses is expected under the new program and that some of them might not be available outside Gen Ed.

Only five courses can now be offered in any of the three areas. The committee removed the limit in anticipation of a number of new course offerings, some of them half-courses. All lower-level Gen Ed offerings are now full courses.

Under the "Redbook system" on which the present program is based, only one lower-level course was supposed to be offered in each area, and all students would be required to take it. But the single-course idea was never put into effect, and as the Gen Ed system has moved away from the concept of providing a "common core" of knowledge all students would share, the number of courses in each area has been increased.

Three Subcommittees

The committee's 20 members were also

Levin and Harbage to Take Leaves; English 124 Replacement Not Known

Both of Harvard's lecturers on Shakespeare, Dr. Harry Levin and Dr. Robert Harbage, announced this morning that they will be taking leaves of absence this spring. The department has not yet decided who will replace them in teaching English 124.

The committee's 20 members were also
**Ebert Condemns Research Stress**

Robert H. Ebert, Dean of the Medical School, yesterday criticized the overemphasis on “pure science” and research in medical schools. In a speech at the Medical School, he felt that due to the extensive government funds now granted for research, doctors and professors tend to devote themselves to study and research. Consequently, they neglect the “human element” in medicine, Ebert noted. “Medical research must continue, but to it must be added a new dimension,” he said. “We must make sure that all people have the quality of care which is ours to give,” Ebert said.

Ebert pointed out that today’s doctors often used their time “inscientifically.” He added that the expanded research programs should not interfere with a doctor’s relationship with his community.

He saw a need for a “new force on the faculty.” The faculty, he said, should be a team man, who will be concerned with the total care of the patient, personal as well as clinical.”

Ebert proposed the establishment of a program to exchange doctors and students with other medical schools and hospitals in the Boston area.

Ebert denied the view that the nation’s medical schools today are solely concerned with academics, but not with the doctors once they have graduated from medical school. “The university is the perfect place to link medical advance with progress in the social sciences, he said.”

Ebert also said that there is a time for experimentation with ways in which to approach the problem of helping the largest number of people.”

The speech was part of a series sponsored by the Medical Care Club, a group of third-year students. Future speakers in the series will be: Charles H. Pollock, former Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare; William B. Stewart, U.S. Surgeon General; Sumner; a professor at Princeton; and Alonzo Yardy of the New York Board of Health.

---

**Levin and Harbage to Take Leaves; English 124 Replacement Not Known**

Both of Harvard’s lecturers on Shakespeare will take leaves of absence next year.

Alfred B. Harbage, Henry B. and Ann M. Cabot Professor of English Literature, who teaches English 124, will take a leave next Fall to write the volume on Elizabethan drama for the Oxford History of English Literature.

Harry T. Levin, ’34, Irving Babbott Professor of Comparative Literature, lecturer in English 124, will be on sabbatical for the entire year to lecture at the University of Indiana and Churchill College, Cambridge.

Levin and Harbage teach Harvard’s English 124 course, English 123 and 124 respectively, in alternate years.

Harbage has been granted teaching absence from the Fall semester of his course, scheduled for 1966-67, but he said last night that he did not know when arrangements would be made for the course, during the forthcoming spring semester. The University has named no replacement for Harbage.

Levin’s sabbatical does not interfere with his teaching duties since his course will not be given next year.

Harbage was asked to write part of the Oxford history last spring and was awarded a Guggenheim Foundation grant to work on the project.

He emphasized that individual volumes of the history have come out over a period of 20 years. He felt that he would be able to complete the Elizabethan drama volumes in about four years.

“This is a terribly hard job,” Harbage said, “Oxford wants the book to be standard work for the next 40 or 50 years.”

Levin will deliver the Patten Lectures on Renaissance Literature at Indiana University in the Fall. He will spend the spring semester as an Overseas Fellow at Cambridge.

---

**Congress Party Picks Mrs. Gandhi To Become Prime Minister of India**

By the Associated Press

NEW DELHI, India, Jan. 19—Mrs. Indira Priyadarshini Gandhi, daughter of India’s late prime minister, Jawaharlal Nehru, was elected leader of the Congress Party today and next week will become the first woman prime minister in her country’s history.

Mrs. Gandhi, who represents the left wing of her party, defeated Morarji Desai, head of the conservative wing, 55-49, in the leadership of the Congress Party.

Today, Mrs. Gandhi pledged that as prime minister she would follow the policies of non-alignment and socialism which had characterized the administrations of the late Lal Bahadur Shastri and her father.

Mrs. Gandhi will take over from G. V. N. Chari, who had acted as caretaker prime minister since the death of the late Lal Bahadur Shastri on January 11 in Tashkent, USSR.

Mrs. Gandhi will take over from G. V. N. Chari, who had acted as caretaker prime minister since the death of the late Lal Bahadur Shastri on January 11 in Tashkent, USSR.

---

**The Island’ Sponsors Spring Poetry Contest**

William Alfred, professor of English, and John T. Schenck, lecturer on English, will judge a poetry contest sponsored by The Island, a new literary magazine, published by two Harvard freshmen.

A prize of $10 will be given for the best poem, translation of a poem, or group of poems for publication in the magazine. Entries should be sent before April 1 to: The Island, Wigglesworth B-23, Harvard College. The winning entry will be printed in the May issue of the magazine.


---

**Library Planned For Celtic Dept.**

The Celtic Department, the only one of its kind in the country, will open its own library in Widener in late March.

The library, to be located in room 574, will be named for Fred Norris Robinson, ’51, Gurney Professor of English Literature, Emeritus, who is donating most of the books from his own collection.

The room will contain about 2,000 volumes on Celtic language and literature and will be open mainly to Faculty and concentrators in Celtic.

Robinson is the editor of The Works of Geoffrey Chaucer, the textbook used in English 115. He did his graduate work in German before returning to Harvard to teach. He retired in 1959.

Robinson taught courses in early Irish and Welsh. According to Charles W. Dunn ’45, professor of Celtic Languages, Dunn thought a lot of the material in the English Department was of “great assistance” to the Celtic Department.

---

**Nigerians Die in Riots**

IBADAN, Nigeria, Jan. 18—Scores and possibly hundreds of people were killed and injured this weekend as a result of political upheavals which placed Major General Aguyi-Ironsi at the head of a military regime in Nigeria.

Residents of Ibadan, the capital of western Nigeria, said today that murder, rape and looting took a heavy toll in their city until police and government forces pushed into effect, and as the Gen Ed system has moved away from the concept of providing a “common core” of knowledge all students would share, the number of courses in each area has increased.

Three Subcommittees

The committee’s 20 members were split up into four subcommittees, one on each area. Gerald Holton, professor of Physics and vice-chairman of the committee, will chair the Natural Sciences subcommittee, Carl Kruey, Latin, N. Littauer Professor of Political Economy, the Social Sciences committee; and James S. Ackerman, chairman of the Department of Fine Arts, the Humanities committee.

The subcommittees will meet monthly during the Spring term to discuss possible courses in their respective areas.

The three chairmen, with Edward T. Wilson, secretary of the Gen Ed Committee, and Dean Ford, chairman of the committee, will constitute an executive committee to coordinate the program.

At its Tuesday meeting the Committee also discussed, but did not vote on, a change in the Gen Ed nomenclature. Gen (Continued on page four)
KENNEDY WARNS ON NEGRO REVOLT

Asks Speedy Moves to End Ghettoes That Breed Riots

BY RICHARD J. H. JOHNSTON

Senator Robert P. Kennedy, the Army, the Navy, the Air Force, the Marines, and the Coast Guard - and the submarine fleet.


JULIAN BOND SEEKING DRAFT EXEMPTION

In Conscientious Objector Role

Atlanta Negro Visiting City to Gain Support for Appeal on Ouster From Legislature

Julian Bond, the Atlanta Negro whose views on the war in Vietnam led to his being barred from his seat in the Georgia House of Representatives, is appealing for status as a conscientious objector under the Selective Service law.

Mr. Bond brought this yesterday at a press conference at the Drake Hotel. He is in New York City to tell various ratbers about his forthcoming challenge of the Legislature's action.

His visit coincides with a public appeal by a Citizens Committee for Julian Bond, which asked in a large advertisement yesterday in the New York Times for "contributions now to support Julian Bond's struggle for registration and voting rights.

It reprinting telegrams and statements of Congressmen and others opposing the Georgia Legislature's action as an abridgment of the right of dissent.

Citizens Committee

The new committee, an ad hoc group, shares the office of the New York area of the federation. It was conceived to respond to the "well established" effort of "some Negroes" to have "unlimited access to the ballot box in Georgia's cities.

The luncheon at the American hotel at Seventh Avenue and 52nd Street was attended by 400 persons. It honored four Negroes who are the center of attention in the nation.

Julian Bond, the Atlanta Negro whose views on the war in Vietnam led to his being barred from his seat in the Georgia House of Representatives, is appealing for status as a conscientious objector under the Selective Service law.

