

Madison Negroes Told Work Training Needed



Decking Streets With Boughs and Holly

Although Sunday was almost spring-like, Madison started dressing up for the Christmas season. Two workmen begin stringing holiday decorations along State st. By late afternoon, the job was just about completed in the downtown area.

—State Journal Photo

100 Informed About U.S. Job Prospects

By WILLIAM E. HAUDA
(State Journal Staff Writer)

More than 100 Madison Negroes at a public meeting Sunday were urged to seek a better economic status by increasing their training and preparation for jobs.

Speakers at the meeting, sponsored by the University of Wisconsin branch of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) in the South Madison Neighborhood Center, 808 Center st., outlined jobs and training opportunities available to Madison's Negroes.

Unfilled Jobs

Norman Mithy, Madison Vocational, Technical, and Adult schools director, told the group more skills, better training, and education are needed for jobs now than in the past and outlined job opportunities and vocational training at the school.

Atty. Lloyd Barbee, state president of the NAACP, also stressed the importance of being prepared for jobs and spoke briefly on current NAACP activities. John McGrath, chairman of the Mayor's commission on human rights, also addressed the group.

"Unemployed people tend generally to be those who are relatively untrained, and the unfilled jobs tend to be those requiring a fairly high degree of education and training," he said.

Costs Outlined

Mithy said nearly one-third of Madison's employed work in governmental units or the university, while almost all of the remaining are employed in commercial and industrial activities, including insurance and the many medical and research activities situated in Madison.

"There is a scarcity of industrial type of employment which in most cases requires a lower level of educational background," he said, and the large number of students seeking part-time employment also enters the picture. He also stressed that "vocational training has no restrictions as to race, color, creed, or economic background" at the school.

Manpower Needed

Barbee said that, even though automation is a fact, manpower is still needed and population growth cannot fill this need.

"I think we need to recognize the fact that under-employment is the Madison problem, as it is for most of the state," he said.

Barbee said he thought the utilization by Negroes of manpower retraining programs, vocational, and technical school opportunities, and apprenticeships was low.

Battle To Continue

Barbee said that education, employment, and housing for the Negro are all economically related and cannot be separated. He said the state NAACP will continue to seek to institute more direct action against those persons discriminating in these related areas.

"The battle to fight this type of discrimination is going to continue," he said, "even if we have to go to the courts."



Officials Attend Opportunity Center Event

Opportunity Center and Madison Area Retardation Council (MARC) officials examining piggy banks, the center's newest project for employment of the mentally and physically handicapped. Ray Lattin, MARC publicity chairman; Mrs. Lory Cease, social worker at the center; and John C. Meier, center

executive director, studied the product Sunday at a center open house held to observe National Mental Retardation Week Sunday through Saturday. The center, 1421 S. Park st., employs 68 handicapped persons who work on a contract basis for various industries but are seeking a product of their own, Meier said.

—State Journal Photo by Barry Sweet

Council Still Can Act

New Ward Lines Not Settled

By JOHN T. AEHLI
(State Journal Staff Writer)

Although the City Council did not adopt new ward boundaries Thursday night, it could still do so Nov. 23, its next meeting, without inconveniencing preparations for the April election.

"The problem is whether one of the eight men who voted against the new ward lines (which was the prevailing side because 15 of 23 votes were needed to adopt the boundaries) will ask for reconsideration," City Atty. Edwin Conrad said.

All of the council members agree that new ward lines are needed. The dispute ostensibly is over whether the Legislature or courts should set Assembly district lines before the city officially adopts its new wards.

Ward Residents Only
If ward lines are to be adopted

before the April election, it is desirable that they be set before Nov. 23, when nomination papers for city offices may be circulated.

These papers must have the signatures of ward residents only for aldermanic elections, so people have to know which wards they are in.

Office seekers have 60 days to get signatures. Theoretically, this time could be cut if new ward lines were adopted later than Nov. 23, but it would not be a desirable procedure, city officials agreed.

