To Protest Grievances:

1,000 STAGE MARCH

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 mounted state troopers blocked the steps leading into the Capitol. Most of the group stayed until shortly after 2 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.

By KATHRYN SMITH and SCOTT BILLINGSLEY

More than 1,000 demonstrators staged a peaceful sit-down in front of Alabama's State Capitol in Montgomery, Wednesday, March 19. 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 150 of Montgomery's 100 uniformed policemen were in the Capitol Hill area by 7 p.m. when the march began, six blocks away.

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The Campus Digest
"VOICE OF THE TUSKEGEE STUDENT"

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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 because of the overcrowded hours. President of the United Nations, The Hon. Alex Large Becker 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, faculty, and visitors, secondly.

Campaign Begins March 22

By NORA L. WASHINGTON

Prospective student leaders for the next school year will hit the campaign trail Monday, March 22, voting 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 classification will be those who serve on the IC Council. The election in which the number of candidates is designated.

Presidential Nominees

William Howard—junior—building construction—Tuskegee
Roy L. Mackey—junior—mathematics (arts and sciences)—Houston, Tex.
Essau 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)—Brownton, 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—inierior decoration—Columbus, Miss.
Agnes Bryant—junior—sociology—Bellewood, Ala.
Jewel Byrd—junior—home economics—Tampa
Nathalie Huffman—junior—biology (arts and sciences)—Birmingham
Marjorie Love—junior—elementary education—Mobile

DE. HERBERT APTHAKER, Director of American Institute for Marshall Studies signs autographs for interested persons after his lecture "Community: Monence or Promise?" APTHAKER was the guest lecturer in the Institute Council Spectrum on Political Methodology series.
We Know But—

Are you one of the students who constantly complains about the food served in the cafeteria? Before complaining any more about a few cents, remember with only one dollar and ten cents ($1.10) from Tuskegee per day for each boarding student. From this the state of Alabama gets a 5% tax ($0.05) 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 100%
- Labor 22%
- Alabama Sales Tax 4%
- Miscellaneous 13%
- Dishes, Equipment, Utilities 12%
- Administration, Maintenance, Contingency 1%

The cafeteria receives no surplus food from the state or from 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. 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? (Peer Communications)
- Why doesn’t the College Union have a juke box?
- How are some of the student office receptions 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 $1.10 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?

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Dear Mr. McLunke:

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 and your staff have done good work. Jurnallism is contrary to the beliefs expressed by a number of specialists that appeared in the last issue of the Digest. In fact your readership is very good. Teachers, to whom such a paper may be sent, are of the opinion that no further endorsement is necessary.

Respectfully yours,

Althea Pierce

Dear Editor:

Your editorial on the college teacher is an excellent one. It is timely and important. Unfortunately, this situation is widespread. Those filled with knowledgeable are unable to speak good teachers. One must have time to communicate, to unify, to impart knowledge—chastely attributes indeed.

Sincerely,

George J. Train, M.D.

Campus Digest

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The March

By BARBARA DONALDSON

The following is a detailed time-report on the March on the Capitol beginning Wednesday morning.

9:00 a.m.—Marchers gather in parking lot in rear of Legion Hall. State preparations. Get bus and car assignments.

9:15 a.m.—Group leaves for Montgomery.

9:30 a.m.—Group starts arriving at First Baptist Church in Montgomery. High School students and other interested persons also there. Police put up area of church.

9:35 a.m.—Group begins singing freedom songs. Have only.

10:00 a.m.—An uneasy calm exists.

10:45 a.m.—Group hears expressions from Benjamin Van Clark, SNCC representative, Savannah, Ga.; Martin Zion, Freedom of Speech Movement representative from UCLA; Jim Chandler, Folk singer, New York.

10:50 a.m.—By this time marchers make expressions of their feelings to audience. Freedom songs continue.

11:05 a.m.—Report received that parade permit had been secured by Rev. Jessie Douglas, President of the Montgomery Improvement Association.

11:10 a.m.—More policemen gathered within blocks of church. Newsmen and spectators gathered. News reports of proposed demonstration heard over radio.

11:30 a.m.—Group outlines plan for march. Sings "We Shall Over- come." More marchers join group, including ten students from Alabama State College and five CORE representatives.

11:45 a.m.—Group moves out of church and forms line of march. Rev. Jesse Douglas, George Davis, TIAL project chairman and George Wave, TIAL project coordinator lead group.

1:15 p.m.—Marchers arrive at capital building. Davis and Wave attempt to give petition to Governor Wallace. They are hailed by city police.

2:15 p.m.—MARCHERS COVER AREA OF SOME FOUR TO FIVE BLOCKS LONG.

2:20 p.m.—Marchers cover area of four to five blocks long. King and Abernathy are with marchers.

2:30 p.m.—Group moves to street awaiting permission to enter Montgomery. Marchers begin to sing more freedom songs. Wave and Davis were arrested by state police officers.

2:50 p.m.—Wave and Davis released.

2:55 p.m.—Five members leave group.

3:00 p.m.—Mourned policemenIllustrated a crowd on the left side of the capital.

3:05 p.m.—Montgomery police cleared one block vicinity of the demonstrators. Digest reporters were not allowed to remain in area.

3:14 p.m.—A police wagon entered the scene.

3:16 p.m.—Digest reporters and representatives permitted to enter the assigned press area, but permission was denied. Editor and reporters stopped in basement of Dexter Avenue Baptist Church.

3:20 p.m.—Editor and reporters sought to have church opened for demonstrators in case of violence. Dr. W. W. Woods, a Tuskegee Institute student, refused to take responsibility for opening church. Attempts to get permission made, but to no avail.

3:20 p.m.—Digest reporters learned that demonstrators were told by police that they should leave the group and return, but they were not reprimanded.

3:40 p.m.—Eight more demonstrators left the march. Six of the first ten leaving sought reassembly. They were reassembled.

4:10 p.m.—An Alabama State College faculty member reported to Digest reporters that the school had received three telephone threats prior to the march. "The school's presi- dent has threatened students with expulsion," he added, law 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 850 people moved closer together. Group members heading toward Dexter First Baptist Church.

6:00 p.m.—Five-hundred Tuskegee students boarded buses at First Baptist on route to the campus.

6:15 p.m.—Nine demonstrators attempted to enter church. They were relieved.

6:20 p.m.—After making an attempt to get closer to demonstrators, editors McKinley and Scott were chased by a group of six white men down Hall Street, but cause safety within sight of police.

7:20 p.m.—Six-inch marchers left the steps of the governor's office.

7:45 p.m.—Demonstrators returned to the First Baptist Church.

8:10 p.m.—First group of Tuskegee students participating in the sit-in left for the campus.

11:30 a.m.—Several Tuskegee students left for Dexter Avenue Baptist Church to join a group of demonstrators from State and local high school students.

12:30 p.m.—Remaining students at First Baptist left for Tuskegee's campus.

How Did You Feel?

By VALIA WALLACE and ALTONIA RAKER

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 that 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.

OSCEOLA LESTER: "I'll tell you what I think. I feel that to a degree that some of the students aren't serious. Whenever I ever see a thing I try to see if it is true. It is true. 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 Christian faith."

ANN THOMPSON: "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 troops."

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."

ANONOMOUS STUDENT: "I couldn't be non-violent because we have been non-violent too long. This is one reason why I wouldn't go in the 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 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!"

Before The March

GROUP SINGS

FREEDOM SONGS

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

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.

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—your black woman-chile, 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 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.

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. At 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."

Colored 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 in 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 Negroes to march through Montgomery.

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.

JEAN WILEY, instructor in communications, reads 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.

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

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