Mr. Bond brought this yesterday at a press conference at the Drake Hotel. He is in New York City to tell various ratbers about his forthcoming challenge of the Legislature's action.
LEGISLATORS are not often wicked men, but they are in general worldly ones; and seeing Julian Bond, it seems extraordinary that he could ever have thought to be a legislator at all.

When he decided to run for the Georgia House of Representatives he was only 25, and all his public life had been spent with the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee, the youthful shock corps of the Southern civil rights revolt.

Julian Bond made $85 a week as an SNCC professional; and some of his comrades worried about his decision to enter politics, because they thought it might corrupt him.

"They didn't trust me,", Julian Bond said yesterday. "And, for a while, I was wondering if they weren't right. It is very hard. After I was elected, everyone who came to the legislatur met me in such an honest, decent fashion that I could see how you could begin to think 'These are my friends, not the people who sent me.' "

His choice began when he entered the Democratic primary and took, wryly but seriously, its two sacred oaths, that the candidate is not a Communist and that he will support every candidate duly nominated by the Georgia Democratic party. He ran in a unique year in Georgia political history; the legislature had been reapportioned to give Atlanta eight times its former quota of assemblymen. After the election 10 Negroes would go to the legislature.

Most of them would be lawyers of the stable, serviceable sort you see in most state capitals. Julian Bond was the only unusual candidate among them, and he ran a campaign unfamiliar to Atlanta history. It is not a city where voters are used to answering the doorbell and seeing a candidate. The experience of having a candidate knock on their doors had an unusual effect. Julian Bond was elected last fall in the largest vote cast in any legislative district in the city.

"I hadn't worked before at anything that hadn't been just fun,", he said. "I was looking forward to that. And I guess I was looking forward to spending the money too. I have another kid coming along next spring."

He is a child of the Negro middle class—his father is dean of the School of Education at Atlanta University—and his new colleagues from the Fulton County delegation must have been surprised at what a mild and pleasant young man he is.

"I'd been thrown out of the gallery of the legislature a few years before for sitting in the white section. A lot of people in Atlanta were putting themselves on the back, I think, and saying that this proved how much better things had gotten with me going back there now the right way."

He would carry three bills with him. One would allow Quakers to perform marriages, another would establish a minimum wage for maids and the last would limit interest on small loans to 8 per cent.

Four days before he was to take his seat, the Southern Non-Violent Coordinating Committee announced that it was opposed to the war in Viet Nam. Then his decided Julian Bond if he agreed and he said he would have to because he hoped he was a pacifist.

"A lot of people thought I should just have said 'No comment' until I was seated. But I know what I would have thought of someone who ran out that way."

It took just a day for the Georgia House of Representatives to try Julian Bond and expel him. His Negro colleagues made it plain that they disagreed with his position on Viet Nam, but in general supported his right to sit. All three speakers on his side were Negroes; they had made their debut in the legislature in a segregated debate.

Afterwards, it was thought that the purgation of Julian Bond had helped that debut. "I had," he said, "made the other Negroes respectable. The breeze had been cast out, and he had left the bord of a common lallygag behind him."

"Oh, I know ye brin for Dot, bro, bro, you know the Bro. I's untried inn year her. U, matt legal. She can a P Yo, suit. loss. Bus. Ran. Th an
LEGISLATORS are not often wicked men, but they are in general worldly ones; and seeing Julian Bond, it seems extraordinary that he could ever have thought to be a legislator at all.

When he decided to run for the Georgia House of Representatives he was only 25, and all his public life had been spent with the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee, 'the youthful shock corps of the Southern civil rights revolt. Julian Bond made $85 a week as an SNCC professional; and some of his comrades worried about his decision to enter politics, because they thought it might corrupt him.

"They didn't trust me," Julian Bond said yesterday. "And, for a while, I was wondering if they weren't right. It is very hard. After I was elected, everyone in the Fulton County delegation to the legislature met me in such an honest, decent fashion that I could see how you could begin to think 'These are my friends, not the people who sent me.'"

His choice began when he entered the Democratic primary and took, wryly but seriously, its two sacred oaths, that to the candidate is not a Communist and that he will support every candidate duly nominated by the Georgia Democratic party. He ran in a unique year in Georgia political history; the legislature had been reapportioned to give Atlanta eight times its former quota of assemblymen. After the election 10 Negroes would go to the legislature.

Most of them would be lawyers of the stable, serviceable sort you see in most state capitals. Julian Bond was the only unusual candidate among them, and he ran a campaign unfamiliar to Atlanta history. It is not a city where voters are used to answering the doorbell and seeing a candidate. The experience of having a candidate knock on their doors had an unusual effect. Julian Bond was elected last fall in the largest vote cast in any legislative district in the city.

"I hadn't worked before at anything that hadn't been just fun," he said. "I was looking forward to that. And I guess I was looking forward to spending the money too. I have another kid coming along next spring."

He is a child of the Negro middle class—his father is dean of the School of Education at Atlanta University—and his new colleagues from the Fulton County delegation must have been surprised at what a mild and pleasant young man he is.

"I'd been thrown out of the gallery of the legislature a few years before for sitting in the white section. A lot of people in Atlanta were patting themselves on the back, I think, and saying that this proved how much better things had gotten with me going back there now the right way." He would carry three bills with him. One would allow Quakers to perform marriages, another would establish a minimum wage for maids and the last would limit interest on small loans to 8 per cent.

Four days before he was to take his seat, the Southern Non-Violent Coordinating Committee announced that it was opposed to the war in Viet Nam. The papers asked Julian Bond if he agreed and he said he would have to because he hoped he was a pacifist.

"A lot of people thought I should just have said 'No comment' until I was seated. But I know what I would have thought of someone who ran out that way."
KENNEDY WARNS ON NEGRO REVOLT

Asks Speedy Moves to End Ghettos That Breed Riots

By RICHARD J. JOHNSTON

NEW YORK - President Kennedy, his warnings here yesterday that dis- appointment of this Administration is being fanned by the unrest in the Watts section of Los Angeles could explode in other cities.

"The New York Democrt: that reports that conditions such as those in Watts had occurred - were only an "isolated" outbreak of intolerance, an expression of frustration at a "worse than intolerable" situation, were all "misleading." Instead, they were as "timid" as those of a year ago, which "sounded too much like the voice of Appalachia." We seek to coun-

man without independent

It is the inevitable result of the practice of American society that Negroes there was a mass rally of over 30,000 Negroes. A Negro leader in Watts, a member of the Community Organization's first movement, was killed.

The goal of the drive is gains in jobs and education for Chicago's 1 million Negroes.

Unfortunately, the unfurled $100,000 flat is in a very dangerous situation.

KENNEDY FAVORS SPURS TO VOTING

Senator Says State Should Cut Age, End Literary Test

By EDITH EVANS ASBURY

WASHINGTON, D. C. (AP) -- An exuding motorist telephoned the Senate today that there was a mass rally of over 30,000 Negroes. A Negro leader in Watts, a member of the Community Organization's first movement, was killed.

The goal of the drive is gains in jobs and education for Chicago's 1 million Negroes.

Unfortunately, the unfurled $100,000 flat is in a very dangerous situation.

KENNEDY FAVORS SPURS TO VOTING

Senator Says State Should Cut Age, End Literary Test

By EDITH EVANS ASBURY

WASHINGTON, D. C. (AP) -- An exuding motorist telephoned the Senate today that there was a mass rally of over 30,000 Negroes. A Negro leader in Watts, a member of the Community Organization's first movement, was killed.

The goal of the drive is gains in jobs and education for Chicago's 1 million Negroes.

Unfortunately, the unfurled $100,000 flat is in a very dangerous situation.

KENNEDY FAVORS SPURS TO VOTING

Senator Says State Should Cut Age, End Literary Test

By EDITH EVANS ASBURY

WASHINGTON, D. C. (AP) -- An exuding motorist telephoned the Senate today that there was a mass rally of over 30,000 Negroes. A Negro leader in Watts, a member of the Community Organization's first movement, was killed.

The goal of the drive is gains in jobs and education for Chicago's 1 million Negroes.

Unfortunately, the unfurled $100,000 flat is in a very dangerous situation.

KENNEDY FAVORS SPURS TO VOTING

Senator Says State Should Cut Age, End Literary Test

By EDITH EVANS ASBURY

WASHINGTON, D. C. (AP) -- An exuding motorist telephoned the Senate today that there was a mass rally of over 30,000 Negroes. A Negro leader in Watts, a member of the Community Organization's first movement, was killed.

The goal of the drive is gains in jobs and education for Chicago's 1 million Negroes.

Unfortunately, the unfurled $100,000 flat is in a very dangerous situation.
Editor of The Times

Dominant China

To the Editor:
The meeting at Tashkent has apparently failed to solve or improve the Indian-Pakistan dispute. However, it does strengthen the belief that without Communist China's participation Asian peace conferences or agreements are meaningless.

The sooner we recognize that China dominates the destiny of Asia, the less complex our problems. The bombing of bridges and roads in Vietnam has failed to bring us closer to victory, or the opposite, to the conference table. A continuation of this same course of action will eventually lead us into a war against 700-million Chinese which we can never win.

On the other hand, if the Chinese were admitted to the U.N., their conduct would very likely improve. It could hardly get worse.