Parliamentary Overtones
Partisan political overtones also entered the dispute over the ward boundaries. Ald. William B. Smith, 18th ward, said that the plan was worked out by a committee that includes more Democrats than Republicans.

Some aldermen privately have expressed concern that the push for the spring implementation of the new ward lines was a Republican idea, related to the 1965 mayor's race. As things stand now, there would be no aldermanic races in 1965 if the new boundaries go into effect next spring, but this could be changed easily, Smith noted.

The council voted, 14 to 8, Thursday night for the new lines, one short of the two-thirds needed. Mayor Henry Reynolds paused for a moment after the roll call was taken, obviously hoping one of the opponents would switch his vote, but finally had to declare the motion lost.

"Can't Hear You"
"How about it, Harold?" he asked Harold Rohr, 14th ward, during the interval. Rohr was one of the opponents.

"I can't hear you," Rohr said. Six of the eight men who voted against the new lines were from six of the seven least populated wards in the city. Rohr and Ald. James Pfeifferle, 15th ward, are from relatively large wards. (Small wards gain relative voting strength because their aldermen's votes represent fewer people but have the same weight as those aldermen who represent wards with larger population.)

Rohr has not given a reason for voting against the new plan. Pfeifferle said, "We can't say the Legislature or the State Supreme Court will do something about redistricting, and if the courts do, whether it will be upheld."

Peculiar Situation
He also said that if the Assembly lines aren't changed and the city wards are, a peculiar situation would be created which would find the First and Third wards, on the outskirts of the city under the new plan, voting in the old Assembly district for the central part of the city in next fall's state elections.

A major problem at this point is that if this plan is not adopted, any kind of plan may not be adopted for a long time, because almost every alderman has some sort of idea for a change. The plan up Thursday was a compromise achieved after two years' work.

Any deviation from the present plan requires a republication of the new ward lines once a week for four weeks before final adoption. Even if a plan could be agreed upon this month, it could not be adopted finally before January.

That would make it impossible to have it effective in April because of the problem in circulating nomination papers and in setting up new polling places.

Aldermen who voted for the new lines did so because they said equal representation for city residents was more important than whether technically, ward changes were illegal before the State changes Assembly lines.

Many of these aldermen do not agree with some of the new lines, but felt the compromise was necessary to get action.

Separate Election
All aldermen's jobs would be up for election in April under the new plan, and some of the aldermen objected to this, too. Ald. James Marks, 21st ward, for example, would be running for office for the fifth time in six years.

The system would create a separate mayor's election in 1965 because aldermen would be elected for two and three year terms. Some aldermen also objected to this.

Ald. Bruce Davidson, 20th ward, said the council "shouldn't be concerned with the Legislature. We should do the (ward change) job we have regardless. If there is confusion in the city, it is because of this council."

Ald. Lawrence McCormick questioned a 1953 ruling by the State Attorney General that cities could change ward lines without State Assembly changes. "How far back in antiquity do we have to go?" he asked.

Ald. Ethel Brown, 10th ward, retorted, "While you are dealing in antiquity, Ald. McCormick, we are looking to the future."

Conservative Viewpoint Negro Clergyman Hits Red Racists

American Negroes must overcome communism before they attain equality, a conservative Negro clergyman said Sunday night. The Rev. Uriah Fields, a former associate of Martin Luther King and now a leader of a movement he calls "mutuality" attacked Negro leaders who accept Communist support and criticized the integration movement as "unworkable."

Gives Answer

In a speech sponsored by the Wisconsin Conservative club, Mr. Fields said, "I recognize that neither force nor arbitration will resolve the racial conflict—and I am also convinced that integration will not resolve the racial conflict."

He said the answer to the conflict is to adopt the ideal of "mutuality," which is based on individual respect and respect for the "right of a person to choose those with whom he will associate."

Condemning federal involvement in civil rights issues, Mr. Fields said the federal government has historically supported segregation.

At Local Level

"I am convinced that this problem must be solved on the local level between individuals," he declared.

But he spent most of his talk attacking "Communist involvement" in the civil rights movement.

