

plans for a surprise nuclear understandable concern about European leaders and Abderrahrocket attack on the Soviet the economic vitality of the mane Fares, president of the organizing the play of 7-year-Union and other Socialist cou 1- West. The Secretary said at a news governing Algeria temporarily structure and community atti-As alleged proof of the conference that there was no under an internal autonomy tudes of adults. United States' intention, the point in interrupting the "great" arrangement until the July 1

He also said, in discussing an-

future lies with freedom."

range of social activities, from

education required of teachers. They testified before the transitional executive that is organizing the play of 7-year. They also call for a five-year House Ways and Means Comprogram of college education mittee for an Administration for a permanent certificate, bill to fix the national debt compared with the present re-limit at \$308,000,000,000 for the

Budget Balance Doubted

were used by questioners.

Actually, the unofficial posi-

Idle Down by 227,000

Europeans at Meeting

tion of confidence in the future

they would, what the content

Earlier at Rocher-Noir, the

international commit-peans of Algeria could decide, if

To Give Capital a Modern Look

cantly increase the general starts July 1.

for Month — Number of

On Tuesday, the market rallied sharply to recover \$13,-500,000,000, or 60 per cent, of Monday's losses. Volume on Tuesday was 14,750,000 shares,

might take the initiative in the munity, or Common Market, he geria. use of nuclear weapons. In recent weeks Soviet leaders said, is flourishing and offers

and the press here repeatedly bright prospects not only to its In the Moslem section of Belhave cited President Kennedy's members but also to its trading court. a working-class district.

tries.'

his remarks had been a restateother phase of Administration of Algeria.

Continued on Page 4, Column 4



By The Associated Press.

He challenged Senator Barry no question of changing or de-Goldwater, Republican of Ari- nouncing the Evian agreements, SEOUL, Korea, Friday, June zona, who made the "no-win" 1—The South Korean military charge, to offer alternatives manded, but went on to say that Continued on Page 14, Column 1 Continued on Page 24, Column 4 Continued on Page 10, Column 1 Government said today it had other than "unrealistic" ones the pact was a framework to of hydrogen war or retreat be filled in and that the Eurosmashed a plot to overturn the ruling junta and kill its mem- from bers. It said forty-one persons ments. were under arrest. The Secretary expressed dis-should be.

Col. Kim Chong Pil, director appointment over the lack of of the Central Intelligence progress in negotiations with fortified administrative capital, Agency, said the organizers of the Soviet Union both on dis-Bernard Tricot, the Delegate the plot were primarily leaders of the deposed Democratic Continued on Page 4, Column 4 Continued on Page 2, Column 2 party of former Premier John

M. Chang. He said the plan of the Kennedy Adopts Buildings Plan

plotters was for a military coup d'état June 13 with restoration of the civilian Government by Aug. 15.

By ADA LOUISE HUXTABLE Colonel Kim disclosed the President Kennedy directed nation's capital and throughout identity of only fifteen of the forty-one persons he said were the Government yesterday to the country. proceed with a large Federal The President's directive, under arrest

If charged and convicted with office-building program accord-however, does not assure counter-revolutionary activity, ing to the most advanced smooth sailing for the prothe forty-one could face the principles of modern architec-gram. Although his order tural design, and to make makes it obligatory for Govdeath penalty.

The ruling junta took over in Pennsylvania Avenue a model ernment departments to follow a coup last May, ousting Dr. of the new policy. the new policy in new construc-These plans are included in tion, Congress, which controls Chang and his party. On July 3, Gen. Chung Hee a Report to the President on appropriations, can still be a

Park took control from the of-Federal Office Space, approved stumbling block to its realizaficer who had become Premier, by the President in Washing-tion. Members of Congress Lieut. Gen. Chang Do Young. ton and passed on to Govern-have not been notably hospi-General Chang was originally ment departments for immedi-table to modern design prosentenced to death for counter-ate action. grams in the past, and have The report prepares the way cut back a program of the revolutionary activities, but his sentence was commuted to life for a record amount of new State Department's Office of imprisonment and he was Federal building, calls specifi- Foreign Buildings for contem-

cally for the improvement of porary 'embassies by withholdpardoned last month. The latest arrest list included Federal architectural stand- ing funds.

the former Seoul Mayor, Sang and and endorses the use of Even with these difficulties Don Kim, and his wife; Cho the best modern architecture however, two parts of the pro-Jung Su, Democratic party for all major new construction. posal will bring a sweeping new organization chief, and Kim Dai stantial and far-reaching ef-

Continued on Page 5, Column 5 fects on official building in the Continued on Page 12, Column 2

to "troubled" families.

Special Programs Set

greater breadth of study in the year. liberal arts and for concentra-And there will be special tion in at least one selected

remarks without his qualifying partners. statement that he had no inten-tion of suggesting that the Unit-ed States might take aggressive action or launch a so-called pre-ventive war. The President explained that bis percent explained that the or program of "anything" the or program of the Algerian National Liber-the or program of the States of the Questions by members indi-

The project is based on a ods apart from practice teachtheory, developed by Mobiliza-ing.

Three hours later Roger Roth, tion for Youth, Inc., of 214 East The move, made public by tion of the Administration is policy, that Washington expect-ed a showdown in Laos in a few days

the Algiers television urging approach to the problems of lows the raising of academic failure of economic activity to cent to 5.4. The rate is the pro-The United States policy to-ward the Common Market, for-eign aid, and the Western alli-in the guarantees accorded them the guarantees accorded them the guarantees accorded them the project will be The administrative director of teachers in September, 1960. tions in the first three months is looking for work and cannot

IN I LIVI VIN UUINIA eign aid, and the Western alli-in the peace and self-determi-in the peace and self-determi-nation agreements signed at Regime Says They Aimed at Restoring Civilian Rule eign aid, and the Western alli-is evidence of the Administra-tion's commitment "to the future lies with freedom". gerian Provisional Government. youth and social work.

