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SCLC Maps Voter Drive, All-Out Assault On Alabama Segregation



SUPPORT FOR FREEDOM — Checks totaling \$2,858 were given to Miss Carol Hoover of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference of Atlanta, Ga., following a review of the book, *Strength To Love*, by Martin Luther King, Jr., SCLC President, at Los Angeles' Victory Baptist Church. The checks represented gifts and donations in connection with a book review program, sponsored by the Los Angeles Chapter of the Western Christian Leadership Conference, led by Rev. Arthur A. Peters (l.), president and pastor of Victory Baptist Church. Others from left: Rev. J. B. Reese, Rev. E. V. Hill, Rev. T. M. Chambers, Sr., Rev. Thomas Kilgore, Jr., Bishop L. C. Page, and Rev. C. A. Henson.

FIVE-POINT PLAN ADOPTED IN STATE-WIDE MEET OF 215

An all-out voter registration drive and assault on segregation in the state of Alabama was set in motion on March 4 by Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. in a state-wide meeting in Montgomery, Ala., of 215 conferees of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference's Alabama unit. The delegates, representing 30 counties and 24 communities, adopted a five-point plan of action aimed at breaking down discrimination barriers and securing the vote for Alabama's 481,000 Negroes of voting age, only 90,000 of whom are registered.

In addressing the group prior to adoption of the plan, Dr. King said:

"We have not lost sight of the fact that nonviolence was born in Alabama. Our meeting today brings us together in a state-wide effort in Alabama, with Montgomery as headquarters, to rid our state of its by-products of discrimination."

'Historical Moment'

"It was in Montgomery, Alabama, that the Negro made his most significant stride toward freedom, and we believe it may now be the historical moment to make this the most significant stride into freedom."

In a later press conference, Dr. King indicated that "Birmingham-type" demonstrations might take place in major cities across the state within 30 days because Birmingham has "renege" on the desegregation agreement reached last May 10. It would, in effect, be an all-out assault on segregation and discrimination in the state, which has systematically denied Negroes the right to vote through such devices as literacy tests, poll taxes and an educational system which deprives Negroes of full political knowledge.

List Five-Point Plan

The five-point action program adopted by the SCLC State Conference is as follows:

- 1.) Cognizant of this critical election year, we commit ourselves to an intensification of voter registration in all of Alabama's communities.
- 2.) To initiate a state-wide coordination of masses in direct action to secure in fact

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SCLC Board Members, New York Times Win Reversal In \$500,000 Libel Suit Brought By Ala. Police Official

The Supreme Court on March 9 unanimously threw out a \$500,000 libel judgment awarded Montgomery, Ala., Police Commissioner L. B. Sullivan against four board members of SCLC and the New York Times in 1960. The libel suit was based on an advertisement in the New York Times of March 29, 1960, which carried a statement critical of the handling of racial demonstrations in Montgomery.

The advertisement was placed at the time by an organization called "The Committee To Defend Martin Luther King and the Struggle For Freedom In The South." It bore the names of Board Members Ralph Abernathy, SCLC treasurer; Fred L. Shuttlesworth, SCLC secretary; Joseph E. Lowery, SCLC second vice-president; and S. S. Seay, Jr., an executive board member of SCLC.

Cars Seized and Sold

When the judgment was returned against the SCLC officials and the Times in 1960, three of them had their cars seized and sold at a sheriff's sale as result of the verdict and two others had their lands seized. In winning their appeal, the board members will probably get back about \$6,000 plus six per cent interest, the \$6,000 being the value of their confiscated property.

The advertisement and the litigation stemmed from an appeal to solicit funds for defense of SCLC President Martin Luther King, Jr., who at the time, was under charges

(Continued on Page 2)

Shuttlesworth Wins In Ala.

In a brief order, the Supreme Court on March 9 overturned a conviction of SCLC Secretary Fred Shuttlesworth on a charge of interfering with Birmingham police. The interference allegedly occurred on May 17, 1961, when police took into "protective custody" a group of "freedom riders" at Birmingham's Greyhound Bus station.

Shuttlesworth, sentenced to 180 days in jail and fined \$100, denied any interference and said he was "convicted without evidence of guilt."

ALABAMA ASSAULT

(Continued from Page 1)

the right of the ballot for all Negroes 21 and over not previously convicted of a felony. We shall employ whatever techniques necessary to implement the "one man—one vote" concept.

3.) Basically we are committed consumers, and it shall be our goal to buy goods where we can work, and we shall no longer fatten the coffers of those companies who suppress us. All affiliates of the state-wide conference will initiate this critical program for employment.

4.) It is our hope that the present civil rights bill pass and that it be unaltered by the Senate. We shall immediately embark

on implementation of the bill in Alabama should it pass, and we will make the public accommodations section a major part of the state integration program.

5.) We shall appeal to the United States Congress to reduce the number of Alabama representatives until such time that voting rights are extended to Negroes, not only in the urban areas, but can be assured in such rural areas as Wilcox and Lowndes counties.

77,714 Ark. Negroes Can Vote

A record 77,714 Negroes have qualified to vote in Arkansas by paying the 1963 poll tax, it was disclosed by State Auditor Jimmie Jones. The figure compares with 68,970 Negroes who qualified two years ago and the previous high of 72,604 in 1959.

CIVIL RIGHTS ROUNDUP

Jackson, Miss. Prepares For "War"

JACKSON, Miss. — The city of Jackson and near-by Canton plan to stage an all-out "war" by pooling their police power in dealing with mass racial demonstrations. Jackson has been steadily strengthening its police force in recent months and has laid in an extra supply of gas masks, shotguns and helmets. The city also recently purchased a \$15,000 tank-like vehicle designed for riot control.

