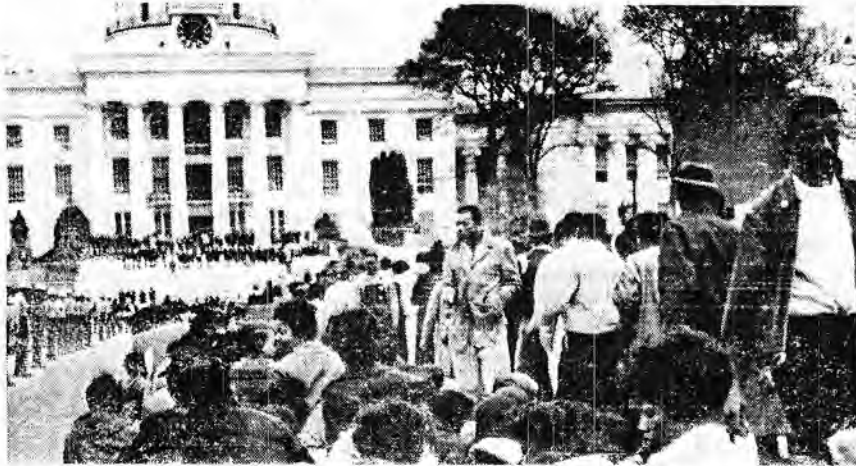


1,000 STAGE MARCH



By KATHRYN SMITH and SCOTT BILLINGSLEY III

More than 1,000 demonstrators staged a peaceful sit-down in front of Alabama's State Capitol in Montgomery, Wednesday, March 10. Led by Tuskegee Institute Advancement League (TIAL) the group was composed of more than 700 Tuskegee students. Sixteen faculty members participated.

They were protesting police brutality, discrimination in voting, and denial of constitutional rights for the redress of grievances in Alabama. Leaders of the group were denied permission to serve Gov. Wallace a petition.

About half the protesters were still seated on the macadam pavement as night fell, singing and chanting civil rights songs.

The demonstration apparently was planned simply as a march from the First Baptist Church (Negro)—Montgomery also has a First Baptist Church (white)—to the Capitol and back to the church. Negro leaders obtained a parade permit for the march from the Montgomery City Commission Wednesday morning.

Elaborate plans for the city police department to protect the marchers were put into effect. More than 130 of Montgomery's 180 uniformed policemen were in the Capitol Hill area by 1 p.m., when the march began, six blocks away.

(Continued on page 9)

CIVIL RIGHTS DEMONSTRATORS, unsuccessful in their attempt to serve a petition on Alabama Governor George Wallace, took seats in the center of Dexter Avenue. When the demonstrators reached the Capitol, escorted by city police, they were confronted by wooden barricades while helmeted state troopers blocked the steps leading into the Capitol. Most of the group stayed until shortly after 5 p.m., when a vote indicated most of the group was ready to leave. Some stayed into the night. Eight chartered buses and more than 15 cars of Tuskegee Institute students were participants in the march.



The Campus Digest

"VOICE OF THE TUSKEGEE STUDENT"

Self

VOLUME XXXIII

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALABAMA, SATURDAY, MARCH 20, 1965

NUMBER 10

EDITORIAL

We Want Justice

The triumphs during the past basketball season will be remembered by some as the "best ever." But for some members of the student body, these will not be treasured memories—they will be those of prematurely locked doors.

Too often students have missed important social events intended explicitly for them because of the overcrowded conditions. It is generally acknowledged, presently, that Logan Hall has a limited capacity; it is also speculated that much of the space has been taken by non-students, faculty and staff members. Yet, many times the student body pays much of the expense.

President of the United Nations, The Hon. Alex Quaison Sackey will be the coming Founder's Day speaker. If Logan Hall is to be used, justice demands that special accommodations be made for the sake of students, firstly, and visitors, secondly.



DR. HERBERT APTHAKER, Director of American Institute for Marxist Studies, signs autographs for interested persons after his lecture "Communism: Menace or Promise?" Apthaker was the second lecturer in the Institute Council Spectrum on Political Ideologies series.

Campus-Wide Election . . .

Campaign Begins March 22

By NORA L. WASHINGTON

Prospective student leaders for the next school year will hit the campaign trail Monday, March 22, vying for student government offices in the Institute Council (IC), United Men's Congress and Associated Women Students. The election of "Miss Tuskegee" and class officers will also be held.