HUBERY SONNERS

Washington, Jan. 10, 1966

The New York Times publishes an Inter-Continental Edition, 61 rue La Fayette, New York, 3, N. Y. The New York Times is entitled exclusively to the use for reproduction, and is sold without license or authorization for reproduction of any part of this publication in any form, by any means, whether by microfilm or any other means, whether for profit or non-profit use, without the express consent of The New York Times. Rights of republication in the paper and local news of spontaneous origin to it or not otherwise credited in publication of all news dispatches credited are reserved; published herein. Rights of republication of all other matter herein are also reserved; in large part by The Associated Press, Inc., a microfilm edition and Annual Index. The -Associated Press, Inc., a Weekly Review from Tokyo. It publishes a microfilm edition of what we call legitimate self-defense. Inability to reconcile our cultural heritage of kindness to those who oppose killing there are alternatives to act responsively. I can only hope to see Julian Bond that I hope to see some salvaging of our moral values, as those who wax self-righteous on the subject of Communism and delivery of our military might to the T.W.U. 

To the Editor:

Don't we really want a good Police Department-one which enforces the laws, keeps graft to a minimum and recognizes, supports and encourages good policemen? Then why remove Commissioner Vincent Broderick, who in less than a year has accomplished much toward these goals?

Certainly his opposition to a civilian review board is not an adequate reason. It has nothing to do with his performance as Commissioner.

JUDITH T. YOUNGER

New York, Jan. 13, 1966

Broderick Praised

To the Editor:

We find Mr. Broderick's performance, in less than a year, as Commissioner in consonant with our best American traditions. It is from young men such as Julian Bond that I hope to see some salvaging of our moral values, as those who wax self-righteous on the subject of Communism and delivery of our military might to the enemy. It could hardly get worse.

The meeting at Tashkent has apparently failed to solve or improve the Indian-Pakistan dispute. However, it does strengthen the belief that without Communist China's participation Asian peace conferences or agreements are meaningless.

The sooner we recognize that China dominates the destiny of Asia, the less complex our problems. The bombing of bridges and roads in Vietnam has failed to bring us closer to victory, or the opposite, to the conference table. A continuation of this same course of action will eventually lead us into a war against 700-million Chinese which we can never win.

On the other hand, if the Chinese were admitted to the U.N., their conduct would very likely improve. It could hardly get worse.

HUBERY SONNERS

Washington, Jan. 10, 1966

The New York Times publishes an Inter-Continental Edition, 61 rue La Fayette, New York, 3, N. Y. The New York Times is entitled exclusively to the use for reproduction, and is sold without license or authorization for reproduction of any part of this publication in any form, by any means, whether by microfilm or any other means, whether for profit or non-profit use, without the express consent of The New York Times. Rights of republication in the paper and local news of spontaneous origin to it or not otherwise credited in publication of all news dispatches credited are reserved; published herein. Rights of republication of all other matter herein are also reserved; in large part by The Associated Press, Inc., a microfilm edition and Annual Index. The -Associated Press, Inc., a Weekly Review from Tokyo. It publishes a microfilm edition of what we call legitimate self-defense. Inability to reconcile our cultural heritage of kindness to those who oppose killing there are alternatives to act responsively. I can only hope to see Julian Bond that I hope to see some salvaging of our moral values, as those who wax self-righteous on the subject of Communism and delivery of our military might to the T.W.U. 

To the Editor:

Don't we really want a good Police Department-one which enforces the laws, keeps graft to a minimum and recognizes, supports and encourages good policemen? Then why remove Commissioner Vincent Broderick, who in less than a year has accomplished much toward these goals?

Certainly his opposition to a civilian review board is not an adequate reason. It has nothing to do with his performance as Commissioner.

JUDITH T. YOUNGER

New York, Jan. 13, 1966

Broderick Praised

To the Editor:

Don't we really want a good Police Department-one which enforces the laws, keeps graft to a minimum and recognizes, supports and encourages good policemen? Then why remove Commissioner Vincent Broderick, who in less than a year has accomplished much toward these goals?

Certainly his opposition to a civilian review board is not an adequate reason. It has nothing to do with his performance as Commissioner.

JUDITH T. YOUNGER

New York, Jan. 13, 1966

Julian Bond's Stand

To the Editor:

Your Jan. 12 editorial "Mr. Bond of Georgia," in which you call the State Representative a "mislabeled young man," compels me to enter a dissenter's opinion. As one who volunteered first for military service and then hazardous duty in World II (incurring a permanent physical disability in combat)

...
Bond assails Georgia House ouster

"I HAVE PROMISED my constituents that I shall not relinquish the struggle for human dignity. I intend to keep that promise."

Julian Bond, 25, Negro representative-elect to the Georgia House of Representatives, included this statement in a speech he never made. Referring to the many acts of terror inflicted upon Negroes, Bond added: "I am black and I feel these injustices." The statement, drafted as his defense against efforts to unseat him in the Georgia Legislature, was not presented as the legislative machinery moved quickly Jan. 10 to bar his seating because he opposed U.S. policy in Vietnam.

"I further assert this body has no basis to expel me or to censure me. It has the duty to me and my constituents and to the state of Georgia to quit making a mockery of democracy," Bond had planned to say. "This body must recognize the right of dissent. For at this moment this House decides not just on Julian Bond and his constituents, but on whether Georgia will take steps toward a totalitarian state by curbing the right of free speech. It shall not fail." But it did occur and Bond's unseating has provoked mass demonstrations in Atlanta and bitter controversy throughout the country.

Bond's seat was declared vacated Jan. 13. Gov. Carl E. Sanders said that within 10 days he would call for a new election as required by law. Such an election could not be scheduled until 30 days after then. Bond would run for re-election.

In the meantime, a three-man U.S. Court of Appeals panel was appointed to hear a suit for reinstatement brought by Bond. The suit is based on Bond's contention that by refusing him his seat, the House violated a 1964 federal reapportionment order which set up his district. A hearing is scheduled for Jan. 28. It is unclear what would happen if the court ordered Bond to be seated while an election was pending in the same district. In either case, most or all of the 40-day 1966 legislative session would have expired before Bond could be seated.

THE PROGRESSIVE Labor Party has announced that the New York Criminal Court at 100 Centre St. will be picketed Jan. 27 when Bill Epton, party vice president, is to be sentenced on charges of criminal anarchy and conspiracy resulting from the Harlem anti-police riots in 1964. The 33-year-old communist held without bail since his conviction in December, could be sentenced to as much as 12 years in jail and fined $4,000.

ONE OF BOND'S constituents in the Atlanta 136th district canceled a trip in order to help lead action to reinstate the young Negro to the Georgia House. He is Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., head of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference.

King said: "I can vividly recall back in 1954, when the same Georgia Legislature responded with criticism of the U.S. Supreme Court and its decision on school segregation, but there was no such question of loyalty then. . . . It is interesting also to note that many of Mr. Bond's political colleagues (in the House) and critics did not feel that they were violating the U.S. Constitution when they sought to perpetuate racial segregation from their vaunted positions . . . ."

On Jan. 14 about 1,000 persons marched on the Georgia capitol and held a 45-minute rally in its shadow. When about 100 demonstrators dashed up the capitol steps, they were met by a barricade of Georgia highway patrolmen, who forced them back. The officers brought out nightsticks, donned riot helmets and locked the doors to the capitol.

THE PROGRESSIVE Labor Party, with its communications director, supported the SNCC statement (text in GUARDIAN, Jan. 15) charged the U.S. has "never guaranteed the freedom of oppressed citizens" and said U.S. policy in Vietnam was "deceptive" and "hypocritical." It expressed support for those "unwilling to respond to the military draft."

THERE HAVE been few attacks on Bond from within the ranks of the civil rights movement. King's strong support of Bond's right to be seated, some felt, could lead to the healing of rifts between SNCC and SNCC, Even the NAACP's Roy Wilkins, who charged SNCC with "following the line of the left thinkers," and disassociated his group from the Vietnam position, almost complimented SNCC by adding that the more militant group "does not hesitate to adhere to a policy because that stand might also be the official left-wing theory."

The day after Bond was unseated, SNCC statement that unpopularity of his political views on one of the great issues confronting our nation." And on Jan. 15, eight Republican House and Senate members said the power of the Legislature to judge the qualifications of its members had, in Georgia, "been grossly abused and freedom and the democratic process are the victims."

The U.S. district attorney in Atlanta, Charles L. Goodson, announced Jan. 12 that he had asked the criminal division of the Justice Department in Washington to study Bond's Vietnam statement—and a tape recording of a press conference—to see whether there were grounds for prosecuting Bond for violation of laws against counseling draft evasion.

The action against Bond followed the release Jan. 6 of an anti-Vietnam war statement by the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee which Bond, SNCC communications director, supported. The SNCC statement (text in GUARDIAN, Jan. 15) charged the U.S. has "never guaranteed the freedom of oppressed citizens" and said U.S. policy in Vietnam was "deceptive" and "hypocritical." It expressed support for those "unwilling to respond to the military draft."