* * *

Macon County School Fund To Suffer

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — The schools in Macon County will lose some \$75,000 in state funds next semester because of the mass white boycott touched off by federal court desegregation orders. A total of 432 students walked out of high schools at Tuskegee, Notasulga and Shorter, refusing to attend classes with Negroes. All three schools presently desegregated may be closed by September if the white pupils stay out. The state contributed \$1,096,993 to Macon County's schools this year, based on attendance last year, and it is certain that this sum will be reduced in September.

* * *

CORE Will Attempt To Seat Mississippi Delegates

NEW YORK — CORE has announced that they will attempt, this summer, to seat Mississippi Negro delegations at the Republican and Democratic national conventions. James Farmer said CORE wants to "put the spotlight" on the situation. The effort to seat Mississippi delegations, Mr. Farmer said, will be "on grounds that they were elected by the people in their communities" and were excluded by the parties in that state.

* * *

Liston Kayoed Fight For Jim Crow Theaters In South

JACKSON, Miss. — The World heavyweight championship boxing bout between Sonny Liston and Cassius Clay was not shown in any Jackson, Mississippi theater via closed circuit television. The Closed Circuit TV rights for the bout are controlled by a corporation known as Intercontinental Sports of which Liston is president, Liston insisted on a clause forbidding racial discrimination in the contracts between the corporation and the theaters showing the fight via closed TV. The fight was not shown in Jackson, New Orleans, Montgomery and other Deep South cities.

* * *

Rowan Restricts Showing Of "March On Washington"

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Newly-appointed U.S. Information Agency Director Carl T. Rowan clamped a key restriction on the showing of the film "March on Washington" before he was confirmed as director of the USIA. One senator, Bourke B. Hickenlooper (R., Iowa), complained that the film portrays the U.S. as "a land of slavery for the Negro" and points up the fact that he had "to demonstrate to get freedom and liberty." The film shows this without showing the progress made by Negroes in the U.S., Hickenlooper observed. Mr. Rowan stated "we would never order any mission to use this film if he (the U.S. Chief of Mission) felt it would not advance the cause of the United States." "We are going to get the whole story, senator," Rowan replied. The film will be used in conjunction with lectures and other films reflecting progress of the American Negro.

* * *

Pickets Jailed After Mass Sleep-In

SAN FRANCISCO — Arrests of more than 100 civil rights pickets, in a mass lobby sleep-in at the Sheraton-Palace Hotel on March 7 climaxed the largest protest demonstration ever called in San Francisco. The protest was called by the Ad Hoc Committee to end discrimination. Other civil rights groups joined the protest against alleged racial bias in hiring by the hotel. The hotel's management has denied discrimination. Some 1,200 pickets marched outside the hotel about 6:00 P.M. in the evening, with an estimated half of them moving into the hotel's lobby about three hours later.

Democracy Must Give . . .

The right to equal employment
The right to equal justice
The right to adequate housing
The right to vote
The right to equal treatment
The right to equal learning

BOARD MEMBERS WIN

(Continued from Page 1)

of falsifying his Alabama income tax returns. He was later acquitted.

In his suit brought against the four and the Times, Sullivan contended that several paragraphs in the advertisement reflected on him.

Creates Hazards

The Supreme Court's decision was written by Justice William J. Brennan, with separate and concurring opinions written by Justices Hugo L. Black and Arthur J. Goldberg.

Brennan's main opinion said the Alabama law of civil libel, involved in the case, was a form of regulation that creates hazards to protected freedoms markedly greater than those that attend reliance upon the criminal law.

Said Brennan: "We hold today that the constitution delimits a state's power to award damages for libel in actions brought by public officials against critics of their official conduct. Since this is such an action, the rule requiring proof of actual malice is applicable."

Dr. King Issues Statement

In a prepared statement in connection with the decision, Dr. King said: "The Supreme Court's decision unanimously reversing the libel suit brought by an official of the state of Alabama is a significant and encouraging decree. The Supreme Court has upheld the freedom of press and speech so vital to those who are engaged in the struggle for full freedom. Those news media and individuals who have been engaged in pointing up the evils of racial segregation and discrimination have been reassured by this court that the Constitution enables them to speak freely and fully. This decision is an historic affirmation of the fact that forces of ill will can no longer silence the voices speaking for freedom."

IN ATLANTA MAY 9 — In the third of SCLC's "Stars For Freedom" series, Sammy Davis, Jr. will appear in Atlanta at the Civic Auditorium on May 9 in a benefit show. It will be the star entertainer's first appearance in the deep South in many years.



A DIGEST OF 'RIGHTS' BILL

(Editor's note: To better help Newsletter readers understand what is basically contained in the civil rights bill now before the U.S. Senate, a digest of the bill is presented herewith.)

Voting Rights

This is designed to close loopholes in civil rights laws passed in 1957 and 1960.

It prohibits registrars from using different standards for whites and Negroes and requires that literacy tests be in writing. A person with the equivalence of a sixth-grade education is considered to be literate. Applicants can demand transcripts of questions and answers.

Registrars can't disqualify applicants for unimportant mistakes.

The attorney general can bring voting suits before special three-judge panels to speed action.

Only federal elections are covered. However, 46 states hold federal and state elections the same day. This means Negroes will be able to vote for both unless states change their laws to have separate elections.

Public Accommodations

This outlaws discrimination by refusal of service in hotels, motels, restaurants, service stations, theaters and sports arenas. Exempted are rooming houses in which the proprietor lives, and which have five or fewer rooms.