IC ELECTION

Students of junior and senior classification and special freshmen and sophomore class appointees are slated for IC consideration. The nominees are:

Presidential Nominees

- William Howard—junior—building construction—Tuskegee
- Roy L. Mackey—junior—mathematics (arts and sciences)—Houston, Tex.
- Esau Nichols—junior—electrical engineering—Pensacola, Fla.
- Gwendolyn Patton—junior—English (education)—Montgomery

Vice Presidential Nominees

- George Knox—junior—political science—Indianapolis, Ind.
- James Paul—junior—mathematics (arts and sciences)—Brewton, Ala.

UMC and AWS NOMINEES

UMC Presidential Nominees

- Arthur Campbell—junior—architecture—Montgomery
- Charles Scott—junior—biology (arts and sciences)—Selma

AWS Presidential Nominees

- Charlotte Gilmore—junior—food administration—Forkland, Ala.
- Vivian Lewis—junior—social studies—Tuscaloosa, Ala.

"Miss Tuskegee" Candidates Selected

Junior class members selected five nominees to compete for the "Miss Tuskegee" title. This is the only campus-wide election in which the number of candidates is designated. Only five candidates can compete. Miss Tuskegee candidates are:

- Ann Anthony—junior—interior decoration—Columbus, Miss.
- Agnes Bryant—junior—sociology—Bellwood, Ala.
- Jewel Byrd—junior—home economics—Tampa
- Nathalie Huffmann—junior—biology (arts and sciences)—Birmingham
- Marjorie Love—junior—elementary education—Mobile



The Campus Digest

"Voice of the Tuskegee Student"

EDITORIAL SECTION



A Time To Act

By JAMES McJUNKINS, Editor-in-Chief

We Know But—

Are you one of the students who constantly complains about the food served in the cafeteria? Before complaining any more, look at a few facts. The cafeteria receives only one dollar and ten cents (\$1.10) from Tuskegee per day for each boarding student. From this the state of Alabama gets a 4% tax (\$.04) on every dollar leaving one dollar and six cents (\$1.06) per student per day for meals. Out of this money received (\$1.10) the cafeteria spends for:

| | |
|------------------------------|------|
| Food | 60% |
| Labor | 22% |
| Alabama Sales Tax | 4% |
| Miscellaneous | 13% |
| Dishes, Equipment, Utilities | |
| Administration, Maintenance, | |
| Contingency | 1% |
| | 100% |

The cafeteria receives no surplus food from the state or other businesses; all food served must be bought.

This list does not include incidental fees. From the first of January 1965 through February 1965, one hundred and nine dozen (109) sets of silverware were purchased for the cafeteria.

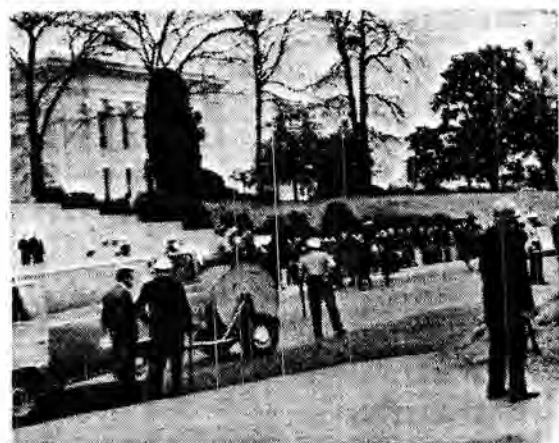
A dollar goes only so far. As long as we waste, we will want. The Cafeteria needs more money and your support. Return all merchandise that should be in the cafeteria. Remember with so little money, can one expect "elaborate" meals (like the Holiday Inn specials) every day?



Our Readers Ask—

- ... Why the men can't use the kitchens in Residence B, C, and D?
- ... What are the A.W.S. and U.M.C. organizations?
- ... Why is it that a student never learns what a rule is until he breaks it at Tuskegee? (Poor Communications)
- ... Why doesn't the College Union have a juke box?
- ... How are some of the student office receptionists selected? By friendship, beauty or personality?
- ... Why isn't special delivery mail given special attention for being delivered in the men's dormitories?
- ... If library fines remain at \$.10 per day why aren't needed books added?
- ... Why don't all the female cafeteria workers wear hair nets?
- ... Why is the library closed half of the weekend?
- ... Why isn't the music listening room open in the day?