Officials here said that the for elementary-school teaching under questioning that the offi- been dropping steadily since. He warned that there could be Federal and state funds for the will still be permitted to begin cial forecast was now less real-Secretary of Labor Arthur J project would be available July classroom teaching with a pro-istic than it had been in Janu-Goldberg, in a statement ac-

1 and that the program would visional certificate after four ary and would be "much more companying the figures, said:



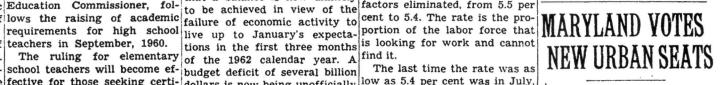
BEFORE HEARING ON NATIONAL DEBT: Representative Wilbur D. Mills of Arkansas, left, chairman of House Ways and Means Committee, meets with Douglas Dillon, right, Secretary of Treasury, and David E. Bell, Director of the Budget Bureau, prior to committee hearing at which Mr. Dillon and Mr. Bell testified for extension to debt limit. | Continued on Page 14, Column 4

and improved welfare services the quality of their faculties. to cover a budget deficit of \$7,- nounced today that unemploy- late. At the close, the ticker The new regulations call for 000,000,000 in the current fiscal ment fell by 227,000 in the was one hour and forty-six minmonth to 3,719,000. Civilian em- utes late.

ployment, paced by a rise in the News yesterday dealing with number of nonfarm workers to economic developments ap-

curities and Exchange Commis-

The effect was to cut the un Continued on Page 33, Column 2



1960. It was 7 per cent last May Adds 19 Delegates Under -its recession high-and has Order to Reapportion

By The Associated Press

only thirty-eight minutes before

a constitutional deadline for en-

actment of the statute. It will

replace temporarily a section of

the state constitution held in-

one more than necessary, after

it had cleared the House of

tional amendment taking effect

NEWS INDEX

Books

valid by a Federal court. The Senate accepted the stop-

ANNAPOLIS, Md., May 31-"The fact that employment is The Maryland Legislature gave at record levels and that un-metropolitan areas nineteen employment is continuing to go more seats in the House of

down is encouraging and shows Delegates tonight in response a continued improvement in the to a court order requiring reconomy.' apportionment. Nonfarm employment rose The action was completed

by 912,000 to 62,775,000 in May. The old record was 62,215,000, Continued on Page 10, Column 5

above the seasonal level.

School Contractors To Repay \$100,000 gap plan by a vote of 16 to 13,

Delegates, 69 to 51. This was By LEONARD BUDER The Board of Education seven more votes than necesagreed last night to accept sary. \$100,000 in restitution from six A more permanent reappor-

plumbing contractors under in- tionment plan, which would dictment for allegedly defraud- take away some of the seats small counties now hold, is to ing the school system. The payment will represent be drafted at the 1963 session "full and final settlement of all of the Legislature and sub-

claims by the board for dam- mitted to voters as a constituages or penalties." Nine officials of the concerns in 1966.

involved were indicted last Legislators were deadlocked December by a Queens grand on the issue earlier today after jury on charges of collusive bid- Gov. J. Millard Tawes sent a ding to obtain school contracts. Continued on Page 12, Column 4

contractors had defrauded the system of \$289,609 on \$2,800,000

chool board last night noted Buyers that the contractors had Editorial

Financial 32-41 TV and Radio...... 55 Man in the News 14 Weather News Summary and Index. Page 29

The indictment held that the

worth of school work. A resolution adopted by the Business asociated Press Wirephoto

14 L +U.S. AND CITY OPEN YOUTH-CRIME WAR

Continued From Page 1, Col. 4

get under way this summer. They said they hoped to begin the educational phases of the program with the opening of school in September and to have the entire project under way by late fall. In a 617-page outline of the project, Mobilization for Youth called it an effort to "bring together the actionist and the

together the actionist and the researcher in a joint program of social engineering.

The theory is that the cen-tral factor controlling whether young people follow accepted behavior standards is the opportunity presented to them. The program is organized to improve opportunities for youth and guide young people into pursuing them.

Summing that up, Attorney General Kennedy said underprivileged youth must be given a stake in conformity if they are to accept the normal values of society.'

Mayor Wagner said the proj-ect was intended to enlist new forces to atack "the continuing rise in delinquency, through preventive action that offers young people expanded social, educational and job opportunities."

One of Worst Areas

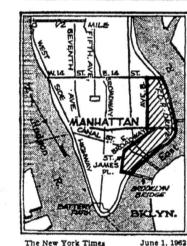
He noted that within the last thirty years public and publicly aided housing had provided new homes for 60,000 residents of the lower Ease Side and that in the last eight years space for 10,000 students had been added in the schools.

"Despite all that we have done and in spite of all the good that has come from all that we have done, there are still some gnawing problems in the area which require accelerated and increased effort,' he said. The project area, with a pop

ulation of about 107,000, has one of the worse juvenile delin-quency records in New York

City. The New York City Youth Board reported recently that delinguency offenses for each 1,000 youths between 7 and 20 years old in the area rose from 28.7 in 1951 to 62.8 in 1960, an increase of 118 per cent. During the same period the over-all increase in the city was 110.9 per cent. The delinquency rate in the city is 41 for each 1,000. The project area is bounded

by East Fourteenth Street, the East River, Brooklyn Bridge



A BOUT thirty years ago, before juvenile gangs became bored with fist-fights and switched to zip-guns, bi-cycle chains and lead pipes, James Edward McCarthy was considered one of the better fighters in Richie Moore'a gang. This band of Irish gang. This band of tribu-youths-when not battling Red Joy's gang-Man chased Boy Scouts

up and down the streets of New in the Haven. Most mem-News

bers of Richie Moore's gang, Red Joy's gang and the Boy Scouts have undoubtedly now forgotten all about these old wars on the Connecticut sidewalks — except possibly one: James Mc-Carthy. Though he is now 45, and the father of three grown children, Mr. McCarthy still thrives in the gang world, and he was certainly a key figure in the Mobilization for Youth program announced yesterday by President Ken-

Won respect of rumblers nedy. Mr. McCarthy is adminis-trative director of this nonthe "guidance that their parprofit corporation headed by Winslow Carlton of the Henry ents could not and a night-stick would not." In 1948, when the City

Street-Gang Graduate

James Edward McCarthy

Street Settlement. He has brought to his job a background that is valuable partly because he himself was a graduate of gangs, was a col-lege rebel at Notre Dame and was able, finally, to find work in which he helped many boys and won the respect of some of New York's toughest rumblers.

He won this respect not be-cause he is a hulking six-foot, three-inch man with apparent power, or because he can talk tough; he won it because there was-and is-about his demeanor a sincerity that even street gangs can perceive.

Mr. McCarthy managed, between 1946 and 1948, while working for the Welfare Council, to infiltrate Harlem's worst gangs, the Noble Dukes and the Slicksters. After four months of hanging around Harlem's juke boxes and street corners, and trying to convince the boys he wanted to help them, he finally succeeded in gaining their trust.

Of the work done these by himself and others, he re-calls that not all efforts were successful. Nor does he say that he made future clergymen out of young hoodlums.