Also prohibited is the practice of segregation required by state law or local ordinance. This reaffirms the 14th Amendment, but adds enforcement to the ban through suits brought by the attorney general.

Desegregation Of Public Facilities

This forbids denial of access to any public facility owned, operated or managed by a state or subdivision on account of race or color—for instance, a public playground or pool. Also, the attorney general can join an individual seeking to have his constitutional rights enforced.

Public Education

Under this title the attorney general can bring school desegregation suits. Also, the U.S. Commissioner of Education is authorized to aid local communities in planning desegregation.

Absent from this title is any requirement that white and Negro pupils be mixed by transfers to other school districts. The House specifically ruled out this requirement during debate.

Civil Rights Commission

This extends the commission's life for four years. The House inserted a provision prohibiting the commission from investigating membership practices or internal operations of any fraternal or religious organization or private club.

Cutting Off Federal Assistance

Under this title, all federal agencies are directed to act against discrimination in all federally assisted programs in states and communities. Cutting off the aid is permitted. Exempted are all federally-insured programs, such as FHA and VA.

Fair Employment

This bans discrimination by labor unions or employers.

It would be put into effect over a four-year period, finally covering unions and businesses with 25 or more members or employees.

Set up under this proposal is a commission with power to bring suits to enforce compliance if persuasion fails. Courts will decide finally whether discrimination really exists.

Registration And Voting Statistics

The Census Bureau is directed to compile accurate statistics on the denial of the right to vote in areas designated by the civil rights commission.

Court Procedure In Civil Rights Cases

A defendant who has sought removal of a state court suit to a federal district court, on the ground that he would be denied his civil rights in the state court, may appeal to a federal court of appeals an order of the district court sending the case back to a state court.

Community Relations Service

This sets up such a service with a director chosen by the President. It would help communities settle racial disputes.



CITED AT BREADBASKET DINNER—Given citations for meritorious service by "Operation Breadbasket" at the group's first annual dinner on March 2 in Atlanta's Stouffer's Restaurant, the recipients posed together for photos with their awards. From left they are: Jesse Hill, Jr., Martin Luther King, Jr., and Larry Fox, chairman of the Committee On Appeal For Human Rights, which was honored as a group. Also shown are Ralph D. Abernathy (r.), who chaired the dinner, and Dr. Harry V. Richardson (seated), guest speaker. "Operation Breadbasket," an SCLC affiliate, is composed of a group of Atlanta ministers and businessmen, who in less than 18 months of operation have secured some 750 new jobs for Atlanta Negroes, adding an increased income of some \$1,500,000 for Negroes.

A 10-YEAR-OLD WRITES OF RIGHTS BILL

I'm for the bill because I've lived with Negroes most of my life. I've seen some very nice ones too. In our newspapers we mainly read about bad things of the Negroes, where they're as nice as many white people I've known. In Vidalia, Georgia there are many Negroes. They help farmers pick cotton, tobacco, and fruit for only fifty cents a day. Many times Negroes are not very nice or they're bad, but they're [sic] many bad white people. I think Negroes are mean because white people are mean to them.

God made all of us to live, love, and be kind to one another. As my preacher says, he would allow any Negro who wants to come to church to worship God, but will not allow any Negro who comes with camera men and reporters to show off that he is the first Negro to enter Jones Memorial First Methodist Church.

If you were a Negro you would want to have free rights and be welcomed to public places, you would want to be liked too.

The reason I think many people are against the bill is because of what they've heard, and really they've never honestly lived or known one that is very nice, and yet Negroes still wait till God will show the representatives and senators that they are just as good as they are. I believe God in a way is acting this moment and has been acting because he has let the representatives pass this law. I hope the Lord will help and guide the Senate to the best decision.

Written By Ten-Year-Old LAURA PEEK
Forest Park, Georgia

SCLC Newsletter

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AIMS AND PURPOSES OF SCLC

1. To achieve full citizenship rights, and total integration of the Negro in American life.
2. To stimulate nonviolent direct mass action to remove the barriers of segregation and discrimination.
3. To disseminate the creative philosophy and techniques of nonviolence through local and area workshops.
4. To secure the right and unhampered use of the ballot for every citizen.
5. To reduce the cultural lag through the Citizenship Training Program.

Editorial

The Senate's Dying Hour

There is always something melancholy and sad about a man's desperation and helpless distress in a dying hour. It was true in Richmond, Va., the Sunday morning of April 2, 1865, when word came during the church hour that this seashore town would soon be under siege from the Union forces and that it must now be put to fire and its citizenry evacuated. Confederate President Jefferson Davis, upon receiving the news as he worshipped in church, immediately set out for the Confederate capitol, packed up what records he could, and took a train for Danville.

The South had lost its war to keep men enslaved, and in the losing, had lost a measure of its great pride and its magnolia-scented traditions.

The Emancipation Proclamation of 1863 had declared three million slaves free men, but not until Lee surrendered at Appomattox on April 9, 1865, and Johnston surrendered to Sherman at Durham Station, N.C. on April 18 did war come to an end and freedom a feeble reality.

Now, 100 years later, Southern forces in the Senate intend to wage one last desperate battle to continue to

deny full freedom and constitutional rights to the Negro descendants of that great war of a century ago.

It is regrettable that men have learned so little in the last 100 years. It is saddening to realize that their efforts, in the midst of these disturbing times, must be turned to and wasted on such empty goals as depriving 19 million of their fellow citizens of the rights they themselves have so long enjoyed. It is unfortunate that they do not have the wisdom to see that this is a useless and futile stand.