THIS IS THE DAY THAT WAS



"I don't believe in violence toward anyone, black or white..."

At last Tuskegee students are no longer apathetic to civil rights! They buy more newspapers . . . they listen to more news broadcasts—all with a major interest in the Civil Rights movements.

The Tuskegee Institute Advancement League (TIAL) is to be congratulated for spearheading this interest. It all began when the group took leadership of a march on downtown Tuskegee, February 3. Then, more than 300 students and four faculty members participated.

But TIAL didn't stop there. Realizing that many constitutional rights are denied to Negroes, the group organized more than 700 students and planned to march in Montgomery with Dr. Martin L. King, Jr., and a group of civil rights demonstrators from Selma. Dr. King and his group was stopped but not TIAL!

TIAL LEADERS kept up the spirit of their followers and planned a protest march in sympathy with the movement in Selma. Chartering 8 buses and using more than 15 cars to transport more than 700 students to Montgomery, they received the assistance of twenty-eight faculty and staff members.

Having been denied the right to present a petition to Gov. Gallace, the determined marchers staged a sit-down in front of the Capitol. Nearly 200 remained for almost twelve hours despite the police pressures and their physical unreadiness.

Members of the student Non-violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) are to be commended for the advisory that they played at this point. Having had experience in such situations, they managed to calm the marchers and keep them from panicking.

SNCC made a mistake, however, when it sought to leave its advisory role and assume that of leadership. When TIAL leader, George Ware suggested that the group return to Tuskegee for reorganization Thursday (the day after the march), SNCC Executive Secretary, James Foreman, challenged him on the grounds that the fight wasn't over and they should try again. He seemed to have had no regard for their obligation as students.

FOREMAN WAS WRONG! True, the fight wasn't over but the march was a success. The march reopened Montgomery as a focal point in Civil Rights in Alabama. This not only embarrassed Wallace but also President Johnson. The movements in Alabama (Montgomery and Selma) urged Johnson to call a conference with Wallace to discuss the "Alabama problem."

WARE WAS RIGHT! Inasmuch as the march was a success, there was a need for reorganization. Not only had the group begun to deteriorate but there was a struggle for power between SNCC and TIAL. As a leader, Ware realized that his followers had also sacrificed more than he had asked of them. He also realized that they were physically unprepared to remain in Montgomery much longer—especially some of the ladies—and they had an obligation as students also.

The success of the march should not be evaluated without giving due credits to the faculty and staff members who gave their assistance. Special mention is given here to the faculty members of TIAL.

Finally, and above all, P. B. Phillips, Dean of Students, should be given a special commendation. A most respected administrator, his endorsement of the march alone sparked many participants. He worked diligently to see that all precautions were taken to insure the safety of the marchers. He excellently played the advisor role.

Congratulations to all marchers and assistants for a job well done!

Now, interested civil rights workers, TIAL is sponsoring a Civil Rights Conference on campus this weekend. Interested persons will come from all parts of the state and the surrounding area.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

This column welcomes critical, complimentary, or informative letters to the editor. No letter in excess of 200 words will be printed unless space permits. Letters should be typewritten and double-spaced and should be in the correct office on day's prior to publication date. Letter writers must use their proper names. No letter will be printed if the writer's identity cannot be certified. Names will be withheld by request.

Dear Mr. McJunkins:

I wish to congratulate you and your staff for winning the "1965 Publications Award" for college newspapers at the 14th Annual Southern Regional Press Institute held Feb. 18-19, at Savannah State College.

The rating "A SUPERIOR PAPER . . ." by the Associated Press wire service is excellent. I am confident that you know what "good" journalism is contrary to the beliefs expressed by a writer in a letter to you that appeared in the last issue of the *Digest*. In fact your rec-

ord in journalism speaks with distinction. It appears to me that no further endorsement is necessary.

Respectfully yours,
Atheal Pierce

Dear Editor:

Your editorial on the college teacher is as learned and courageous as it is timely and uniformly critical.

Unfortunately, this situation is widespread. Those filled with knowledge are not necessarily

good teachers. To teach, one must love to communicate, to unify, to impart knowledge—cherishable attributes indeed.