OATH-TAKING AT ATLANTA

Julian Bond remains seated

House districts, and for a Georgia Freedom Day on Feb. 1, "to be convened at the Georgia state capitol." Lewis also asked Atlanta Negroes to consider the formation of a freedom organization similar to the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party.

Lewis spoke near a monument erected by the state of Georgia to the memory of Tom Watson, a Georgia politician who during World War I, had called Wilson a traitor and had urged Americans then to evade the draft.
by Susan Broomeviller

The day the radio station car
read the Vietnam statement, his
teacher said, "That's it. Julian
just lost his soul." Thinking back
now, Julian Bond says he knew the
SNCC stand on the draft was
impossible, particularly in Geor-
 gia, but he didn't share his fa-
thor's alarm. But four days
later, the Georgia House of
Representatives in an unprece-
dented action voted 114 to 22
to mean him.

"Politics is dirty and corrupt
and evil," he says. "It's a funny
thing, as soon as I was elected,
pople began to make believe they
were my best friends. It's a strange
thing happens to you. You begin
to think the most im-
portant people are your pro-
essional colleagues. Before the
House vote, I had begun to think
... Yes. I am about to enter a . . 
very special club. But
it is the people you represent who
are the most important, not
they?"

Sitting now in a Northern
friend's apartment, a way sta-
tion on the latter-day equivalent
of the Underground Railroad,
Julian Bond could be reflective at
a distance. "Twelve votes. The
Negroes and seven whites. Two
Negroes abstained. One and me
a telegram saying his auto-
matic voice单元runner wouldn't work-

ing. The other, well, his district
is 78 per cent white. But then
there's Frank Laut, from Hope-
sville--it's white and he voted
for me and he has only one rep-
resented Negro. But then there's
... that, e. g., up till that
last minute I thought he was for
me."

He finds it

unnatural

a political

it isn't

right. The ides you

in the next
time always made a good
impression. The Atlanta papers
still muse that someone must
have put that shit, out, clean
young man up to it. He couldn't
have thought those dirty thoughts
by himself, I had to be pre-schizophrenic
or Zeller; it bothers him. It
also bothers him that he
didn't get to introduce the legis-
lation he had planned. There
a bill for a statewide $2 min-
imum wage, and a bill to repeal

the workbench

You can have it as you like it, in any length-or width you desire. The hard, durable materials we use are chosen with the guidance of skilled craftsmen. Our own creation. The thick-
ness of our slabs is made exclusively from the finest white oak. The finish is hand-rubbed satin. The "5 1/2" extra-firm rubber
nails are driven into solid platform bases for firm support. Bed
structures 70" long by 56" wide. $126.50. Other sizes at com-
parable prices. Send 50¢ for our 77-page catalog which includes
our solid walnut and genuine oak furniture, and a fine selection
of upholstered pieces.

Julian Bond

The Loneliness
Of a Skinny Winner

by Susan Broomeviller

It's a special occasion—it's a KAISER
sale!

The selections are all from our regular
stock. The savings are substantial and the
choice the best in our 78-year
history.

Our entire stock of suits and overcoats
including our nationally famous English
and Irish tweeds—is reduced for this
occasion.

Also included is our full collection of
handcrafted striped slippers, all space-
coats, as well as most slacks, sport
shirts, ties and other wardrobe essen-
tials.

KAISER

(On The Village Square Since 1877)

24th St., Thurs. & Fri. until 3 pm
Mon., Tues. & Sat. until 7 pm

IMPORTED GERMAN LIEFRÄUMLICH

IMPORTED ITALIAN CHIANTI

FRENCH BORDEAUX (RED & WHITE)

OUR OWN NEW YORK STATE CHAMPAGNE

NYU, Undaunted, Marches On

In its continuing expansion into
the Village, New York Uni-
versity has now acquired a
household on One Fifth Avenue. The
building, located at 6th Street and Fifth
Avenue, is a stability apartment
hotel. NYU presently has some
faculty and students in temporary
quarters. NYU is expected to
receive Washington Square Vil-
ge as an sometime complex of
buildings just below Washington Square,
The Greene Hotel at 38th Street and Fifth
Avenue, and the British Hotel at 39th
Street and Broadway. It also owns
most of the property around Washing-
ton Square. The new acquisition is
believed to be a direct response to
the demand by the Village for more
affordable housing. The building
will be converted to apartments
for NYU faculty and students.

INCOME TAX RETURNS

PREPARED
by EXPERT ACCOUNTANT

GR 7-1326

Weekdays 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.

INCOME TAX RETURNS

PREPARED
by EXPERT ACCOUNTANT

GR 7-1326

Weekdays 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.

INCOME TAX RETURNS

PREPARED
by EXPERT ACCOUNTANT

GR 7-1326

Weekdays 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.

INCOME TAX RETURNS

PREPARED
by EXPERT ACCOUNTANT

GR 7-1326

Weekdays 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.

INCOME TAX RETURNS

PREPARED
by EXPERT ACCOUNTANT

GR 7-1326

Weekdays 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.

INCOME TAX RETURNS

PREPARED
by EXPERT ACCOUNTANT

GR 7-1326

Weekdays 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.

INCOME TAX RETURNS

PREPARED
by EXPERT ACCOUNTANT

GR 7-1326

Weekdays 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.

INCOME TAX RETURNS

PREPARED
by EXPERT ACCOUNTANT

GR 7-1326

Weekdays 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.

INCOME TAX RETURNS

PREPARED
by EXPERT ACCOUNTANT

GR 7-1326

Weekdays 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.

INCOME TAX RETURNS

PREPARED
by EXPERT ACCOUNTANT

GR 7-1326

Weekdays 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.

INCOME TAX RETURNS

PREPARED
by EXPERT ACCOUNTANT

GR 7-1326

Weekdays 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.

INCOME TAX RETURNS

PREPARED
by EXPERT ACCOUNTANT

GR 7-1326

Weekdays 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.

INCOME TAX RETURNS

PREPARED
by EXPERT ACCOUNTANT

GR 7-1326

Weekdays 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.
**The Loneliness Of a Skinny Winner**

Continued from page 5

in the specialty-called election on February 23, if his court appeal fails. He might ask Herbert Humprhey to come down and campaign. The Vice-President made a strong statement about Bond’s right to dissent. So did John Lindsay. "That was the closest one of them all," says Bond. "He said if he were in private practice, he’d represent me. He didn’t have to say that."

The trouble is, thus far, no body has come forward to run against him. They asked Malcolm J. Dean, the Republican he defeated, and Dean replied, "Sure we’re all running—but we’re running for Julian Bond." The Republican, who is dean of men at Atlanta U., has offered to be the campaign manager.

Wary now, Bond revises one slight bit: "To run as a Demo- 

crat, you pay a $500 fee, pledges to support all democratic can-

oness, and swear not to be a member of the Communist Party. Nor should the House said it didn’t trust our word. Do you think the Democratic Party is going to say the same thing?" It is a disturb-

ing thought, so just in case, he is checking into the election laws governing an independent candi-

date.

He is confident of his district: "After it happened, I went into the district, into the bars, stop-

ted people on the street and asked them what they thought. They saw it as a racial issue, but you’d be surprised how many people came up to me and said, "Doc-

tor, Negroes shouldn’t fight anywhere unless it’s a fight." It is a disturb-

ing thought, so just in case, he is checking into the election laws governing an independent candi-

date.

He is confident of his district: "After it happened, I went into the district, into the bars, stop-

ted people on the street and asked them what they thought. They saw it as a racial issue, but you’d be surprised how many people came up to me and said, "Doc-


tor, Negroes shouldn’t fight anywhere unless it’s a fight." It is a disturb-

ing thought, so just in case, he is checking into the election laws governing an independent candi-

date.

He is confident of his district: "After it happened, I went into the district, into the bars, stop-

ted people on the street and asked them what they thought. They saw it as a racial issue, but you’d be surprised how many people came up to me and said, "Doc-


tor, Negroes shouldn’t fight anywhere unless it’s a fight." It is a disturb-

ing thought, so just in case, he is checking into the election laws governing an independent candi-

date.

He is confident of his district: "After it happened, I went into the district, into the bars, stop-

ted people on the street and asked them what they thought. They saw it as a racial issue, but you’d be surprised how many people came up to me and said, "Doc-


tor, Negroes shouldn’t fight anywhere unless it’s a fight." It is a disturb-

ing thought, so just in case, he is checking into the election laws governing an independent candi-

date.

He is confident of his district: "After it happened, I went into the district, into the bars, stop-

ted people on the street and asked them what they thought. They saw it as a racial issue, but you’d be surprised how many people came up to me and said, "Doc-


tor, Negroes shouldn’t fight anywhere unless it’s a fight." It is a disturb-

ing thought, so just in case, he is checking into the election laws governing an independent candi-

date.

He is confident of his district: "After it happened, I went into the district, into the bars, stop-

ted people on the street and asked them what they thought. They saw it as a racial issue, but you’d be surprised how many people came up to me and said, "Doc-


tor, Negroes shouldn’t fight anywhere unless it’s a fight." It is a disturb-

ing thought, so just in case, he is checking into the election laws governing an independent candi-

date.