Today's Negro, more enlightened, more determined and more self-respecting than his ancestors of that ancient civil war, will not be satisfied with anything less than full constitutional freedom as further re-emphasized in the present civil rights' bill.

The dying hour indeed has come in the Senate for such tactics as a filibuster on the part of Southern Senators, and with it has come a melancholia and sadness that these men, who might have served their country more purposefully, have prostituted their offices in the perpetuation of racism.—ETC

An End Of Rights Efforts

(The following editorial is reprinted from the Atlanta Constitution of March 7.)

Hamilton Douglas is a man with a tough job. And because it is a hard job, he is faced with hard facts. This week, he shared some of these facts with an audience of Atlanta Jaycees. What he said is important for the whole community to understand.

Mr. Douglas is chief negotiator for Mayor Allen in the matter of the Negro community's "Action for Democracy" appeal to end all public discrimination.

"People keep asking how long it is going on, saying 'every time we yield, there's another demand,'" Mr. Douglas told his audience.

The answer: "This is not an Atlanta problem or a Georgia problem. It's a worldwide social revolution, and it's not going to stop until the full measure of rights guaranteed are actually granted."

Only in this context can present negotiations here be understood and dealt with honestly. "It's a difficult thing," Mr. Douglas declared, "for a white man raised in a white man's culture to put himself in (the Negro's) position. I find it difficult."

Mr. Douglas made it clear that he was talking about equal opportunities, not special privileges. But he said that granting equal rights to all citizens does not take away real rights from some, because the "right" lost "was not a right in the first place."

It would be healthy for all Atlantans to ponder Mr. Douglas' words.

Register To Vote!

The Cartoonist's View

'Your Turn!'



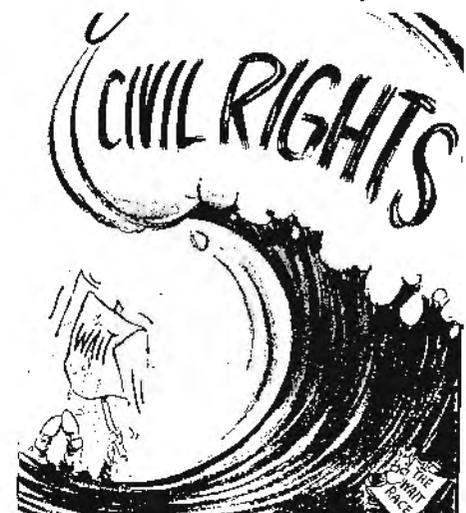
Whitman In The Stockton Record

'And, Over Here, The Enemy—People'



Herblock In The Washington Post

'Old Man River—Today'



Dobbins In The Boston Traveler



ed clayton

Of Georgia Judgin', Justice And A Judge

In the lore of the old West, tales of hangin' judges have provided the stuff from which today's television "shoot-'em-ups" are made.

In Atlanta, Georgia, the courtroom of Judge Durwood T. Pye provides the stuff from which unbelievable newspaper headlines are made.

Now Judge Pye can't rightly be called a hangin' judge simply because he never (to my knowledge) sentenced anyone to be hung. But when it comes to civil rights and Georgia law, Judge Pye is fast earning a reputation that can match even the meanest of the old West's hangin' judges.

So far to his credit he has gaveled out the maximum and harshest of misdemeanor sentences to three white persons involved in civil rights cases, all of them under Georgia's questionable anti-trespass law.

Let's look at his record.

Last August he sentenced former Miami University student Tom Taylor Tolg to six months in jail, 12 months on public works and a fine of \$1,000. The 24-year-old Ohio ex-student was trying to get a meal in a downtown Atlanta restaurant along with several other integrationists.

In Jail 188 Days

In that same month Judge Pye also gave the same sentence to Rev. Ashton Bryan Jones, a 67-year-old California minister. He was trying to attend an "all-white" white church in the company of two young Negro girls. For this, under Georgia's anti-trespass law, Judge Pye set Rev. Jones' bond at \$20,000, and reduced it later to \$5,000 only after the Georgia Supreme Court ruled that the amount was excessive. Meanwhile Rev. Jones languished in jail for 188 days, finally getting his release a few days ago after an unidentified white woman posted a property bond, stating that she "was just tired of seeing the city get such a bad name."

In the third case several weeks ago, Judge Pye meted out the same sentence to Miss Mardon Walker, 18, of East Greenwich, R.I., a student at the Connecticut College for women. She too was trying to get a meal downtown with some of her Negro friends when the proprietor of the restaurant took out a warrant for her arrest.

At her trial, another white man, Melvin C. Drimmer, a professor at Atlanta's Spelman College, was sentenced in the midst of the proceedings to 20 days in jail after he remarked that in his opinion "southern courts will try to impugn the witness." Judge Pye disagreed, considered his opinion an insult and ordered him jailed. He was released the next day after apologizing to the judge.

Great Legal Training

Now judging is a very serious business and by rights ought to be so conducted by those charged with dispensing justice and measuring out the law to violators. But six months in jail, fines of \$1,000 and bonds of \$20,000 hardly seem fitting and proper for persons who are merely trying to get something to eat or trying to get inside of a church to worship God.

I have not been so privileged to have the great legal training that Judge Pye must surely have, but I somehow have a sense of right and wrong, which to me seems to be the whole business of judging, and somehow this doesn't seem right.

Of course, there are other considerations that must be taken into account in any scrutiny of this matter.

Fined NAACP \$25,000

There is, for example, the matter of his having imposed a

\$25,000 contempt fine on the Atlanta branch NAACP in 1955 shortly after he was appointed to the bench.