Saved From the 'Chair' "But we saved some kids

from the 'chair' and kept some out of prison," he says. His study of street gangs during these years, however, has proven more valuable



SCHOOL CONCERNS Michaelian Called 'Fabricator' TO REPAY \$100,000 By Dooley at Playland Hearing

By MERRILL FOLSOM

twelve new schools, will be deducted from money owed the contractors by the system. Whether the settlement ac-cepted by the school board will Mr. Dooley is seeking the Re-land Commissioners were

the Endres Plumbing Corpora-tion, \$10,717; A. Rosen & Son, of what he called a political case.

lowing actions last night:

project. He spent the next nine years with the Youth Board, rising to the post of deputy executive director. In 1958, he was hired as expediter of Mobilization for Youth by a woman who had inspired him

through all his work, Helen Hall, director of the Henry Street Settlement. 'Fringe of Delinquency'

Born on July 21, 1916, Mr. McCarthy was the son of a grocery proprietor and a school teacher, and, by his own admission, he lived on the "fringe of delinquency"— although his gang never apalthough his gang never approached the zip-gun violence

At Notre Dame, he was a leader in a campus movement that charged Notre Dame with racial segregation and was going to write his thesis for a sociological degree on

Youth Board was created,

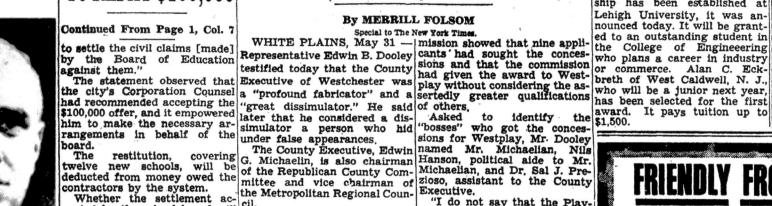
Mr. McCarthy was one of the

first to be hired on a gang

"how a university can call itself Catholic if it discriminates against certain kinds of Catholics." University officials came to

of today.

"me they knew what the score was and they did not need my research." He added, "I didn't have enough guts to quit college then." In 1939, a year after he was graduated from Notre Dame and the year he married



The board also took the fol-

He testified that Mr. Mi-Fifteen other concerns have day in asserting that he had not charges, had suggested it. been reinstated in the last two ordered either. "He is very Mr. Reid said he had not ordered either." Mr. State and charges had suggested it.

The low bid for general con-struction, \$4,550,000, was made by the Caristo Construction Corporation. The Caristo con-cern had been disqualified last Way for table 1 and 1 a May for taking part in an el-legedly improper coin toss in

May for taking part in an ei-legedly improper coin toss in connection with an award of another contract, but was re-cently reinstated. The Rent and Rehabilitation Administration yesterday set ing on a petition to halt the ing on a petition to halt the under rent control and had dres-Approved the establishment eviction of thirty families from tically cut the rents because the next fall of a new 600-series school for maladjusted boys in Brooklyn.

Requested the city to amend Street, in the West Greenwich Requested the city to amend Village area. vide for advanced site acquisi-tion and planning for a new Deputy Administrator Matthew elementary school in the Bed-ford - Stuyvesant section of special night session that fol-Brooklyn

Brooklyn. The meeting of the board was during the day. Approximately held at 110 Livingston Street, thirty tenants were at City Brooklyn. Brooklyn. Hall for the session that fol-trator of the agency, also said that a further 20 per cent cut had been ordered because the owners had failed to provide

Simon Rappaport and Burton tenants with normal rooming-Parness, the buildings' owners, house service. This additional received certificates of eviction cut, which will be restored Concedes Loss in Primary last June on a pledge to reno- when such service is provided, vate the structures and increase reduces the gross annual ren-

Instructure years, nowever, and the year he married mary Agnes Crepeau of South Mary Agnes Crepeau of South Bend, Ind.-ne began work-ing with Catholic Charities in New York, and thus began work that generating with Catholic Charities in New York, and thus began work that the delinquency problem would never be solved by jailing the offenders; it could only be solved by jailing the offenders; it could only be solved by ineighborhood men and wo-men who wished to help the delinquents, giving youths
develop a curriculum for sium has made grants for planning schools.
develop a curriculum for sim that mark grants for planning schools.
develop a curriculum for sim that mark grants for planning schools.
develop a curriculum for sim that mark grants for planning for the bank for shools and reading phis, Los Angeles and Minneaph Clinics in two elementary olis.
develop a curriculum for sim whas made grants for planning for the owners in all elementary colis.
develop a curriculum for sim whas made grants for planning for the owners in all elementary olis.
develop a curriculum for sim whas made grants for planning (Christian acting the formating the content and the colision at the state in the reading phis, Los Angeles and Minneaph Christian at the colision at the curriculum for the mark schools and reading phis, Los Angeles and Minneaph Christian to the curriculum for the target on the curriculum for the mark schools and reading phis, Los Angeles and Minneaph (Christian at the schools and reading phis, Los Angeles and Minneaph (Christian at the curriculum for the target on the curriculum for the phis, Los Angeles and Minneaph (Christian at the curriculum for the phis, Los Angeles and Minneaph (Christian at the curriculum for the phis, Los Angeles and Minneaph (Christian at the curriculum for the phis, Los Angeles and Minneaph (Christian at the curriculum for the the curriculum for the mark schools and reading phis, Los An

Student Award Established BETHLEHEM, Pa., May 31 AP)-A Scott PaperCompany Found ation award for leadership has been established at Lehigh University, it was an-nounced today. It will be grant-Special to The New York Times. WHITE PLAINS, May 31 - mission showed that nine applied to an outstanding student in



in New York drank BANDOR **Danish Fruit** Wine, we'd be able to run bigger ads! Imported from Denmark by Asehe-Bandor Corp., L.I., N.Y.

1.1.2.2

If everyone

cepted by the school board will induce District Attorney Frank D. O'Connor of Queens to move to drop the charges against the contractors could not be de-termined last night. The contractors involved and the amounts they will repay are the Endres Plumbing Corpora-Testifying at an investigation told "barefaced lies" about the tion, \$10,717; A. Rosen & Son, of what he caned a pointed a case. \$15,064; Cartmel-Morris, Inc., pay-off at Playland Amusement \$20,628; C. K. Rehner, Inc., \$13,440; Forsythe Plumbing & Heating Corporation, \$20,750, and Novak & Co. \$19,401. The board also took the fol-The board also took the folfor it. He denied that it was a

pay-off. Mr. Reid testified after Fred-GReinstated four more con-tracting concerns that were dis-US used that the indext the "pay-off" and the endorsement of erick G. Schmidt and Theodore qualified last year for giving Mr. Reid and that Mr. Michael- Kiendl, deputies appointed by gratuities to school employes. day in asserting that he had not be wr. Michaelian to hear the

was designed by the architec-tural firm of Eggers & Higgins. Construction is expected to start in three weeks. Construction is expected to construction is expected to start in three weeks. Construction is expected to start in three weeks. Construction is expected to construction i

months; ten others are still barred from doing business with the school system. Gamarsie High School in Brook-lyn. The new school, which will accommodate 3,000 students, Was designed by the architec-tural firm of Eggers & Higgins

Area of youth project is shown by diagonal shading.

in **GExperimental classes for re-BUS UNION PICKETS**

clinics

schools.