He is confident of his district: "After it happened, I went into the district, into the bars, stop-

ted people on the street and asked them what they thought. They saw it as a racial issue, but you’d be surprised how many people came up to me and said, "Doc-


tor, Negroes shouldn’t fight anywhere unless it’s a fight." It is a disturb-

ing thought, so just in case, he is checking into the election laws governing an independent candi-

date.

He is confident of his district: "After it happened, I went into the district, into the bars, stop-

ted people on the street and asked them what they thought. They saw it as a racial issue, but you’d be surprised how many people came up to me and said, "Doc-


tor, Negroes shouldn’t fight anywhere unless it’s a fight." It is a disturb-

ing thought, so just in case, he is checking into the election laws governing an independent candi-

date.

He is confident of his district: "After it happened, I went into the district, into the bars, stop-

ted people on the street and asked them what they thought. They saw it as a racial issue, but you’d be surprised how many people came up to me and said, "Doc-


tor, Negroes shouldn’t fight anywhere unless it’s a fight." It is a disturb-

ing thought, so just in case, he is checking into the election laws governing an independent candi-

date.

He is confident of his district: "After it happened, I went into the district, into the bars, stop-

ted people on the street and asked them what they thought. They saw it as a racial issue, but you’d be surprised how many people came up to me and said, "Doc-


tor, Negroes shouldn’t fight anywhere unless it’s a fight." It is a disturb-

ing thought, so just in case, he is checking into the election laws governing an independent candi-

date.
BALLADS FOR AMERICANS

with Paul Robeson

The original recording with Paul Robeson, American People’s Chorus, Victor Symphony Orchestra, Nathaniel Shilkret conducting.

AFTER more than 15 years the famous first recording of Ballads for Americans is finally being re-released. Composed by Earl Robinson and John Laumeux for a WPA program “Songs for Young People,” the BALLARD went marching on long after the entire Theater Project ended. First broadcast by CBS in 1932, with tremendous success, it was re-released a month later. MGM bought film rights, Ford Hour presented it (but substituted Lawrence Tibbett, at that time in England, for Paul Robeson). The Republicans, who helped kill the project that initiated the Ballad, wound up presenting it at their convention in 1940.

The Victor album at 78 rpm was a tremendous seller throughout the ’40s and then suddenly was no longer available. Until now! Vanguard has put it on LP. The latest electronic and engineering techniques have been used to enhance the original sound to conform to modern high-fidelity standards. At 33 1/3 rpm this two-sided record has ample room for additional Robeson material, taken from 1938 concerts and studio recordings.

Three Recent Vanguard Releases

1—JOAN BAEZ—45s—The 16th birthday of this middle-aged original—Monaural VS 1915 $3.90

2—THE BABYSITTERS FAMILY ALBUM—Those who have heard the earlier releases don’t have to be told about this one. The same rollicking good time, monaural version—VS 1916 $3.50

3—THE WEAVERS REUNION AT CARNegie HALL (Part Two)—11 favorites, the final Weavers album, sung at the historic reunion May 2 by Pete Seeger, Jim Seals, Mike Seeger, Mike Brewer, Perry Como, Bob Crewe, Fred Hirschman, Erica Davis, Fred Weintraub and Hamilton and Kenny Knaus.

Three Recent Vanguard Releases

Pictorial History of The American Negro

By Charles H. Wesley

A stirring history of the American Negro, spanning nearly 350 years, from 1619 to 1963, including all Negro stops, 815 11/16“ x 11“,” 144 pages. A fine gift hard bound, published by Hammond. $3.50

GUARDIAN BUYING SERVICE, 197 E. 4th St., N. Y., N. Y. 10009

DESCRIPTION OF ITEM

(N.Y.C. buyers add 5% sales tax)

TOTAL

Orders filled only in the U.S.

No COD's. Full payment must accompany each order. Please make checks to the nearest checkable bank in New York City. Is this order freight prepaid?

Name

Address

City....State....Zip

VITAMINS

Each $2.95

184 Natural Products, Inc.

151 W. 59th St., New York, N.Y.

Vitamin Special

VITAMIN C-300 tablets, 50,000 USP units 3.85

Vitamin A—3,000 units, 3.00

Vitamin B Complex-100 capsules 3.00

Vitamin C-300 tablets 1.50

Vitamin D-25 micrograms 1.75

Vitamin B-12-250 tablets 3.50

Vitamin E—50 international units 2.0

Therapeutic vitamin C-Tabs—250 tablets 2.0

Vitamin B-12—250 tablets 2.50

C-500 tablets, 50,000 USP units 3.00

Vitamin C—100 capsules, 50,000 USP units 3.00

Vitamin A—3,000 units 2.75

Vitamin B-12—250 tablets 2.50

C-500 tablets 3.00

Vitamin C—500 tablets, 50,000 USP units 3.00

C-100 tablets 1.25

Vitamin D—25 micrograms 1.25

Multiple Vitamin—250 capsules 2.0

Vitamin B Complex—100 capsules 2.50

Palmitate

Vitamin E—50 international units 1.75

Vitamin A—3,000 units 2.50

Vitamin C—250 tablets, 50,000 USP units 2.50

C-250 tablets 1.25

Vitamin B-12—250 tablets 2.25

C-500 tablets 1.75

Vitamin A—3,000 units 2.25

Vitamin B Complex—100 capsules 2.0

C-500 tablets 1.75

Vitamin D—25 micrograms 1.75

Vitamin A—3,000 units 2.25

Vitamin B Complex—100 capsules 2.0

C-500 tablets 1.75

Vitamin D—25 micrograms 1.75

Vitamin A—3,000 units 2.0

Vitamin B Complex—100 capsules 1.75

C-500 tablets 1.50

Vitamin B-12—250 tablets 1.75

C-500 tablets 1.50

Vitamin B-12—250 tablets 1.50

C-500 tablets 1.25

Vitamin B-12—250 tablets 1.25

C-500 tablets 1.00

Vitamin E—50 international units 0.75

Vitamin A—3,000 units 0.75

Vitamin B-12—250 tablets .75

C-500 tablets .50

Vitamin B Complex—100 capsules .50

C-500 tablets .25

Vitamin A—3,000 units .25

Vitamin B Complex—100 capsules .25

Vitamin C—250 tablets, 50,000 USP units .25

C-250 tablets .10

Vitamin B-12—250 tablets .10

C-250 tablets .10

Vitamin B-12—250 tablets .10

Vitamin C—500 tablets, 50,000 USP units .10

C-250 tablets .05

Vitamin C—500 tablets .05

Vitamin A—3,000 units .05

Vitamin B Complex—100 capsules .05

Therapeutic-wi Minerals—see tablets $3.75

Vitamin B Complex—100 capsules .05

Vitamin A—3,000 units .05

Vitamin B Complex—100 capsules .05

Therapeutic-100 tablets 2.75

Vitamin B Complex—100 capsules .05

Vitamin A—3,000 units .05

Vitamin B Complex—100 capsules .05

Therapeutic-100 tablets 2.75

Vitamin B Complex—100 capsules .05

Vitamin A—3,000 units .05

Vitamin B Complex—100 capsules .05

Therapeutic-100 tablets 2.75

Vitamin B Complex—100 capsules .05

Vitamin A—3,000 units .05

Vitamin B Complex—100 capsules .05

Therapeutic-100 tablets 2.75

Vitamin B Complex—100 capsules .05

Vitamin A—3,000 units .05

Vitamin B Complex—100 capsules .05

Therapeutic-100 tablets 2.75

Vitamin B Complex—100 capsules .05

Vitamin A—3,000 units .05

Vitamin B Complex—100 capsules .05

Therapeutic-100 tablets 2.75

Vitamin B Complex—100 capsules .05

Vitamin A—3,000 units .05

Vitamin B Complex—100 capsules .05

Therapeutic-100 tablets 2.75
Army Plans a Test of Charcoal To Melt the Mississippi Ice Jam

BY DONALD JANSON

RAPIDTOWN, Iowa, Feb. 13-Gen. William C. Westmoreland, President of the Army Engineers, today announced plans for a test of the Army's new method for melting the Mississippi ice jam.

The test will be conducted in cooperation with the Federal Government and will be carried out in a special area located on the banks of the Mississippi River near Rapidtow

The test will involve the use of charcoal, which is known to be effective in melting ice. The Army engineers believe that this method will be more efficient than the traditional method of using steam engines to break up the ice.

The test will be conducted in a controlled environment and will be monitored by experts from the Federal Government and the Army. The results of the test will be used to determine the feasibility of using charcoal as a method for melting ice in the future.

The Army engineers are confident that the test will be successful and that the method will be adopted by the Federal Government. They believe that the use of charcoal will be more economical and efficient than the current method of using steam engines.

The test is scheduled to begin in March and will last for several weeks. The results of the test will be available in June.
ATLANTA, Jan 17 (AP) - Selection if we can't find any alternative, Governor Sanders said today, quoted in the Atlanta Journal-Constitution.