There is also his unusual background in matters of segregation inasmuch as he once served as secretary of the Georgia Education Commission, a body created to preserve segregation in Georgia schools.

Now it would seem that none of this would have any bearing on judging in Judge Pye's court, but it does make a body wonder just what are his views, as a judge of course, on segregation and civil rights matters.

I'm sure this would be interesting, and like we said in the beginning, tales of hangin' judges have provided a lot of lore. Maybe now it's Georgia's turn to add to that lore.

About Stereotypes

Images Instead Of Men

By Sarah Patton Boyle

(The following is from Mrs. Boyle's forthcoming book, For Human Beings Only, and is printed herewith by permission of the author.)

Generalizations about people rest on fixed images, stereotypes. When we think in terms of group characteristics, we are, of course, seeing stereotyped images, not real people. We readily form these stereotypes when we are only in external contact with a group but have no actual friends among them.

Once formed, these images stand between us and the people we project them on, so that we can look straight at a real person and see only our stereotyped image instead. And he gets the miserable feeling of being blotted out as a person by our preconception.

'Rid Ourselves Of Stereotypes'

It is hard to rid ourselves of stereotypes because we unconsciously collect evidence that supports them and reject that which does not. Always those things are most meaningful to us which tie in with familiar ideas. It is from this fact that the stereotype derives its power.

For instance, hearing a Negro sing well, a white will think, "Ah, how typical." But when he meets a Negro who cannot sing he probably makes no mental note at all. It does not "fit the picture," is untypical, and therefore being unmeaningful, it is ignored.

'Bad Negro' Image

Good-willed people often have as firmly fixed a stereotype as the ill-willed but "racial virtues" will be stressed in that stereotype. The habit of seeing images instead of people is at its cruel worst when faults are crystalized in a stereotype. Then we get the "bad Negro"—or Jew or Catholic (or white man)—image from which hostility and persecutions result.

But even good stereotypes separate us from those on whom we project them. We cannot reach, touch, or know the real person, nor he us. It is for this reason that many Negroes resent the good stereotype as much as the bad.



Mrs. Boyle

FREEDOM IN '63? MORE IN '64!

Cameras Record Civil Rights Push Across Nation



BOSTON

MASSING AGAINST SEGREGATION — Gathering outside St. Mark Congregational Church Social Center, hundreds of students listen to James Bevel (upper right) of SCLC's Atlanta staff as he instructs them in nonviolent techniques of conducting boycott of Boston schools on Feb. 26 in protest of de facto segregation. Some 10,000 school children remained away from classes, instead attended "Freedom Schools" to hear lectures on such subjects as "Negro History," "Teen-age Unemployment."



PRINCESS ANNE, MD.

JAILED DEMONSTRATOR — Hustled off to jail as one among 600 demonstrators against segregated restaurants in the town of 1,300 population on Feb. 26, an unidentified student is taken in tow by a state police officer.



CHAPEL HILL, N. C.

DOUSED WITH ICE WATER—After joining 400 other demonstrators in sit-ins and anti-segregation marches in Chapel Hill, North Carolina, this unidentified lady is given assistance by a companion after she was drenched with ice-water in the below-freezing, 15-degree weather.



CHICAGO

EMPTY CLASSROOMS—As Chicago civil rights leaders staged a second school boycott in protest of school segregation, classroom scenes like this were reflected in many predominantly Negro schools in Chicago as more than 172,350 students stayed away from school. Some observers claimed it was about 75 per cent as effective as the first boycott staged several months ago. Boycott was opposed by city's Negro politicians.

The Past And Future: Of The Civil Rights Bill

By Martin Luther King, Jr.

Early last month, the hopes of twenty million Negroes and their allies in the Freedom struggle, were tremendously heightened as the civil rights bill cleared the House of Representatives principally intact. Great significance must be attached to the resounding defeat delivered to the opponents of the bill whose every attempt to weaken the bill was decisively rebuffed.

More than 125 amendments aimed at diluting the strongest civil rights legislation in the history of our nation were voted down by an overwhelming majority vote. The record of this bill reflects what can be done when the liberal and conscientious forces of the Democratic and the Republican parties form a coalition for meaningful legislation. Few legislative measures of so controversial a nature have ever won the broad support that this bill has received.



Martin Luther King, Jr.

Bill-Killing Filibuster

However, we must not let undue optimism lull us into thinking that the bill will have easy sledding. It is evident at this very moment, that the southern bloc in the Senate is tightly organized to mount a bill-killing filibuster or force a compromise to eliminate the most objectionable sections—public accommodations, fair employment practice and the cutting off of Federal funds. Without these sections, which make up the heart of the bill, what remains will be so watered down, that many of us who work in the Deep South would just as well have no bill at all.

I do not mean to suggest that we have a defeatist attitude. Rather, I am suggesting that passage of the bill in its present form is so critical for the domestic health of our national community that we must mobilize every force and pressure available to see to it that the civil rights bill before the Senate gets through—as is.

It can be done, but it involves the determined work of those who support the bill to labor relentlessly at our task of lobbying for passage of the bill at the local, state and national level. Our best sources, close to the activity on Capitol Hill advise us that the mail being received by the legislators is now 3 to 1 *opposing* the bill. This does not mean the bill does not have broad support across the nation. It does mean that the opponents of the bill are working more zealously to defeat the bill than we are working to pass it.