St. James Place, Pearl Street, tarded children. Park Row, Chatham Square, **4**A homework helper pro-Division Street, Canal Street, gram, with 300 good high school Rutgers Street, East Broadway, students being paid to tutor Grand Street, East Broadway, students being plat to thought to find the filling elementary school put the Transport Workers Union November election. Clinton Street, failing elementary school put the Transport Workers Union November election. A survey indicated the fol-lowing population groups: Jew-development programs will in-Avenue Coach Lines, Inc., for

lowing population groups: Jew- development programs with a venue Coach Lines, Inc., for ish, 27 per cent; Puerto Rican, 26 per cent; Italian, 11 per cent; other white, 25 per cent; Negro, 8 per cent, and other non-white, 3 per cent. Here the following: Guide the following: They protested a halt in pen-sion payments to 100 retired employes of the old Fifth Ave-nue Coach Company. That com-ture folk music, art, sculpture Negro the other southural activities Negro the other south

3 per cent. The survey also showed that 35.6 per cent of the housing in the area was substandard and 28.5 per cent more overcrowded; that the average family income was \$68.92 a week, and that only 14.9 per cent of the adults had completed high school. The folk music, art, sculpture 9 An Adventure Corps for boys and other cultural activitites. 9 An Adventure Corps for boys 9 to 16, to provide marching 14, per cent of the adults 16, to provide marching 16, to provide marching 16, to provide marching 19, to 10, to 1

two elementary olis.

nad completed nigh school. 2 Years of Planning The project follows two years of planning by Mobilization for Youth, Inc., a nonprofit corpo-ton of the Henry Street Settle-ton of the Henry Street Settle-ilies with special problems. Squads of twenty to twenty-five, March 1. Mr. Cohn was not at his firm Son. Two divisions of 150 boys each are contemplated. Squads of twenty to twenty-five, March 1. Mr. Cohn was not at his firm Son. Two divisions of 150 boys -Saxe, Bacon & O'Shea, 20 Ex-change Place—during the dem-onstration. A spokesman for took operation of most of the line's routes, he considered the Stations to line the routes t INeighborhood councils, to city responsible for the pen-Mayor Wagner announced develop community develops sions. In State Supreme Court ment.

that New York City would con- ment programs. tribute \$1,400,000 to the project

meanwhile, the company with-Narcotics Program Due

tribute \$1,400,000 to the project for the first year and an esti-mated total of \$4,500,000 for the entire three-year period. Federal contributions are a three-year grant of \$1,900,000 from the President's Committee on Juvenile Delinquency and a one-year grant of \$1,500,000 from the National Institute of Mental Health, Public Health Service. The remaining funds will come from foundations and pri-vate sources. Much of the work will be cârried out by existing groups,

carried out by existing groups, dle-class areas and decreased in such as settlement houses, wele-class areas and decreased in wer-class districts. "The machine is no longer senger traffic down as railroad such as settlement houses, wel-fare agencies, religious organ-izations, civic clubs and the New York School of Social Work of Columbia University. Job Help Slated Job Help Slate Job Help Slate

One phase of the project will ganize the resources in their midweek holiday. seek to create new jobs and community, which gives them holiday. find existing work through a position from which they can the nation in accidental deaths for the holiday. Each recorded the nation in accidental deaths for the holiday. Each recorded "Instead of the previous par-eighteen. The Associated Press ent relationship between ma-reported a record high of 200 chine and voter, a contract is accidental deaths, topping the negotiated in whic representa-previous nation-wide total of thirty-five hours a week. They tives of middle-class communi-174 for a one-day Memorial holi-will repair tenements, construct ties offer to deliver a body of day in 1956.

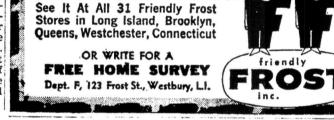
playgrounds, manufacture toys, votes in return for a larger repair furniture, beautify the slice of the political pie." neighborhood and serve as aides. The entire project also will in public and nonprofit private include a large-scale training program in the behavioral sci-grouth Jobs Center an emerging social work (General of the Army Douglas

institutions. ¶Youth Jobs Center, an em-ployment agency for counseling sociology, education, psychology MacArthur was cited yesterday and job placement. **4** And research. This training pro- **4** State "outstanding American **5** Merican military leader" of the first half **5** be offered in junior high schools Columbia University. **5** Olumbia University.

be offered in junior high schools to inform students of job pos-sibilities and requirements. Another project phase will be to meet the problems of "slum children in slum schools" through these programs: {Home visits by teachers. AA planning committee to grant. However, the committee at noon. Solution of the twentieth century by the Pesident's Committee on Juvenile Delinquency, author-over the country. Representa-tives of Ram Company of the Association of the United States Army at Fordham University presented a plaque to the gen-to get a demonstration project eral in his Waldorf Towers suite at noon.

Diseveland, Houston, Philadel-
phia, Los Angeles and Minneap-
olis.gin of 449.never legally granted to the
owners.(UPI)—The Agriculture De-
partment has released \$50,000,-BUS UNION PICKETS
Dis."According to the Democratic nomi-
nation for Governor."never legally granted to the
extension only rural electrification loans, the
after it had become obvious thatBUS UNION PICKETS
NOTE than 250 members of
the Transport Workers UnionMr. Gary said, "Atkinson is the
partment for Governor."never legally granted to the
owners.(UPI)—The Agriculture De-
partment has released \$50,000,-BUS UNION PICKETS
NOTE that the to the the Democratic nomi-
nation for Governor."never legally granted to the extension only rural electrification loans, the
after it had become obvious that
or the evictions would be halted.
the agreement was needed
the agreement was made in
scale, according to the Rural
June, 1961.

Ex-Oklahoma Governor



Really installs in minutes! Auto-

matic thermostat, 2-speed fan and Weather Wheel Grille. 7,000 BTU's



Be there for thoroughbred racing at world-famous Belmont. See the big horses duel in the big races: the classic Belmont Stakes for the 3-year-old crown ... and this Saturday, the \$75,000 Mother Goose — second jewel in the fabulous Triple Crown for Fillies. This is big-time racing in one of the world's loveliest settings Stroll through acres of magnificent gardens and stately trees. There are fine dining facilities, too. Belmont is easy to reach: by car, on the Cross Island (Belt) Parkway; by special Long Island Rail Road trains from Penn Station direct to the track; or by subway and bus. Nine races each day, Monday through Saturday. First race 1:30. Daily double closes 1:20. Have a big time at Belmont!