Cordially,
George J. Train, M.D.,
F.A.P.A., F.A.C.P.

Dear Editor:

Since after the recent Selma and Montgomery demonstrations and consequent participation by Tuskegee Institute students, a number of my friends (Continued on page 7)

Campus Digest

| | |
|--|-------------------------|
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TWO TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE students and a Montgomery, Alabama minister led more than 1,000 civil rights demonstrators in a march on the State Capitol Building Wednesday. Arriving shortly after 1 p.m., the group was unsuccessful in their attempt to serve a petition on Alabama Governor George Wallace. George Davis, president of the Tuskegee Institute Advancement League (TIAL), Rev. Jessie Douglas, pastor of First C.M.E. Church, Montgomery, and George Ware, coordinator of TIAL, led the demonstrators in the ten block march from the First Baptist Church to the Capitol Building. Jim Foreman, executive secretary of SNCC, and three white ministers from Chicago and Oklahoma joined the demonstrators about midway the march.

The March

Minute By Minute

By BARBARA DONALDSON

- The following is a detailed time-report on the March on the Capitol beginning Wednesday morning.
- 7:00 a.m.—Marchers gather in parking lot in rear of Logan Hall. Make preparations. Get bus and car assignments.
- 8:15 a.m.—Group leaves for Montgomery.
- 9:00 a.m.—Group starts arriving at First Baptist Church in Montgomery. High School students and other interested persons also there. Policemen parked in area of church. Their number increases as the crowd increases.
- 9:15 a.m.—Group begins singing freedom songs. Have rally.
- 9:30 a.m.—An uneasy calm exists.
- 9:45 a.m.—Group hears expressions from: Benjamin Van Clark, SNCC representative; Savannah, Ga.; Matthew Zion, Freedom of Speech Movement representative from UCLA; Glen Chandler, Folk singer, New York.
- 10:50 a.m.—Group members make expressions of their feelings to audience. Freedom songs continue.
- 12:05 p.m.—Report received that parade permit had been secured by Rev. Jesse Douglas, President of the Montgomery Improvement Association.
- 12:10 p.m.—More policemen gathered within blocks of church. Newsmen and spectators gathered. News reports of proposed demonstration heard across radio.
- 12:30 p.m.—Group outlines plan for march. Sings "We Shall Overcome." More marchers join group, including ten students from Alabama State College and five CORE representatives.
- 12:50 p.m.—Group moves out of church and forms line of march. Rev. Jesse Douglass, George Davis, TIAL project chairman and George Ware, TIAL project coordinator lead group.
- 1:11 p.m.—Marchers arrive at capitol building. Davis and Ware attempt to give petition to Governor Wallace. They are halted by city police.
- 1:17 p.m.—Marchers cover area of some four to five blocks long.
- 1:20 p.m.—The group begins to sing "We Shall Overcome," "Do What the Spirit Says Do" and "Ain't Gonna Let Nobody Turn Me 'Round."
- 1:33 p.m.—Marchers sat in the street awaiting appearance of Governor Wallace. The group begins to sing more freedom songs. Ware and Davis were arrested by state law officers.
- 1:50 p.m.—Ware and Davis released.
- 1:55 p.m.—Five members leave group.
- 2:04 p.m.—Mounted policeman dispersed a crowd on the left side of the capitol.
- 2:05 p.m.—Montgomery city police cleared one block vicinity of the demonstrators. Digest reporters were not allowed to remain in area.
- 2:14 p.m.—A police wagon entered the scene.
- 2:18 p.m.—Digest editor and reporters sought permission to enter the assigned press area, but permission was denied. Editor and reporters stopped in basement of Dexter Avenue Baptist church.
- 2:20 p.m.—Editor and reporters sought to have church opened for demonstrators in case of violence. Dr. W. W. Woods, a Tuskegee Institute graduate, refused to take responsibility to open the church. Attempts to get permission made, but to no avail.
- 3:20 p.m.—Reporters learned that demonstrators were told by city police that they could leave the group and return, but they were not readmitted.
- 3:40 p.m.—Eight more demonstrators left the march. Six of the first ten leaving sought readmittance. They were refused.
- 4:10 p.m.—An Alabama State College faculty member reported to Digest members that the school had received three bomb threats prior to the march. "The school's president has threatened students with expulsion," he added.
- 4:48 p.m.—City police arrested SNCC worker Benjamin Clark as he attempted to enter the group of marchers again. He is arrested for sitting in the street.
- 5:03 p.m.—Traffic on Dexter Avenue became very heavy, creating a slight traffic jam.
- 5:12 p.m.—More than 700 demonstrators left for the church. The remaining group of some 500 people moved closer together. Group members leaving headed for First Street Baptist Church.
- 6:00 p.m.—Five-hundred Tuskegee students boarded buses at First Baptist enroute to the campus.
- 6:45 p.m.—Police shift started again. Six policemen were relieved.
- 7:03 p.m.—After making an attempt to get closer to demonstrators, editors McJunkins and Scott were chased by a group of six white men down Hull street, but came safely within sight of police.
- 1:23 a.m.—Sit-in marchers left the steps of the governor's office.
- 1:47 a.m.—Demonstrators returned to the First Baptist Church.
- 7:38 a.m.—First group of Tuskegee students participating in the sit-in left for the campus.
- 11:30 a.m.—Forty Tuskegee students left for the Dexter Avenue Baptist Church to join a group of demonstrators from State and local high school students.
- 2:13 p.m.—Remaining students at First Baptist left for Tuskegee's campus.