Politicians Respond To Pressure

It is a political fact that politicians respond to pressure and those who are sympathetic to the bill and wish its enactment must take the time to sit down and write to their Senators and Senate leaders, such as Everett Dirksen of Illinois, to let them know that Americans by and large support the necessity and the morality of the pending legislation. We must cajole the organizations of which we are a part to send telegrams and letters—delegations where possible—and so keep the pressure on the Senate forces to pass this bill that the filibuster can be broken without compromise to the bill itself. Only this kind of public pressure will be able to break the unholy alliance of Dixiecrats and Northern right-wing Republicans.

This evil bi-partisan coalition has a long history of burning to ashes in the legislative incinerator every liberal bill proposed in Congress. The past history of the bill's fortunes in the House is a guide to what must be done in the future in the Senate if it is to be enacted into the law of the land.

PRINCESS ANNE, MD.

ROUTED BY FIRE HOSE—Seeking to break up the demonstrations by students of Princess Anne College, fireman resorted to high pressure fire hoses to repel the protesting students. The demonstrations have occurred because restaurant owners have failed to desegregate, although all but one agreed last summer to lower racial barriers in this Eastern seashore town.



COURTESY
OF
C. O. R. E.

SAN FRANCISCO

CORE STAGES 'SHOP-In'—After two Lucky Store supermarkets in San Francisco, Calif., violated an agreement to hire more Negroes, members of CORE staged a "shop-in" by loading carts and bags with groceries, having a clerk check them out at the counter, then abandoning the groceries. This store's management put up the sign "Courtesy Of CORE."



BROOKLYN

PUERTO RICANS ON MARCH—Marching across the Brooklyn Bridge in New York City, some 2,000 Puerto Ricans head for Brooklyn's Board Of Education offices to press their demands for improved educational facilities for Puerto Ricans in the city's school system. Before the march, the group rallied outside New York's City Hall.



Quote & Unquote

Arthur J. Holland, Trenton, New Jersey mayor, after buying and moving into a home in a predominantly Negro neighborhood: "It is a real ethnic neighborhood right now. There is an Irish family on one side and a Negro family on the other. There is an Italian barber that lives on the same street, and a Scottish dancer, and even a Buddhist, I think."

* * *

Martin Luther King, Jr., in a Los Angeles address: "We must learn to live together as brothers or we will perish as fools. We must get rid of the notion once and for all that one race is superior and another race inferior. Anyone who believes that doctrine of white supremacy is sleeping through a revolution."

* * *

Dr. Albert L. Turner, dean of North Carolina College Law School, in an address at the school: "If you didn't 'sit-in' during the revolution, you must 'stand-out' of the way after the revolution."

* * *

President Lyndon B. Johnson, in his first political campaign speech at Miami, Fla.: "Full participation in our society can no longer be reserved to men of one color."

* * *

James Farmer, CORE director, discussing implementation of the civil rights bill: "Laws do not enforce themselves. We will have to go from restaurant to restaurant in Mississippi and Alabama."

* * *

Billy Graham, the evangelist, commenting on school segregation in the North: "I feel that some areas of the North have been rather hypocritical of the situation. Some Northern newspapers have tried to preach to the South when they have the same problems."

* * *

Ralph McGill, Atlanta Constitution publisher, in his front page column urging passage of the civil rights bill: "The nation cannot be made weaker by doing what is morally right. There is no social 'mixing' involved in voting, attending classes and holding jobs. The personal choice of social association is not disturbed. It should be obvious that neither brutality, violence nor filibuster will halt demonstrations so long as unadmitted inequity and discrimination exists."

* * *

Carl Rowan, newly appointed director, U.S. Information Agency: "All we need wish the world to know about us is the truth. I consider it one of USIA's first challenges to relate to the world in a credible, meaningful way the truth about those several peaceful revolutions, some occurring during my lifetime, that have made our country the land of hope that it is."



Carl Rowan



MARCH WITH DR. KING — With Frankfort, Ky. Capitol building in background, part of crowd of 10,000 is shown singing freedom songs after staging a protest march on Kentucky capital, which was led by SCLC President Martin Luther King, Jr. on March 5. Marchers also heard address delivered by Dr. King.

More Negroes Register Under New Voter Board In Alabama

A sharp upswing in Negro voter registration in Jefferson County, Alabama (Birmingham) has been noted in the past five months since a new Board of Registrars has been in office, it was disclosed.

In previous months, under the old board, the ratio of Negro to white applicants approved for voting averaged about one to 11. Since last October when the new board took over, the ratio has narrowed to approximately less than one to three.

Register 3,840 Negroes

The totals of 13,400 registered from Oct. 1, 1963 to Feb. 29, this year, indicate that 3,840 Negroes were registered as against 9,560 whites.

The following are totals according to race and sex for the five month period:

- **October:** 733 Negro women, 210 Negro men, 2,930 white women and 1,109 white men.
- **November:** 746 Negro women, 233 Negro men, 1,023 white women and 523 white men.
- **December:** 585 Negro women, 266 Negro men, 174 white women and 123 white men.
- **January:** 425 Negro women, 179 Negro men, 1,362 white women and 853 white men.
- **February:** 300 Negro women, 164 Negro men, 989 white women and 464 white men.

Register To Vote!

DIS 'N DATA

HAVE YOU HEARD . . . Those reports circulating in Atlanta about the motel (white) that makes every prospective Negro employee take a "lie test" in a room under the supervision of an armed man before they can be considered for employment? The questions they want answers to are whether or not they are "one of Martin Luther King's Nigras," and if they have ever been a "freedom rider" . . . Or have you heard about the nation-wide student fast being sponsored by Brandeis University, the NAACP and SNCC to help provide food for needy families in Mississippi? American University students in Washington, D.C., fasted at lunchtime on Feb. 27 and turned over their lunch money (about \$170) to aid Mississippi families who have been cut from relief rolls because they aided in voter registration drives last year.