The Storefront Lawyer Helps the Poor

By HERBERT MITGANG

J OBS, housing, education — these are recognized as the major problems of the sixth of the nation that lives in poverty. But a fourth—equality before the law—is seldom mentioned because it is little recognized and, anyway, seems like a luxury. Yet a new generation of dedicated young attorneys, shunning the blandishments of Wall Street firms, is proving that access to legal rights can help the poor to attain the other basic rights.

And the poor are coming to these young community lawyers by the hundreds of thousands. If the poor can't find the lawyers, the lawyers track down the poor. Nothing like this has happened before to extend legal rights in this country.

In less than three years, community law offices have become a major federally supported undertaking of the Office of Economic Opportunity. Its legal services program is behind 850 law offices in 255 projects staffed by 1,800 full-time lawyers (this compares in numbers and talent to the 2,000 attorneys of the Department of Justice in Washington and all its regional offices). Every state but North Dakota and Alabama has at least one community law office receiving Federal help, and Birmingham and a three-county rural area in Alabama have applied for assistance.

Community law offices take various forms. The usual location is at street level or one flight up, with a big sign in the window inviting indigent clients to enter. A legal van on wheels covers a two-county area out of Jay, Okla. It is similar to the mobile law office run by Mobilization for Youth on New York's Lower East Side. On the Upper Peninsula of Michigan and in rural Montana, legal circuit riders make the rounds in the tradition of country doctors and preachers.

These community lawyers have provided legal advice and representation for approximately 600,000 poor families in the last two years. They have helped more than a thousand block clubs, tenant groups and poverty organizations to set up buying clubs, co-op laundromats, credit unions and other self-help institu-

HERBERT MITGANG is a member of The Times editorial board. His biography of Judge Samuel Seabury, "The Man Who Rode the Tiger," received the American Bar Association's Gavel Award. tions. They have educated more than two million poor people about their rights and responsibilities through neighborhood legal-awareness programs.

Because dedication motivates the attorneys in community-law practice, the Federal Government gets a high return on its investment; the poor have to pay no fees at all for legal service, and there is comparatively little cost to Washington.

Since the attorneys do not come under Civil Service, staff salaries range from \$6,000 a year in rural areas to \$15,000 in the cities, with the average \$8,500 (project directors average \$14,000 a year). The total budget going directly into community operations across the country this past fiscal year was \$38million, plus another \$3-million for research, technical assistance and training programs in law schools and elsewhere. O.E.O. legal services has requested additional funds for more storefronts, but the new Administration may disagree with the idea.

L T is a maxim of the private practitioner that his time is too valuable for him to go to court. The community lawyers do go, and with a zest that annoys some judges and police officers. "You're not like regular lawyers," one New York judge recently told a community lawyer. "You fellows have an obligation to avoid battling with the courts because you're with an organization." The attorneys believe otherwise. Some of the judges who are not used to being challenged with briefs and citations and are in the habit of knocking heads together have been forced to crack open the law books for the first time in years. For they know that community attorneys do not stop at the lower courts and often take up cases to test on appeal.

As a result of such activity, more than a million and a half poor people —most of whom never entered a lawyer's office, private or public have benefited from favorable and far-reaching court decisions initiated to challenge statutes and procedures that penalized the poor as poor. In the process, the community lawyers have won more than 70 per cent of their court trials, 60 per cent of their appeals, 72 per cent of their consumer-complaint cases and 79 per







cent of cases involving local, state and Federal administrative agencies.

These decisions could be called the Law of the Poor—a concept un-known only a few years ago. For example, in Austin, Dallas and several other jurisdictions, community lawyers broke up home-improvement rackets that were bilking the poor of millions of dollars a year. In a series of 16 cases contesting the constitutionality of welfare-residence lawswhich were so strongly condemned by the President's advisory commission on riots - community lawyers increased the income of jobless families by several million dollars. (Actually, all the poor got was what they were entitled to-a principle that has benefited nonplanting land-(Continued on Page 122)

Six hundred thousand families have found a way to equality before the law through a Federal program bringing legal services to the poor. Typical of the young attorneys staffing community law offices is Nancy Le Blanc, above, associate director of New York's legal assistance program and an authority on housing law, at the East Third Street office. Top right, clients wait at the Rutgers Street office to see lawyer Candis Vengris, right.





New York Times photographs by SAM FALK

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The storefront lawyer helps the poor

(Continued from Page 35)

owners and oil-industry operators who hire high-priced attorneys to get *theirs* from the Government through depletion allowances.)

Hundreds of everyday decisions have ended practices that formerly deprived the poor of millions of dollars annually. But it is a constant struggle on the philosophical level with some members of the bar and in government. It comes down to whether O.E.O.-funded lawyers can act as true advocates for clients in the same sense as a private attorney acts for a paying client, whether Federal funds can be used to support legal representation that inevitably must result in changes in the legal system.

In California when Gov. Ronald Reagan's administration reduced the services supplied under the state medical-aid program, a group of clients asked California Rural Legal Assistance lawyers for help. Some clients had had medical services terminated abruptly-teeth pulled but no dentures, stroke patients denied physiotherapy, near-blind children unable to obtain corrective lenses. The C.R.L.A. attorneys obtained a temporary restraining order halting the medical cutbacks. The Sacramento County Superior Court upheld the Modesto office of C.R.L.A. by granting the attorneys for the medically poor a permanent injunction against the cut-backs ordered by the state Health and Welfare Agency. As a consequence, the emboldened

Modesto attorneys took on a case for a group of farm laborers whose jobs and incomes were threatened by an influx of braceros. These Mexican migrants themselves were heading for unsanitary camps maintained by the big growers. The conditions of the camps were exposed by Sheldon Greene, director of the Modesto office, and his attorneys, who obtained injunctive relief blocking the importation of the braceros. Then an agreement was worked out between C.R.L.A.'s clients and the Department of Labor that screened bracero applications so that imported migrants as well as permanent laborers were protected.

NE-THIRD of O.E.O.'s legal services funding goes to the Northeastern region, covering New York, New Jersey and the New England states. P. Vaughan Gearan, the new, 31-year-old director of the Northeast region, started out in private practice in Fitchburg, Mass., after graduating from Georgetown Law School. Then he was elected president of the Fitchburg City Council, only to resign to become an attorney in the community law office that started up there. As director of the Fitchburg office giving aid to poor clients in three towns and rural areas, he provided legal backing for a tenant strike that withheld rents to obtain minimum housing standards.

The major achievement of the Fitchburg office was to incorporate an organization of welfare mothers



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and then represent them to see that they got what they were entitled to under the law. And when a restrictive welfare bill was almost certain of passage, Mr. Gearan and his welfare mothers succeeded in persuading the Massachusetts Legislature to write one of the most liberal and forward-looking state welfare laws.