Before The March

How Did You Feel?

By VALIA WALLACE and ALTONIA BAKER

Following the first planning rally on Monday, March 8, before the March to the Capitol, Digest reporters interviewed several persons who attended. When asked for an expression of their feelings toward the march the following responses were received:

JEAN WILEY: "I am disappointed that only two people in the honors dorm have signed up in participating in the march. I should think as responsible Negroes, and American citizens, all of us should join this march for freedom from police brutality, and all aspects of American life. I repeat that so few people are participating I wonder if the student is concerned.

"The mere fact that education is not enough and our degrees did not help us to get out of Jim Crow are our reasons for going. When the Negroes in Tuskegee see us they should realize they should be here along our sides."

OSCEOLA LASTER: "I'll tell you what I think . . . I feel that to a degree that some of the students aren't serious. Whenever I ever tackle a thing I try to see if Christ is in it first. To a certain degree I feel that Christ is with the march. I feel that something can be accomplished in it.

"Each person should take upon himself to write the President of the United States and express his beliefs about this situation. I also feel that students should inject more Christ in it.

"Dedicate yourself to Christ and whenever you start to do anything, be sure that you have His blessings and then go ahead. If you do the will of God you will never go wrong or 'fail'."

DORIS NELL COOPER: "I am completely in favor of the marches here in Alabama and elsewhere in the United States. I think that these marches help the Negro to accomplish what he has been striving for all of his life. If the Negro shows action by marching the Negroes' goal of freedom will be accomplished."

MRS. DOUGLAS JONES: "I feel my daughter should go and participate in the march, because she has an obligation to her family, race, and country. The whole country will benefit from this march."

LESLIE SHEROVER: "I can't understand why Tuskegee students are reluctant to participate. I now question the Tuskegee student's

want of freedom, democracy, equality and justice."

ANN ANTHONY: "I think about 800 or 1,000 white people will just be there looking. We are not interested in the KKK. However, we are concerned with Wallace and his troopers."

EUGENE CHAIRS: "I feel that if Tuskegee students stick together the Black Belt can be broken down. Although Wallace said that demonstrations will not be permitted, I still feel that the Tuskegee students will accomplish a great deal."

ANONYMOUS STUDENT: "I couldn't be non-violent because we have been non-violent too long. This is one reason why I wouldn't go to our non-violent march to Montgomery."

"The whites think that they are superior and are afraid of the changing of the status quo, they feel that we want to be superior but all we want is equality. They use brutal forces against us to keep things the way they want them and this is the only way they can actually do it."

The general reasons reported by students as to why they could not take part in the march to Montgomery were:

1. Parents' permission lacking
2. Parent's job endangered
3. Sick and couldn't take being jailed
4. FEAR!!



★
GROUP SINGS
FREEDOM SONGS
BEFORE MARCH





P. B. PHILLIPS, Dean of Students, gives stimulating address to group in a mass meeting prior to march.



JEAN WILEY, instructor in communications, rechecks list of names of marchers before leaving Tuskegee. Each demonstrator signed a "power of attorney form" to SNCC as a precaution for receiving bail in case of being jailed.