• • •

HAVE YOU READ . . . that comment by Ebony-Jet Publisher John H. Johnson in the February issue of *D. Parke Gibson's Gibson Report* which gives credit to the Negro revolution as a contributing factor in an upswing in advertising lineage in Negro news media. Said Publisher Johnson: ". . . I think an additional factor was the prominence that race relations and the Negro revolution received in the press of the nation all during the year. We expect business to be even better in 1964 than it was in 1963 for the same two reasons expressed."

• • •

DID YOU KNOW . . . that there is a practice in Atlanta of having Negroes pay twice the deposit amount for utilities than whites do? One young Negro lady stood in line recently at the gas company to get new service and observed that whites were being charged \$10 to have the gas turned on. When it came her turn, she promptly was asked for \$20 . . . And did you know that in this same Georgia city with the "sparkling" racial image there are over 700 bus drivers with the Atlanta Transit Authority, but only 12 of them are Negroes? Ten are presently driving and two are in training. They recall, in answer to a query, that the first driver was hired the same day the first Astronaut went into orbit around the world a year or so ago.

The SCLC

Bookshelf



New & Current

» *The Negro Revolution in America* by Louis Harris and William Brink. Last July the magazine *Newsweek* printed a survey conducted by Louis Harris on Negro attitudes. The complete survey is now available in hard-back book form under the title, "The Negro Revolution In America." Simon and Schuster Publishers.

» *Symbol, Status, and Personality* by S. I. Hayakawa. This is a collection of writings on general semantics—the study of use and misuse of language in the everyday life of the Negro. Brace & World Inc.

» *New Nations* by Lucy Mair. The emergence of the new nations of Africa is discussed with new light and great insight. People, whose lives once were bound by their own villages, are now a part of the world system of economic exchange and political power relations. University of Chicago Press.

» *Black Cloud, White Cloud* by Ellen Douglas. The second book from the pen of this pen-name writer, this volume of 232 pages published by Houghton Mifflin Co. consists of two novellas and two short stories. All are related in subject matter, theme and place with the setting in Mississippi and the theme the blood-guilt of the white South hoping one day for redemption.

» *Mary McLeod Bethune* by Rackham Holt. The battle for civil rights is not a recent phenomenon. The biography of Mary McLeod Bethune reveals an interesting and informative historical review of the advance of the present civil rights struggle. Doubleday.

Available At SCLC

» *Strength To Love* by Martin Luther King, Jr. Publishers: Harper & Row. Price: \$3.50

» *Stride Toward Freedom* by Martin Luther King, Jr. Publisher: Harper & Brothers Co. Price: \$2.95

» *Crusader Without Violence* by L. D. Reddick. Publishers: Harper & Brothers. Price: \$3.95

» *Echo In My Soul* by Septima Poinsette Clark. Publishers: E. P. Dutton & Co. Price: \$4.50

» *The Desegregated Heart* by Sarah Patton Boyle. Publishers: William Morrow & Co. Price: \$5.00

» *The Day They Marched*, edited by Doris Saunders. Publishers: Johnson Publishing Co. Price: \$1.00



See Something Go

A Page From Detroit Primer.

Detroit Schools Try Interracial Primers

Ending a long-standing tradition of using elementary school primers showing photos of white children only, Detroit's public schools have started to experiment with integrated early reading books showing Negro and white children in interracial play scenes.

Some of the titles of the primer booklets designed for the city school's reading program are: "Fun With David," "Play With Jimmy," and "Laugh With Larry." They have been placed in the Detroit schools by The Writer's Committee of the Great Cities School Improvement Program of The Detroit Public Schools.

The booklets, illustrated by Ruth Ives, are published by Follett Publishing Co., Chicago.

Just Published!



Here is a collection as up-to-date as tomorrow morning's newspaper. From the picket lines and demonstrations in the South, Guy and Candie Carawan have compiled the first collection of Freedom Songs of the Integration Movement. This new book contains over 70 songs of the Movement, complete with lyrics, music, guitar chords, part arrangements, and incisive, timely notes. Brilliantly illustrated with documentary photographs, *We Shall Overcome!* is the most exciting new folk song collection of the year. 112 pages (paper) \$1.95

OAK PUBLICATIONS, INC.

165 West 46th Street / New York 36, New York

The Poet's Pen

Rightful Place

Long have I fought for what I thought was right

Why any race should have to hang its head

Is more than I can see. The Negro's plight

Has been my plight. It is for them I've pled.

They are my friends and have always been

Since as a child I passed daily down Ghetto Street

Upon my way to school, finding courteous men,

Warm-hearted women and children who would greet

This lone white child as one of them. I knew

No fear at heart for they belonged to me, They happened to be my kind of people, too,

Exchanging kind words without humility. Some of these days right will come along And they will find that place where they belong.

ELIZABETH CHARLES WELBORN
GREENWOOD, S. C.

A Call to Faith and Freedom by Martin Luther King, Jr.



Men, women and children have been quickened to pray, to march, to suffer imprisonment—even to face death—for the ideals and beliefs preached by Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Now, in his new book, Dr. King shares the convictions that guide his life and are inspiring a second revolution in America today. Don't miss this "Emancipation Proclamation" for our time.

**STRENGTH
TO LOVE**

\$3.50

HARPER & ROW, Publishers

Sixth Rights Leader Given Probated Sentence In Albany



A federal jury has convicted Mrs. Elza Leslye Jackson of Albany, Georgia, on perjury charges in connection with an Albany boycott last year, and she has been given a sentence of three year's probation by Judge W. A. Bootle.