IN the old melting-pot streets of New York's Lower East Side-at Mobilization for Youth, whose legalservices unit under Edward V. Sparer, now at Yale Law School and the nation's leading authority on legal protection for the indigent, blazed the first trails in this field-the poor are treated not as charity cases but as clients. That almost says it all; the dignity of the word underscores professional attitudes. Often they

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66Storefront lawyers have won 70 per cent of their court trials, 60 per cent of their appeals, 72 per cent of consumer complaint cases, 79 per cent of cases involving government agencies.99

> show up with a bilingual card in their hands reading:

> "Si le detiene la policia . . . Cuales son sus derechos?"

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Which may be a little better service than people who normally employ lawyers can expect, but there is awareness among the M.F.Y. attorneys that you have to reach out to people who are psychologically and often physically unable to make the trip to an impressive office somewhere uptown.

Inability to afford a lawyer is the only requirement of the clients who show up at 320 East Third Street, the main office; at 95 Delancey Street; at 759 10th Avenue, a new storefront on the West Side, or at 24 Rutgers Street. For most clients that means an income of up to \$3,000 a year (a maximum increased by \$500 for each dependent), although such factors as medical debt, un-



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steady work and forced high rent are taken into account. There is no shortage of legal business under these terms, and, interestingly, little resentment from the traditional neighborhood lawyers because their nonpaying and often difficult cases have been absorbed by M.F.Y.'s eager attorneys.

There may be no busier group of practitioners in the city. Every month they handle hundreds of cases involving criminal matters, housing, consumer frauds, social security, workmen's compensation, immigration and the family-law spectrum from custody to divorce. In 1967, more than 5,000 clients received individual legal service. And this does not include the representation provided to tenant groups and welfare recipients—the basic "bread and butter" cases in the offices. The practice here is part educational — of both clients and courts, neither of whom are accustomed to such intensive pleading on behalf of the poor.

F you read the sign in the window of the Rutgers Street storefront (taking your pick of languages: Spanish, Chinese, English), then enter (without a lot of formality), you encounter most of the human frailties and legal entanglements. It is doubtful if the clients are aware that the four attorneys here are from the University of Chicago law school (two of them), Stanford and Harvard and are paid much less than they would get in the large law firms



SPECIALIST—Matters affecting New York's Chinese community are settled by Ping Lee, a legal social worker, who practiced in Taiwan before coming to the U.S.







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To the poor, the law often means a pair of handcuffs

where many of their classmates are; or that the three law students (Michigan, N.Y.U. and Harvard) who helped them in the summer worked for pay of about \$80 a week, which is just above the poverty line.

Stephen Wizner (Dartmouth College, University of Chicago law school), who supervises the Rutgers Street office, started out as a Department of Justice lawyer in the Attorney General's honors program in Washington. After several years there as a prosecutor, Wizner came to New York. He worked as an attorney for the Center for Social Welfare Policy and Law at Columbia, then decided he liked dealing with flesh-and-blood clients and going to court — where he is two or three times a week.

ONE of Wizner's discoveries in this atmosphere is that there must be a recognition of ethnic differences in interpreting the meaning of cruel and inhuman treatment in a marriage. "For instance," he says, "among Puerto Rican couples it may take the form of physical violence. The same is true of Negro couples. In Jewish families, it might be a way of cooking or not raising children properly by failing to send them to Sunday school."

The clients at the Rutgers Street storefront are about evenly divided among the Spanish-speaking, the Chinese and Jews who have not been able to make it out of the old neighborhood or have remained because of small businesses which bring in little above the poverty level. One old Jewish woman who rarely left her block walked into the office because it was there. She had wanted to get an annulment for 13 years-and did -because of a bigamous marriage. And a 70-year-old man wandered over from Little Italy, with an operatic tale. He had returned to his old village after his first wife had died, had brought back a new one, and she had left him the moment after the ship sailed past the Statue of Liberty and docked. He wanted a divorce.

The attorneys handle many matters of administrative law outside the courts. A Chinese seaman comes in who has lost his papers because of an allegation that he used opium. A workman wants to get his pass restored by the Waterfront Commission. Many of the matters involving the Chinese are settled in the office by Ping Lee, a legal social worker employed by M.F.Y., who practiced in Taiwan before coming to the United States.

"The myth that the Chinese people take care of their own cases is not so," Wizner says. "There are not Dry Sack on-the-rocks is a great drinkbefore lunch or dinner. Dry Sack has the body and superb nutty flavor 'to stand up to ice cubes. No wonder Dry Sack on-the-rocks, the man's sherry, is so popular.

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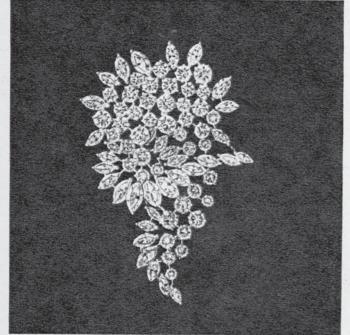
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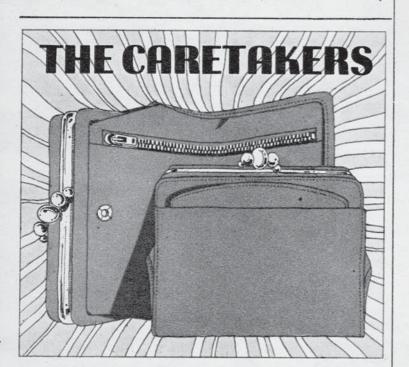
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many Chinese on welfare but many are poor. They have their problems, too, and Ping Lee often settles them amicably—after some shouting back and forth—right here in our offices. They prefer that to the loss of public face in a courtroom.

"But all our clients have the standard complaints as consumers, tenants and welfare recipients. The poor have all the afflictions and sometimes a few more that need counseling. Of course, we don't get the problems of uptown clients—how my corporation can purchase the assets of your corporation. But we try just as hard. I knew I had arrived when a judge in Family Court recently accused me of being too aggressive on behalf of my client."

AJOR criminal and housing cases are usually handled by Harold J. Rothwax, M.F.Y.'s director of legal services, and Nancy E. Le Blanc, the

66What criminal cases reveal especially is that there is one law for the poor, another for the organized criminal with the expensive, name lawyers.99

> associate director, at the East Third Street office. A sign says: Servicios Legales de la Mobilization. It overhangs a sickly colored greenstone building (as distinct from the brownstones uptown) that includes a ground-floor storefront without the store office. The clients walk up a flight of steps and enter one of the modest cubicles where, rugless and windowless, some of the brightest attorneys in New York listen to their problems. Considering the great number of cases, the service here is remarkably rapid. There are no batteries of receptionists, secretaries and associates, no need to put up a good front to impress the clients.