THE COURT SETS DATE FOR BOND'S SUIT; SANDERS PLANS SPECIAL ELECTION

Sanders Plans Special Election

RIG Sanders Plans Special Election

OP

ATLANTA, Jan 17 (AP) - Elected if we can't find any alternative. Governor Sanders said today, quoted in the Atlanta Journal-Constitution.

The Governor acted after a Federal Court hearing. He said, quoted in the Atlanta Journal-Constitution.

The Governor is in a legal quandary. Mayor Bond has refused to seat Mr. Bond, quoted in the Atlanta Journal-Constitution.

A three-judge panel was appointed to hear the dispute. All of the judges are from Atlanta. Mr. Bond filed suit last Thursday. Mr. Bond was not allowed to make the oath. If an election is called, Mr. Bond will be a candidate. The legality because he had endorsed the Vietnam war. Last June he was elected meeting with Seniors involvement in Vietnam.

Mr. Bond, 26 years old, is a junior in the Atlanta Journal-Constitution.

He will have to call a special election.
BOND LOSES PLEA ON GEORGIA SEAT

U.S. Judges Uphold House in Rejection of Pacifist

BY GENE ROBERTS

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 10 -- A panel of three Federal judges, voting 2 to 1 today to uphold the Georgia House of Representatives in its refusal to seat Julian Bond, an outspoken critic of the nation's policies in Vietnam, said: 

"Mr. Bond's right to vote was not denied on any ground which would compel them to accept him as a representative of the people of Georgia."

In ruling against Mr. Bond, Judge Griffin Bell of the Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit, and Judge Lewis B. Morgan of the Court of Appeals for the Eleventh Circuit in Atlanta said the House had violated none of Mr. Bond's constitutional rights. 

A third member of the panel, Chief Judge Ebert P. Tuttle, dissented from the majority opinion. He said it was not necessary even to consider the "grave Federal constitutional question" of freedom of speech in making the ruling. Mr. Bond's claim to the seat to which he aspired was rejected.

All three judges are from Atlanta.

Authority Disputed

Mr. Bond contended that the House had superseded its authority and thus had violated the Constitution in denying Mr. Bond's seat. Judge Bell and Morgan argued, however, that the Georgia Constitution requires all representatives to take an oath of allegiance to the United States Constitution and that some of Mr. Bond's political activities "could reasonably be said to be inconsistent" with that requirement. They referred to a speech in which Mr. Bond's claim to the seat to which he aspired was rejected.

"We are in sympathy with, and support, the men in this country who are unwilling to respond to a military draft," Judge Bell said. "But we can see no grounds to require them to contribute their lives to United States aggression in Vietnam in the name of the 'freedom' we find so false in this country."

Furthermore, the judges said, Mr. Bond had also stated that he "admired the courage of persons who burn their draft cards" and was, as a pacifist, eager to encourage people not to participate in the war in Vietnam or in any war for any reason they choose.

Limit Placed on Speech

"Mr. Bond's right to speak and to dissent as a private citizen," the two judges continued, "is subject to the limitation that he sought to assume membership in an organization said: build a stronger state."

Mr. Bond's claim to the seat to which he aspired was rejected.

Popular and Youthful

Mr. deGraffenried's death has shaken Alabamians. He was youthful—40 years old—and popular.

Mr. deGraffenried's death has shaken Alabamians. He was youthful—40 years old—and popular.

There is some feeling that Mr. deGraffenried's death might well benefit Mr. Patterson, who is regarded as a liberal.

There is some feeling that Mr. deGraffenried's death might well benefit Mr. Patterson, who is regarded as a liberal.

Pacifist

Mr. deGraffenried was a progressive candidate. For Governor of Alabama, he was killed in an airplane crash near this town. The other two Democratic opponents were former Gov. John Patterson, who is regarded as a liberal, and Mrs. James D. Martin, the Alabama Journal columnist. 

Mr. deGraffenried was a progressive candidate. For Governor of Alabama, he was killed in an airplane crash near this town. The other two Democratic opponents were former Gov. John Patterson, who is regarded as a liberal, and Mrs. James D. Martin, the Alabama Journal columnist. 

There is some feeling that Mr. deGraffenried's death might well benefit Mr. Patterson, who is regarded as a liberal.

There is some feeling that Mr. deGraffenried's death might well benefit Mr. Patterson, who is regarded as a liberal.

Patterson, who is regarded as a liberal, and Mrs. James D. Martin, the Alabama Journal columnist. 

There is some feeling that Mr. deGraffenried's death might well benefit Mr. Patterson, who is regarded as a liberal.

There is some feeling that Mr. deGraffenried's death might well benefit Mr. Patterson, who is regarded as a liberal.

There is some feeling that Mr. deGraffenried's death might well benefit Mr. Patterson, who is regarded as a liberal.

There is some feeling that Mr. deGraffenried's death might well benefit Mr. Patterson, who is regarded as a liberal.

There is some feeling that Mr. deGraffenried's death might well benefit Mr. Patterson, who is regarded as a liberal.

There is some feeling that Mr. deGraffenried's death might well benefit Mr. Patterson, who is regarded as a liberal.

There is some feeling that Mr. deGraffenried's death might well benefit Mr. Patterson, who is regarded as a liberal.

There is some feeling that Mr. deGraffenried's death might well benefit Mr. Patterson, who is regarded as a liberal.

There is some feeling that Mr. deGraffenried's death might well benefit Mr. Patterson, who is regarded as a liberal.

There is some feeling that Mr. deGraffenried's death might well benefit Mr. Patterson, who is regarded as a liberal.

There is some feeling that Mr. deGraffenried's death might well benefit Mr. Patterson, who is regarded as a liberal.

There is some feeling that Mr. deGraffenried's death might well benefit Mr. Patterson, who is regarded as a liberal.
Julian Bond Barred 2d Time From Seat In Georgia's House

Special to The New York Times

ATLANTA, May 23—Julian Bond was denied a seat in the Georgia House of Representatives a second time today.

The action was taken by the House Rules Committee, acting for the full House, which is in adjournment. The committee's unanimous decision was in response to a special election Feb. 23 in which Mr. Bond won election to the House from an Atlanta district for a second time.

The House refused to seat Mr. Bond Jan. 10 after he had denounced American involvement in Vietnam and had endorsed a similar statement by the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, of which he is publicity director.

"If anything, my views have been strengthened," Mr. Bond, a Negro, said. "But in any case my views remain the same."

The House interpreted the antiwar statement as advocacy of draft-dodging because it expressed sympathy for young men who avoided the military draft.

After the committee's decision, Mr. Bond announced that he would run for the House a third time in the Democratic primary in September and, if successful, then in the general election in November.

He appealed the action of the House in January to a three-judge Federal Court. The court upheld the legislative body in a 2-to-1 ruling, saying that Mr. Bond's statements "could reasonably be said to be inconsistent with and repugnant to the oath which he was required to take."

5/24/66
school. In the same three years this concession cost the federal government $3,409,742. I could go on listing examples of gross inequity. The corruption, once it is started at the top, inevitably spreads down. No person can expect to get a job unless he is prepared to “dash” the person controlling its allocation. It is a common assumption in Lagos that if a girl wants a clerical job she must offer more than money.

Corruption is a talking point among the ordinary workers in Nigeria. I was offered countless illustrations without prompting in Lagos. It is a source of discontent. The economic inequalities are represented. Nigerian workers are an articulate lot and they know, what they are struggling against.

Beneath the façade, then, a number of factors have made for instability. It was “too necessary for some of these to coincide to give rise to actual disruption. In the general strike of 1964, many factors were present but an essential one—the existence of an effective leadership among the trade unionists—was not. The strikers were solid in their protest against the government, but were led by squabbling, self-seeking leaders. The only other organization in Nigeria which had power, different from but commensurate with the trade unions, was the army. In 1964, the military played a relatively passive role. This situation changed after October, 1965, when army units were used to keep Akinola’s government in power in opposition to mass protests.

The army in Nigeria, as in any other former French or British territory, is in an anomalous position. In Western industrial countries an army is a conservative, stabilizing element. In Nigeria, however, it is a source of corruption. It is British-trained; its officers are products of Sandhurst. It is organized as a rational body, based on strict disciplinary lines and with little or no opportunity for corruption. In Nigeria, therefore, the army represents, in a sense, an alien value. On the other hand, the corruption, breakdown of order, absence of discipline are hostile to its traditions, and for this reason the army officers attempted to assume control. The insubordination of the workers has been reflected in a general welcome for military control. There was no need for demonstrations, simply tacit support.

The consequences of the military take-over will depend upon the political acumen of the army commanders, for a final solution can come only through economic and social measures. If the commanders make a transition, as President Nasser did, from dependence upon military power to radical economic policies, they may stay in power indefinitely without reintroducing political democratic measures. If they attempt to maintain power as a military unit and neglect the prime reasons for their ascendance to power, then undoubtedly there will be further unrest and, perhaps, bloody and disruptive clashes against organized labor. If they transfer political power to the hands of those politicians who use office to benefit themselves, as Sir Abubaka Tafawa Balewa’s government did, there will be a repetition of the present situation but with more serious consequences.