"Negroes must cease giving respectability to these kinds of people by accepting their support and by appearing on public platforms with them," he said. "Friends of Negroes and friends of equality must first be friends of America."

Reacts in Mississippi

He suggested that Communists "masterminded the entire University of Mississippi tragedy" and that Communists seize upon every opportunity to create civil disorders and demonstrations.

The Rev. Oliver Gibson, Beloit, was among the 50 persons who attended the speech. Mr. Gibson said before the talk that he intended to challenge Mr. Fields' viewpoints and role in the civil rights movement.

The challenge did not occur, but the audience seemed to be split in loyalties between the two ideologies. After the speech one group of students joined hands and sang "We Shall Overcome" while another group joined Mr. Fields in singing a song condemning Communism and urging Americans to "arise."

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Treated were Joseph T. Richards, Trux Field, and Charles R. Haney, 21; and Thomas Rowe, 20, on the face with a razor and Richards received a broken nose.

The trio told police they fought with two men they met on the street. They said the two they fought with apparently held razor blades between their fingers so they protruded on the outside of their fists.

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Madison Service Clubs Announce Week's Meetings

Madison service club programs this week are:

Downtown Kiwanis — Harvey E. Thew will speak on "Farms and City Relations, Here and Abroad," at noon today in Hotel Loreine.

Optimist — No meeting today.

Lions — Mayor Henry Reynolds will present the city proposals on the Cherokee Marsh, Tuesday noon in the Towne Club.

East Rotary — John McGrath, chairman of the mayor's commission on human rights, will speak on "Civil Rights in Madison," Tuesday noon in the Continental Club.

East Kiwanis — Discussion of "Our Investment in Peace and Plenty" by two guests from South America is scheduled Wednesday noon in Welch's Embers.

Downtown Rotary — Ernest Swift, conservation adviser for the National Wildlife Federation, will speak on "Trials of Our Conservation Wards," Wednesday noon in Hotel Loreine.

West Rotary — Marshall H. Colston, president of the Madison branch of the NAACP, will speak on "The Employment Situation in Madison," Thursday noon in the Cuba Club.

Sermon — Philip Falk, former Madison superintendent of schools, will speak Thursday noon in Crandall's restaurant.

Switzerland can never join the Common Market as long as it remains a political as well as economic union, Ernest Theiler, Swiss consul general in Chicago, told the Madison Swiss club Saturday night.

Theiler spoke at the group's 25th anniversary celebration at the Middleton Sportsman's club house.

Switzerland had applied for associate membership but withdrew its request after Great Britain was denied membership by Charles de Gaulle's politics, he said.

The Swiss, could never submit to the whims of a single man, a "Charles the Great," Theiler said. Democratic beliefs and opposition to central control, so entrenched that the Swiss have no head of state or commanding army general, cannot be sacrificed, but Switzerland will be ready to negotiate for Common Market membership when the Common Market is a truly economic union, he said.

The New Glarus Yodelers and Siegfried Volstead, of the Wisconsin School of Music, entertained the 130 guests. The dinner meeting included a service for deceased club members, introduction of charter members, and a history of the club.

Thomas Jacobson, a CORE attorney, said the group could take action under either civil or criminal state statutes.

Rights Director Questions Action

MILWAUKEE (UPI) — A test by the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) to determine whether motels in the Milwaukee area would accept Negroes was described by the Rev. G. Aubrey Young, director of the Governor's Commission on Human Rights as "verging on entrapment."

Rev. Young, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church in Waukegan, said, "I feel that cases tested should raise legitimate no matter what the action is seeking a place to stay, a meal or whatever."

Swiss Club Notes Anniversary



PROGRAM PARTICIPANTS — The Madison Swiss club's 25th anniversary program Saturday included Emil Schaefer, 2302 Willard

ave., president; Walter Gilomen, 813 Lakewood ave., first vice-president; and Ernest Theiler, Swiss consul general in Chicago.

—State Journal Photo by Barry Sweet