"We try to make the contact between lawyer and client a personal one," says Mr. Rothwax (Yale and Columbia Law). "Whenever possible, appointments are made to avoid long waits-the long waiting line is the hallmark of charity and paternalism. We're very much aware that the man or woman who waits with a crisis has his or her sense of dependency enforced. If a poor person is entitled to legal service, it should be as a matter of right and not as a favor. He must feel that the law can be used as an instrument of improvement and change. Otherwise, he won't turn to the law."

What the criminal cases especially



reveal is that there is one law for the poor, another for the organized criminals with the expensive name lawyers who go on television and get their pictures in magazines. To the poor, the law often appears as a racial standoff, a language barrier, a pair of handcuffs. When a man is caught in the machinery of the police and the law, everything in his life can collapse.

A father of five children has been a factory worker for six years. He has no criminal record. One night he is arrested for disorderly conduct and malicious mischief, and the court sets the bail at \$1,000. He cannot pay it, remains in jail for two weeks and loses his job. Mr. Rothwax points out that the whole system of bail militates against the poor, some of whom cannot put together even \$10 or \$20. The result sometimes is a modern version of the Dickensian debtors' prison.

Material-witness jailings are particularly ugly for the poor. A man is shot to death on the Lower East Side, and a youth, later found innocent, is arrested and charged with possession of the murder weapon. The District Attorney says he is not ready for a hearing and the judge refuses to demand that the D.A. show cause for the delay. After the youth is held for five days-in violation of the law-the case is dismissed. But the judge then decides, without a hearing, to hold the youth as a material witness and sends him to a jail for civil-law cases. A Mobilization for Youth attorney who has been handling the case is refused permission to see his client without the D.A.'s consent. Finally, a hearing is obtained, which has been the youth's legal right from the beginning. "The courts can violate the law," Mr. Rothwax says, "and only militant advocates can protect the legal rights of clients."

RACTICING on the Lower East Side, as in other areas where the indigent do not always put their best legal foot forward, the attorneys watch their own behavior and appearance. "We aren't as completely free in our dress as our clients," Rothwax says. "I asked one of our attorneys not to wear a big cowboy hat while entering the court because it might be prejudicial." Martin Spiegel (Tufts, Columbia Law) advised one of his East Village clients to please wear a shirt and tie in criminal court. "He did," Spiegel says, "but he also put on beads and wore flowers in his hair."

Although the cases are often as unusual as the clients, the attorneys here find themselves in both general and special practice. Miss Le Blanc (Mills College, Yale Law) has become one of the country's leading authorities on housing law. She had worked for a small, prestigious law firm off Fifth Avenue as an underpaid attorney when she decided that

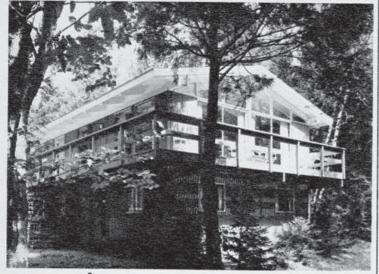
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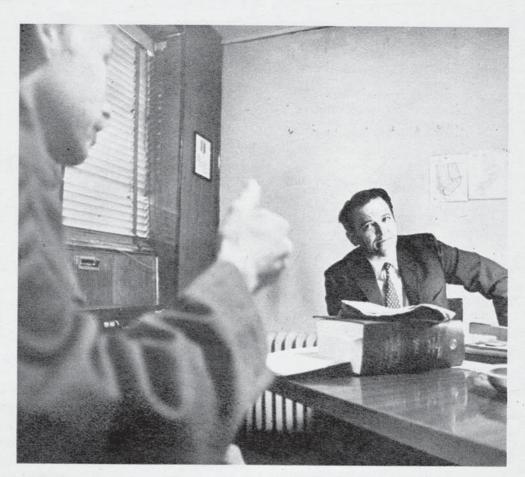


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FOR THE DEFENSE—Major criminal cases are handled by Harold J. Rothwax, the director of Mobilization for Youth legal services in New York. "If a poor person is entitled to help, it should be as a matter of right, not as a favor."

> protecting the estates of little old ladies was not her cup of tea (which was indeed served to clients in that office). Now she argues for tenants in the slums as if they were owners of Park Avenue cooperatives.

> Of Miss Le Blanc, whose 51-page handbook on landlord-tenant law is widely used (it describes the law in the City of New York as it affects tenants who live in slum housing), one of the Civil Court judges who would prefer more timid attorneys for the poor told his clerk, "If you see her coming, duck."

To make sure that the legal indigent are being reached in the New York area, M.F.Y. even reaches out to them with the first mobile "storefront" law office of its kind in the United States. It is a camping truck that parks for a week at a time on blocks distant from the regular offices. Before it wheels up, leaflets are distributed saying where the truck will be parked and inviting a discussion of legal problems by those who cannot afford a lawyer. The truck has room for a driver, attorney, secretary, a couch for the client and a telephone for the lawyer on duty.

"Sometimes it only takes a phone call to settle a matter on the spot for a client," one of the attorneys says. "For instance, we can usually get a marshal to hold up a notice of eviction. More often, we make the phone call from a nearby booth because it's less expensive. On more complicated matters we send clients around to the regular offices. The mobile legal unit serves as good publicity for the neighborhood storefronts. It's still a little unbelievable to people. When I was on duty one week, a woman came in who wanted to know if this is the truck where she could get a chest X-ray."

THE storefront lawyers, while apprising clients of their rights, have also made the indigent more aware of such traditional and important organizations as the Legal Aid Society. In New York City, additional legal corporations are being set up through Community Action for Legal Services to operate in 10 slum neighborhoods. The O.E.O. regional office will underwrite 80 per cent of the cost. The executive director of C.A.L.S., John DeWitt Gregory, has recruited some of the brightest men coming out of the law schools and even private practice. "In money terms we can't expect to be competitive with the large law firms," he says, "but we can be in human terms."

For what the attorneys giving their all really seek is a piece of the social revolution, a chance to apply their professionalism in the frontlines of legal deprivation. They have chosen to operate out of storefronts in the slums or as itinerant lawyers defending the migrants and the people living in the shacks in rural America because this is where the new awareness is, where dreams unheard of till now can be recognized as legal rights.

U.S. AND CITY OPEN 12.6-MILLION WAR ON DELINQUENCY

3-Year Plan Aims to Reform Entire Lower East Side as Example to Nation

By MARJORIE HUNTER

Special to The New York Times WASHINGTON, May 31—President Kennedy announced today a \$12,600,000 mass social experiment on the Lower East side of New York. It is part of a program designed to strike eventually at the roots of the national juvenile delinquecy problem.

The three-year project, called Mobilization for Youth, will be financed jointly by Federal, city and private funds. It was called "the most advanced program yet devised to combat delinquency on a broad scale."