The immediate need, it seems to me, is to set up a universally accepted political leadership which can act from an ideological base. There is only one source for this and that is among the imprisoned Action Group leaders. Support for Awolowo transcends tribal groups. He is a man of principle, an ascetic in fact and not simply by reputation, and with clearly formulated policies for Nigeria. He, Anthony Enahoro and L. K. Jakande, the extremely able Lagos Action Group leader who is also imprisoned, can provide the leadership which will not only rescue Nigeria from the fate of the Congo but will give it a positive role among progressive African nations. The immediate future of Nigeria depends, then, upon the speed with which the army commanders realize the unifying qualities of Chief Obafemi Awolowo and his Action Group colleagues.

JULIAN BOND

Georgia’s ‘Uppity’ Legislator

Herbert Shapiro

Atlanta, Ga. The irony reigned in the Georgia House of Representatives on January 10 when Representative-elect Julian Bond took the witness stand in a special hearing to determine if he should be seated. He was facing men who had repeatedly sworn their defiance of the Supreme Court, segregationists who had a few years earlier applauded student rioting at the University of Georgia against the admission of Negro students, who had urged the doctrines of integration and nullification. Now they were judging whether Mr. Bond’s statement on the war in Vietnam rendered him unfit to take an oath to uphold the federal and state constitutions. The challenge to Bond’s seating was led by Rep. Jones Lane who last year invited Alabama Governor Wallace to address the Georgia House. Julian Bond had been asked to leave the Georgia legislature once before: he had been expelled a few years ago when he would not sit in the Jim Crow section of the gallery. “Get those ‘niggers’ out of there,” the Speaker had told the guards. On the present occasion the Speaker, attempting to give the proceeding a veneer of politeness and “due process,” insisted that nothing racial was involved. Hadn’t seven other Negro Representatives just been sworn in?

Beneath the surface politeness the hearing moved on to a predictable conclusion. When the vote came, only twelve Representatives voted to seat Julian Bond; all of them were from the Atlanta area. Eight were Negroes. Appeals to seat Bond were made to the House by Rev. Howard Creecy whom Bond had defeated in the Democratic pri...
"Mr. Bond's right to speak and to dissent as a private citizen," the two judges continued. "is subject to the limitation that he sought to assume membership in the House (and as such) was required to take an oath to support the Constitution of the United States."

In dissenting from the majority ruling, Judge Tuttle said that the Georgia Constitution allows the Legislature to disbar members only if they fail to meet such specific qualifications as being 21 years old or if they are judged guilty of such specific offenses as misfeasance of duty.

"It is clear," he added, "that Bond was found disqualified on account of conduct not enumerated in the Georgia Constitution as a basis of disqualification."

"This was beyond the power of the House of Representatives," he continued.

Rep. Griffin Will Make Race For McNamara Senate Seat

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10 (AP) — The six Michigan Republican House colleagues of Representative Robert P. Griffin endorsed today his candidacy for the Senate seat held by Senator Pat McNamara, a Democrat.

Mr. Griffin, serving his 10th year in the House, announced his candidacy earlier today in Detroit. Senator McNamara has not announced whether he will seek re-election for a third term. The indications are that he won't. If he doesn't run again, G. Mennen Williams, Assistant Secretary of State and a former Governor of Michigan for 12 years, is expected to try for the Senate seat.

Two Burned in Manhole Fire

A fire from a manhole exploded yesterday morning at the intersection of Second Avenue and East 85th Street burned two pedestrians. The injured, Doris Dunlap, 39 years old, of 80 Paladino Avenue, and Anthony Devine, 47, of 4470 Park Avenue, were taken to Lenox Hill Hospital, where their condition was reported satisfactory.

PHENOMENAL BOOK STORE

Over 250,000 Selected Second Hand and Out-of-Print Books arranged and classified for convenient browsing. All reasonably priced.

STRAND BOOK STORE

428 Broadway (Cor. 12th Street) N.Y. 10003 N.Y. GR 3-1452

(Schools 9:30 to 6:30)

Today on WOR

Friday, February 11, 1966

9 A.M., Bright and Early: George Edwards, 6:30 News

7:30, G.E. Times: News 7:30

7:45, Business Picture Today

8:00, Times News Roundup

8:15, Saturday Night Live

8:20, Remember This?

8:30, Piano Personalities: George Caffetta

10:07, Midmorning Concert: Mendelssohn Concerto Grosso in G minor

12:00, Times News Roundup

12:15, Luncheon Concert

1:07, Observation Point: Dunlap MacDonald interviews author John Fowles, author of "The Collector" and "The Magus."

2:00, Listening to Music: Lloyd Moss plays Brandenburg Concerto No. 1; Prelude and Fugue in E flat ....... Bach

Donna Diana: Overture, "The Tempest"; Symphony in D minor, Franck

When calling friends to say "hello" please don't dial "zero" for the letter "O". You can often avoid wrong numbers by checking the difference between the number "one" and the letter "O" in your dial book. Please note the difference between the number "one" and the letter "O" in the PHONE BOOK — TO BE:

New York Telephone

Radio
mary, and by Malcolm Dean who had run as Bond's Republican opponent. There was a ripple of laughter as Bond's attorney asked Dean if he knew who had won the House election last June. Dean almost proudly informed the House of his overwhelming defeat: 82 per cent of the votes had gone to Bond. The state's two Negro Senators, Leroy Johnson and Horace Ward, also urged the House to consider carefully and to seat Bond; Senator Johnson predicted that a vote to oust Bond would be an albatross around the neck of the state legislature. The effort to block Bond was led by segregationists who were prepared to use the issue to provoke a direct confrontation with the civil rights movement, even at the cost of focusing national attention upon Georgia. Georgia's "moderate" business-oriented leadership has sought precisely to avoid such confrontations, to keep Georgia out of national headlines and particularly to give Atlanta a "progressive image." The extremists have now set to work to wreck that image, and it is strange that the liberal Constitution helped put the sledge hammer in their hands.

In the few days that intervened between release of the SNCC statement and the opening of the legislature, some Atlanta Negro leaders had spoken ambiguously about Bond's right to his views, while they stressed their rejection of the SNCC position on Vietnam. The TV stations suddenly became extremely interested in the views of the more conservative leaders of Negro organizations. Perhaps there were some who thought Bond might succumb to this sort of political blackmail, might apologize for his youth, and defer to the wisdom of the statesmen from south Georgia. But the whole significance of Bond's election is that he represents a new kind of Southern politician who thinks principle and politics ought to be related and who genuinely seeks to represent the needs of his constituents. Julian Bond said when the legislature opened that he was ready, willing and able to take his oath of office, but he would also
maintain his integrity and refuse to violate his conscience.

His testimony before the House resolved any doubt about the outcome. He was only 25 years old when he came to the state capitol last month. While other members of the House, some of them elected from counties where Negroes still may not register, stood to be sworn in, he was made to sit and listen to the House clerk inform him he must step aside. Then outside the House chamber the newsmen swarmed around him, practically pulling him along to a news conference in a committee room. Through all this Bond appeared unruffled and cool. He read the newsmen a statement addressed to his constituents; he would not offer explanation for his individual opinion, but only that the House as a condition for being seated. He was clear on the issue of his right to speak.

"The fact of my election to public office does not lessen my duty or diminish my right to express opinions, even when they differ from those held by others."

But this was still in a press conference; the test was what he would say directly to the Georgia House. It came a few hours later when Denmark Groover, the counsel for those challenging the young Representative, asked Bond if he still agreed with the SNCC statement, Bond said, "I do!" He said it softly but he answered clearly and it was also clear that he would not compromise his conscience in order to get seated. With his few words Bond took his place among the American dissenters who have refused to conform to the political tradition of opportunism and demagoguery. Those in the gallery knew the decisive moment when it came; the tension broke. A representative of an overwhelmingly Negro district, a district mainly of poor and lower-middle-class families, refused to pay the price required for admission to the exclusive club called the Georgia House of Representatives.

Charles Morgan, Southern Director of the ACLU, put it bluntly in a talk before the Hungry Club, a Negro luncheon group. Bond could not have gotten in unless he crawled in crying, "Massa, Massa, Ise come back." He had violated the first commandment of the white supremacist code; he had been "uppity," he had taken a nonconformist position on a basic issue and revealed himself as one Negro politician who would speak out on any issue whenever he saw fit.

He did not feel he had first to check it out with the white moderates downtown who proclaim themselves the Negro's best friends. And most important, he had refused to back down when brought before an assembly of white politicians. A Negro legislator who insisted on his right to criticize the Vietnam war, who could not be made to retreat by all the media of public persuasion in Georgia, might be expected to speak out on anything. He just might violate the rules of the club and expose the fact that Georgia state government is still overwhelmingly segregationist in spirit and practice. The other Negro legislators seemed unlikely to be mavericks; they were seated by grace of the Georgia House.