CITY POLICEMEN stand at attention in front of State Capitol as they await approaching demonstrators. The barricade (center of street) was as far as the demonstrators were permitted to march.

1,000 March

(Continued from page 1)

The line of marchers, three abreast, was more than two blocks long. The marchers bore placards saying "Is Washington Dead?" and "Get Rid of Wallace."

The city police showed restraint in dealing with the demonstrators.

As the demonstration wore on into the afternoon, Governor Wallace called a news conference in his office for the sole purpose of emphasizing the fact that "it was the city that gave them a permit."

Colonel Lingo, pacing up and down an area set aside for newsmen in front of the Public Safety Department building, publicly denounced the marchers as Communists.

At one point, he issued orders to "let members of the Legislature stand on the Capitol steps and see this, because it will be good for them to see a Communist activity."

The sitdown began tentatively at first. Shortly after the marchers reached the foot of the Capitol steps—with 20 city policemen, 20 mounted Montgomery County sheriff's possemen and 80 highway patrolmen between them and the brass doors of the gleaming white rotunda—they were denied permission to send a petition to the Governor's office.

The petition asked the Governor to take action to guarantee the right to vote to Negroes in Selma and elsewhere in Alabama.

D. H. Lackey, the soft-spoken assistant chief of the Montgomery Police Department, explained at the barricade to George Ware and George Davis, the student leaders of the march, that their parade permit did not authorize him to allow them on state property.



(LEFT TO RIGHT) Bill Hall of SNCC, Benjamin Clark of SCLC, John Love of TIAL observe situation after being refused to see Gov. Wallace.

About The March

From An Exchange Student

By ATHEAL PIERCE

Steve Stoddard, exchange student from St. Olaf College, was one of the participants in the march to the Capitol, March 10. An interview with him revealed some interesting comments about his experience with the march.

Reporter: What do you think of the march?

Stoddard: The march was unsuccessful because it deviated from the outlined objectives.

Reporter: How do you feel about the effectiveness of the march?

Stoddard: Strategy was changed twice in our march. March would have been successful if we had returned to the church at the planned time of 5 p.m. Wednesday afternoon.

Reporter: Do you feel that Tuskegee Institute students were being used by SNCC?

Stoddard: Yes, Tuskegee Institute students were being used as tools of SNCC in order to prolong the march for publicity to its organization. SNCC infiltrates non-violent movements for their own benefits.

Reporter: Why did you withdraw from the movement?

Stoddard: I did not want to leave the group and especially without police protection; the officer offered motorcycle escort to the bus station for me, but once I stepped outside the officer refused protection and would not let me return to the group. Outside whites in cars stopped and started toward me. I was called a "nigger lover." One man walking on the street said, "Come here—you black son-of-a-bitch, I am going to put a knife in your back." I ran as fast as I could asking for police protection. Shortly, I arrived at the bus station and the gang did not come into the bus station. It was indeed sad when one cannot get police protection.

Reporter: What are your overall comments on the march?

Stoddard: I feel that Tuskegee Institute students were unduly influenced to a great extent under the assumption of leadership by SNCC leaders. Our leadership (Tuskegee Institute) failed in their responsibility for providing safety and personal welfare of the participants of the march. I feel also that students who followed SNCC in their proposed night-long sit-in failed by not going along with the planned objectives of the march and by shifting their allegiance from TIAL leadership to SNCC leadership. This fact alone was the major cause of the division of leadership, thus causing a breakdown in the demonstration. Thus, I feel that the demonstration was unsuccessful.

The idea "overnight sit-in" by SNCC was totally unrealistic, because of the physical and psychological unpreparedness.



POLICEMEN AND NEWSMEN gather outside First Baptist Church before march begins.

Justice Has Spoken, Says LBJ On March

WASHINGTON — President Johnson expressed pleasure Wednesday night over the federal court decision permitting a civil rights march from Selma to Montgomery, Ala. and said, "Justice has spoken."

In a statement issued by the White House, the President said: "I am pleased that the issue of the Selma-Montgomery march has been determined in the court. As I have said many times before, this is where the issue should be settled."



DEMONSTRATORS HOLD SIGNS and sing freedom songs while standing in street after being denied permission to proceed beyond city's property.