

Blunt-Spoken Jurist Is Friend Of Civil Rights

Not long ago, Federal Judge William Homer Thornberry, looking back on his experience in the House of Representatives, said that his most agonizing moments were in voting against bills that his friends had asked him to support and backing measures that his friends opposed. Then he added:

"Finally," he said, "you make up your mind and do what you think is right as

well as what is right for your constituents."

Now that the 59-year-old member of the United States Court of Appeals for the fifth circuit has been nominated by President Johnson to the Supreme Court, the nation is wondering about his independence and his beliefs.

His decisions as a district judge, which he was named in 1963 by President Kennedy, and a member of the appeals court, a Johnson appointment in 1965, have stressed his liberalism of civil rights, desegregation and freedom of speech.

A friend in Austin, Texas, where Judge Thornberry lives, who has known this stocky grey haired legislator and jurist for years, describes him thus:

"He is blunt-spoken. He does not make a big fuss about what he believes but he makes pretty clear what he means."

For example, more than 20

years ago a community bordering on Austin wanted to become part of the city. Thornberry, then a member of the city council, learned that the area did not admit Jews. He said nothing until the community applied for inclusion in the city.

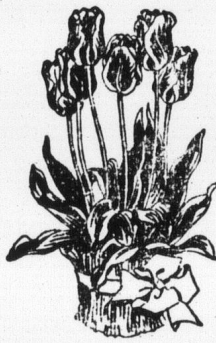
Then, without mincing words, he began a fight to bar the community unless it changed its charter to allow the sale of lots to Jews. His aggressive campaign blocked admission of the community, which refused to change its charter and is still not part of the city.

In recent years, Judge Thornberry has argued — off and on the bench — for equal rights for Negroes. During much of the Kennedy administration, as a member of the house rules committee, he was the only southerner who voted on the Liberal side, often giving the president a one-vote margin until the committee was expanded.



GARY, IND. — Mayor Richard Gordon Hatcher hands Mrs. Anna Simmons a pen in his office at city hall as she prepares to sign commitment papers with The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the U.S. for \$313,500 to be used in building a new and expanded interracial nursing home in this city. The new home will provide complete convalescent and nursing facilities will accommodate 46 beds while the present building has only 22. The facility will provide 25 new jobs for Gary residents. Observing the action is Charles A. Tatum, executive vice president of Sivart Mortgage Corporation in Chicago, who handled details in arranging the loan with Equitable. Mrs. Simmons, in addition to being operator of the nursing home, is also president of S. & M. Investments which will erect the new structure. The nursing home loan is part of Equitable's \$83 million commitment in the life insurance industry's billion dollar program to help rebuild underprivileged areas and encourage job-producing enterprises in American cities.

DIGNITY and REVERENCE
FOR EVERY FUNERAL



Needham
FUNERAL SERVICE
"The Memoria'
Chapel"
520 Dundas Street
434-9141

Coalition Of American Indian

The Indian people who were a part of the official beginning of the Poor People's Campaign on Washington came away from the first week of meetings with the knowledge that the growing revolution of poor people is not an issue of race, class, or culture, but it is a moral issue in the most basic sense—

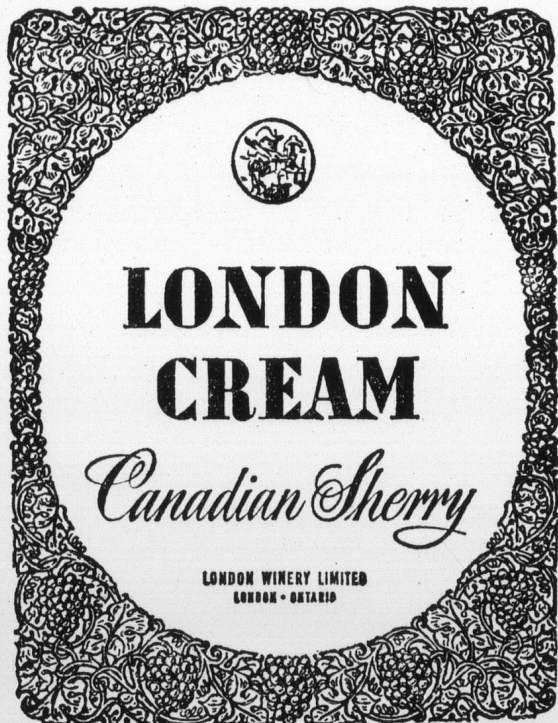
the right of people to live and to live how they choose. To achieve, assume, or maintain that right required more than concern and recognition.

It demands action—competent, knowledgeable, and effective—aimed at breaking apart and dissolving those programs, policies, agencies and traditions that deny that right; the same action must rebuild, reorder, and restructure systems of laws and institutions and traditions that do not merely insure that right but which are founded on that right.

Because it was this kind of understanding that we left the meetings, it was recognized that the urgency of acting and doing something had to involve more than a month's campaign in Washington, D. C. and more than the banding together of Negro, White, Mexican, Puerto Rican and American Indians.

It is beyond the something for which we have already started to search. Beginning with the first 18 people who went to Washington we have continued to move. Indian people are now being organized in Washington, the Dakotas, Oklahoma, California, New Mexico, Arizona and Colorado to join the Poor People's Campaign. People on temporary leave from their jobs are out organizing and raising funds. Individuals and agencies have met and are continuing to meet about alternative courses of action, which have already begun to change programs and policies. It reflects a changing mood and time in the Indian worlds.

Old World Tradition New World Perfection



LONDON Winery
LIMITED

PRACTICE SAFETY . . .

IT PAYS!

MINNESOTA
MINING and MANUFACTURING
OF CANADA LIMITED