The announcement was made in the White House garden, just outside the President's office. Attending the ceremony were Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy, chairman of the President's Committee on Juvenile Delinquency; Abraham A. Ribicoff, Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare; Secretary of Labor Arthur Goldberg, Mayor Wagner and members of the New York Congressional delegation.

'Action by All' Urged

The President said juvenile delinquency was a "matter which requires action by us all in this decade."

Using the Lower East Side area as a giant laboratory, project officials will seek to reform the social patterns of an entire community as a way of guiding youth into conforming with the accepted patterns of American life.

They will cover a broad range of social activities, from organizing the play of 7-year-olds to examining the political structure and community attitudes of adults.

There will be an Urban Youth Service Corps to provide jobs for 16to-21 year olds, an Adventure Corps on paramiliary lines for boys 9 to 16, "cool and jazzy" coffee shops featuring art and folk music, and improved welfare services to "troubled" families.

Special Programs Set

And there will be special school programs for both youths and adults, community devlopment programs, a narcotics demonstration project, and a program to rehabilitate juvenile offenders.

The project is based on a theory, developed by Mobilization for Youth, Inc. of 214 East Second Street, New York City, that there must be a systematic approach to the problems of juvenile delinquency.

The administrative director of

U.S. AND CITY OPEN YOUTH-CRIME WAR

Continued from Page 1, Column 4

under way this summer. They said they hoped to begin the educational phases of the program with the opening of school in September and to have the entire project under way by late fall.

In a 617-page outline of the project, Mobilization for Youth called it an effor to "bring together the acionist and the researcher in a joint program of social engineering."

ing." The theory is that the central factor controlling whether young people follow accepted behavior standards in the opportunity presented to them. The program is organized to im prove opportunities for youth and guide young people into pursuing them.

Summing that up, Attorney General Kennedy said underprivileged youth must be given "a stake in conformity if they are to accept the normal values of society."

Mayor Wagner said the project was instended to enlist new forces to attack "the continuing rise in delinquency, through preventive action that offers young people expanded social, educational and job opportunities."

One of Worst Areas

He noted that within the last thirty years public and publicly aided housing had provided new homes for 60,000 residents of the lower East Side and that in the last eight years space for 10,000 students had been added in the schools.

"Despite all that we have done and in spite of all the good that has come from all that we have done, there are still some gnawing problems in the area which require accelerated and increased effort," he said.

The project area, with a population of about 107,000, has one of the worst juvenile delinquency records in New York City.

The New York City Youth Board reported recently that delinquency offenses for each 1,000 youths between 7 and 20 years old in the area rose from 28.7 in 1951 to 62.8 in 1960, an increase of 118 per cent. During the same period the over-all increase in the city was 110.9 per cent. The delinquency rate in the city is 41 for each 1,000.

The project area is bounded by East Fourteenth Street, the East River, Brooklyn Bridge, St. James Place, Pearl Street, Park Row, chatham Square, Division Street, Canal Street, Rutgers Street, East Broadway, Clinton Street and Avenue B.

A survey indicated the following population groups: Jewish, 27 per cent; Puerto Rican, 26 per cent; Italian, 11 per cent; other white, 25 per cent; Negro, 8 per cent, and other non-white, 3 per cent.

The survey also showed that 35.6 per cent of the housing in the area was substandard and 28.5 per cent more overcrowded; that the average family income was \$68.92 a week, and that only 14.9 per cent of the adults had completed high school. Much of the work will be carried out by existing groups, such as settlement houses, welfare agencies, religious organizations, civic clubs and the New York School of Social Work of Columbia University.

Job Help Slated

One phase of the project will seek to create new jobs and find existing work through these programs:

¶ Urban Youth Service Corps, to hire about 1,000 unemployed, outof-school youths and pay them \$1 an hour for up to thirty-five hours a week. They will repair tenements, construct playgrounds, manufacture toys, repair furniture, beautify the neighborhood and serve as aides in public and nonprofit private institutions.

¶ Youth Jobs Center, an employment agency for counseling and job placement.

¶ Exploratory work course, to be offered in junior high schools to inform students of job possibilities and requirements.

Another project phase will be to meet the problems of "slum children in slum schools" through these programs:

¶ Home visits by teachers.

¶ A planning committee to develop a curriculum for slum schools.

¶ Reading centers in all elementary schools and reading clinics in two elementary schools.

¶ Experimental classes for retarded children.

¶ A homework helper program, with 300 good high school students being paid to tutor failing elementary school pupils.

Recreation and community development programs will include the following:

¶ Three coffeeshops, furnished and staffed by young peole, to serve refreshments and feature folk music, art, sculpture and other cultural activities.

¶ An Adventure Corps for boys 9 to 16 to provide marching bands, educational programs, camping, athletics and vocational training. The boys will be organized in jacket-uniformed squads of twenty to twenty-five, six or seven squads to a division. Two divisions of 150 boys each are contemplated.

¶ Neighborhood service centers, or helping tations, to offer casework service for families with special problems.

¶ Neighborhood councils, to develop community development programs.

Narcotics Program Due

In addition a pilot narcotics demonstration program will work with fifty or so teenaged and young adult addicts. It will offer psychiatric medical and social services and provide job training and placement services.

The project will study the strength of the city political machines over the last thirty years. Project planners expect to find that political machine strength has increased in middle-class areas and decreased in lower-class districts.

'The machine is no longer dealing with persons whose only barter goods are their individual votes,' the Mobilization for Youth outline says. "Persons with higher status tend to organize the resources in their community, which gives them a position from which they can bargain. "Instead of the previous parent relationship between machine and voter, a contract is negotiated in which representatives of middleclass communities offer to deliver a body of votes in return for a larger slice of the political pie." The entire project also will include a large-scale training program in the behavioral sciences, including social work, sociology, education, psychology and research. This training program will be coordinated by Columbia University. The President's Committee on Juvenile Delinquency, authorized last year by Congress, has authority to spend \$30,000,000 over a three-year period. New York City is the first to get a demonstration project grant. However, the committee has made grants for planning of projects in New Haven, Cleveland, Houston, Philadelphia, Los Angeles and Minneapolis.

the project will be James E. Mc-Carthy, a 45-year-old graduate of the University of Notre Dame who has specialized in youth and social work.

Officials here said that the Federal and state funds for the project would be available July 1 and that the program would

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Two Years of Planning

The project follows two years of planning by Mobilization for Youth, Inc., a nonprofit corporation headed by Winslow Carlton of the Henry Street Settlement.

Mayor Wagner announced that New York City would contribute \$1,400,000 to the project for the first year and an estimated total of \$4,500,000 for the entire three-year period.

Federal contributions are a three-year grant of \$1,900,000 from the President's Committee on Juvenile Delinquency and a oneyear grant of \$1,500,000 from the National Institute of Mental Health, Public Health Services.

The remaining funds will come from foundations and private sources.