Georgia is still concerned about its image. A group of Florida students recently demonstrated at the state line with this sign that read, "You are now leaving the American zone," displayed to motorists crossing the St. Mary's River into Georgia. Florida is no model of integration, but the Julian Bond issue may so enrage the state into the main focus of the Southern civil rights movement. That upsets the state's political leadership and its corporation counselors in Atlanta. Image must be maintained, whatever the reality. So Governor Sanders congratulated the legislature the day after Bond was denied his seat. He said the issue "was acted upon with dignity and a proper sense of responsibility by all concerned." This is as Georgians would have it done." He did not refer to the outcome, he did not comment on the fact that the voters of the 136th district are without representation, he has not said anything as to the right of a legislator to take a controversial position on public policy. A favorite Georgia habit is self-congratulation. Everybody is supposed to be impressed when the forms of due process are followed, never mind what conclusion is reached. One might have thought the Governor was being sarcastic, that his words were meant to parody the previous day's events. A real tragedy of Georgia is that politicians can speak such words with a straight face.

Legally the issue is now before the federal courts, but demonstrations have started to affirm community support of Julian Bond's right to his seat. And beyond this the episode has set off intense discussion in the community that elected him to the legislature. Some Negro conservatives will not lift a finger for Bond; they opposed his election in the first place, they have never liked SNCC, their middle-class respectability does not mix well with SNCC radicalism. Their connections with men of power in the city hall, the state capitol and Washington are threatened by any trend to connect the civil rights movement with opposition to the war. Other leaders speak for Bond's right to be seated, but their real passion is directed toward publicly disavowing SNCC. But this episode is also helping to create a new sense of unity in the Negro community, a unity that may overcome some lingering frictions between SNCC and SCLC, and a unity that increasingly sees continuation of the Vietnam war as a threat to American freedom at home. This issue has also broadened the scope of the civil rights movement. It is being urged that King keep home to Atlanta to take a place in the leadership of the fight to reverse Bond's ouster; Dr. King has never been more outspoken in his words of praise for SNCC's achievement. He has plainly called the vote of the House a racist action and he has reminded this community that, whatever they think of Bond's specific views, he is a man who has spoken for peace. Dr. King has told Georgians, "as a dodgily get only the pro-Vietnam story, of the U.S. Senators who have criticized American policy in Southeast Asia. Conservatives in this city, Negro and white, have sought to keep King out of Atlanta (some of them applaud him as long as his activities are hundreds of miles from here). If the Bond case becomes a protracted fight, King's presence here may galvanize the local civil rights movement.

Since Bond's ouster, SNCC and SCLC have gone to the churches in a series of nightly mass meetings. Community leaders in the 136th district have spoken along with the organizational civil rights leaders. The mood has been one of crusade. At Mount Moriah Baptist Church, hundreds shouted their support for their Representative. Mrs. Dorothy Brown Bolden, one local leader in the slum-ridden Vine City neighborhood summed up the feeling: "Julian Bond is a man." And she added, "We don't have many men in Georgia." To the crowd who
Daughter Says Bond Decision Will Hurt Ga.

Georgia Representative J. C. Daughter, who attempted Monday to get Rep. Bob Jones, chairman of the Special Rules Committee of the Georgia House of Representatives, to accept the motion to dismiss the charges against him, today declared the action of the House would hurt the reputation of the state when the nation learns of it.

Rep. Dauphiny, a World War II veteran, said, "I want to speak for the Georgia General Assembly..." said Jones, who attempted Monday to get the Special Rules Committee of the Georgia House of Representatives to accept the motion to dismiss the charges against him. "I want to speak for the Georgia General Assembly, the Georgia Constitution, and the laws promulgated thereon..." he said.

"I believe in the Selective Service laws of this country and I want to say here immediately that I am definitely a member of this body, the Georgia General Assembly, and I want to speak for the Georgia Constitution and the laws promulgated thereon..." he said.

"I want to say here immediately that I am definitely a member of this body, the Georgia General Assembly, and I want to speak for the Georgia Constitution and the laws promulgated thereon..." he said.

TIME IS RUNNING OUT on returning reservations for the 31st Annual All-Sports Jamboree. Guests should return reservations immediately for the gala. There are a number of large purchasing groups like the "Black Cat" Atlanta Braves and numerous clubs who are "black" for their discounts.

"No longer has a banquet undertaken the magnitude of the gala's..." said Jones. "One Hundred Per Cent Wrong Club All-Sports Banquet has been attempted by a Negro athletic organization..."

This year's gala is being held at the Atlanta World's Fair, and all guests should get behind it. Miss J. Rendall, national public relations consultant for the club, and Dr. A. L. Thompson, have been burning the midnight oil trying to make this dream come true, and we all should get behind this club membership. They want it to be a success.

"Let me repeat the Jamboree has the enthusiastic support of the Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Conference through its President Dr. W. S. M. Rankin and Commissioner B. T. Harvey. The SIAC adopts the Atlanta Daily World's All-SIAC Football Team as its very own. The SIAC itself does not name an All-SIAC team and since 1969 this task has been given to the function of our newspaper..."

It is somewhat a compliment that so many athletes selected on our All-SIAC football team have been prominent in the National Football League and the American Football League.

CLOSING NOTE-

The National Football League placing a very large order with the Atlanta Daily World's All-SIAC Football Team, is its very own. This is the task that has been given to the function of our newspaper..."
Syracuse, N.Y.

When liberals and civil rights agitators comment on the condition of the American poor, they are quick to say that the poor require more jobs, equal educational opportunities, better housing. And the poor, on formal and public occasions, are equally quick to say the same. Both enshrined by and ashamed of their poverty, they demand the right to conform to the cherished American value of individual achievement, however impractical the application of this value and the governmental measures that spring from it may be to their impoverished condition. So Aid to Dependent Children (ADC) mothers readily endorse resolutions calling for public programs to enable poor people to establish competitive skills and thereby to become self-sufficient.

But privately, away from the drama of framing and passing public resolutions, abstract notions of upward mobility give way to more pressing and immediate matters: how to secure a bare standard of living—minimal housing, food to eat, clothes to wear. In such conversations with the poor, the villian is not so much a faceless society that permits flagrant class and racial exploitation as it is the familiar agents of the social-welfare state who control their lives. That, at least, is one conclusion to be drawn from a hastily arranged national convention of poor people held in Syracuse, N.Y., on January 15 and 16.

The convention in Syracuse, which met at a Negro Elks' club in a portion of the old tenderloin not yet erased by urban-renewal, was expressly called to condemn the current "war against poverty." The rallying cry was for "total participation of the poor," not only in the front ranks of the battle against poverty but in the company, battalion, regimental and divisional headquarters as well. This goal, resolutions were passed asserting...
**Georgia Legislators Seek to Bar Negro for Viet Views**

By United Press International

ATLANTA

Several political leaders in Georgia decided yesterday to block the seating of Julian Bond in a legislative body because of what they termed his "un-American" views on the draft and U.S. policy in Viet Nam.

"This is not because of race," said Rep. James Lanier of Statesboro, who said he would lead the drive. "It is because of an un-American attitude."

Mr. Bond, public director of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, was one of 10 Negroes elected to the Georgia House of Representatives.

On Thursday he said he was being investigated by SNCC chairman John Lewis, which urged members to avoid the military draft. Mr. Lewis also accused the United States of following an "aggressive policy" in Viet Nam and said Vietnamese peasants are being "murdered."

Mr. Bond, who was to be seated Monday, said he could not see why his position on the Lewis statement should keep him out of the Legislature.

A U.S. Marine sniper was killed in a bicycle-wheeled Viet Cong guerrilla were six terrorist

Police sources were quoted as saying the captives planned to blow up an American officer's quarters within two blocks of the Metropole Hotel.

The Metropole, also a bathing spot in the U.S. Air Force planes

**Shastri, Ayub Confer Again—Still No Kashmir Pact**

From Cable Dispatches

TASSEKENT, USSR

Indian Prime Minister Shastri and Pakistani President Ayub Khan conferred again yesterday—meeting for the first time in two days. But their 90 minutes of secret talks did not result in any agreement to reduce tension.

Two other secondary issues were likely to come up on the agenda of the summit: propaganda and the normalization of bilateral relations.

Mr. Ayub last night took some of the most important positions on Kashmir, and President Adenauer, who had been seeking a solution to the dispute, concurred.

Mr. Shastri said that he was not prepared to negotiate a settlement until the Pakistan holds two-thirds of Kashmir and President Ayub still demands a plebiscite among the predominantly Muslim population of the area.

Mr. Ayub and Mr. Shastri discussed the situation with the Soviet Premier, who had already received assurances of support from several other countries.

In his statement, Mr. Ayub said that Pakistan would hold two-thirds of Kashmir and the United States of America would help to reduce tension.

Mr. Shastri went on to say that he was not prepared to negotiate a settlement until the Pakistan holds two-thirds of Kashmir and President Ayub still demands a plebiscite among the predominantly Muslim population of the area.

Mr. Ayub and Mr. Shastri discussed the situation with the Soviet Premier, who had already received assurances of support from several other countries.

**SALES OF BABY NEEDS**

Bloomingsdale's • Lex. at 50th, New York, N.Y. 10022 • EL 5-5900

Bergen • Fresh Meadows • New Rochelle • Stamford