Mrs. Jackson, recording secretary of the Albany Movement, is the sixth civil rights leader to be convicted and sentenced as result of a grand jury investigation of the boycott. All were accused of lying to the grand jury which was investigating a boycott of a white Albany grocer who contended that he was driven out of



AFTER MASS MEETING — Noted civil rights leader A. Phillip Randolph (r.) pauses to shake hands with Mrs. Martin Luther King, Jr., (l.) and Mrs. Pearl Henderson after mass meeting in Atlanta on March 8 in which Randolph spoke out against Senate filibuster.

business by the boycott. He claimed it was in retaliation for his vote against a Negro while serving as a juror in a damage suit.

Ministers End Boycott In Philadelphia After Store Hires 92 Negroes

A Negro minister's group of 400 in the Philadelphia area called an end to a selective patronage campaign against Acme Stores after 11 weeks when the food chain agreed to hire 88 Negroes in full-time jobs. The Acme chain is one of the nation's largest chain store firms.

Actually the food chain exceeded the ministers' job request. They hired 92 Negroes in full-time jobs and placed an additional 71 in part-time employment.

3,000 Jobs For Negroes

The selective patronage program against the Acme Stores marks the 25th consecutive success of the ministerial group in gaining more equitable employment for Negroes in the Philadelphia area. Since origination of their program several years ago, they have opened up some 3,000 new jobs to Negroes and have added approximately \$10 million to the purchasing power of the Negro community.

SCLC's Wyatt Tee Walker Featured In Jet Magazine

(Editor's Note: On one of the few occasions when Jet Magazine, the world's largest circulated Negro weekly publication, has used a male on its cover, SCLC's Executive Director Wyatt Tee Walker was accorded this honor in the March 12th edition of the periodical, in a feature story on his leadership with the organization. We here-with reprint the text of the article in its entirety.)

By John H. Britton

The Rev. Wyatt Tee Walker preached his own mother's funeral. He didn't tremble. He didn't crumble, though the impact of her tragic death in an automobile accident was crushing and practically unbearable. He never cracked.

The Rev. Walker went to Monroe, N. C., in 1961 during one of the most violent racial riots in civil rights history.

He bounded up the courthouse steps, but a white man stepped in his path and knocked him back down, puncturing his ear drums in the process. Walker got up, brushed himself off, and went back up the steps. Again, he was punched down the steps by a vicious blow. But again Walker brushed himself off and started up. Negro companions, afraid for him, grabbed Rev. Walker and restrained his almost suicidal determination.

Human Dynamo

That's the way it is with this human dynamo. That's the powerful stuff that propels this faithful revolutionary. And that's why the Rev. Walker's

world-renowned boss, Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., feels Rev. Walker can handle administrative details of his seams-bursting organization, the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC).

A dashing figure of a man, a natty dresser, a tall, handsome movie-idol type with a flashy smile, a smooth, convincing and wondrous wheeler-dealer, the Rev. Walker incited questioning stares when he joined Dr. King's forces.

When the Rev. Ralph David Abernathy, Dr. King's closest associate, began staying home more to tend to his thriving Atlanta church, and when SCLC grew so large that Dr. King required a full-time helper possessed with Abernathy's same loyalty and devotion, Rev. Walker, quietly and unobtrusively, moved in to face the task. Few really knew the man, where he came from, who he was, or where he would take the organization.

Born In Massachusetts

The Rev. Walker was born in Brockton, Mass., to a preacher father, Dr. John Wise Walker (now 94 and still an active pastor), and a housewife mother, Mrs. Maude Pinn Walker, on August 16, a little more than 34 years and six months ago. He was reared most of his life and attended public schools in Merchantville, N. J. He remembers that when he was five years old, a white female playmate sobbed that she could no longer play with him because, he quoted her as saying, "he was colored." He also remembers when he, at nine years old, walked into a movie house in New Jersey and sat down to watch Bette Davis star in *The Big Lie*, even though a movie clerk refused to sell him a ticket. His sit-in led to the desegregation of that theater. And from then on, says Walker, he had freedom—and revolution—on his mind.

He grew up like any other average brilliant boy. In 1950 he graduated, magna cum laude, from Virginia Union University with degrees in chemistry and physics. In 1953, after striking up a friendship with Dr. King through the inter-seminary movement, Rev. Walker graduated, summa cum laude, from Virginia Union's theological school. His first—and only—pastorate was at the 1,000-member Gillfield Baptist Church in Petersburg, Va., for eight years.

Becomes Executive Director

In August 1960, Rev. Walker gave in to the two-year-long pleas of Dr. King and others and agreed to become executive director of SCLC, which then sported a yearly budget of \$57,000 and a five-man staff. In three years under Walker's leadership



Wyatt Walker and Dr. King on Jet cover.

New Orleans Judge Tongue-Lashes Police In Hearing On Restaurant Desegregation

New Orleans Federal Judge Herbert W. Christenberry ordered the immediate desegregation of a cafeteria in that city's City Hall last month, and sharply tongue-lashed police for their rough-handling of an SCLC affiliated sit-in demonstrator. The judge ordered John-Lynn's Cafeteria, Inc. to desegregate its City Hall basement restaurant after a hearing in a suit brought by SCLC's New Orleans affiliate president, Rev. Avery Alexander, Dorothy Castle and Sandra Nixon. The three were arrested last Oct. 31 in a sit-in at the restaurant.

'Dragged By Heels'

In upbraiding police for their unnecessary rough treatment of Rev. Alexander during the arrest, Judge Christenberry had this to say: "I saw the pictures in the newspaper. The man was dragged by his heels . . . a long distance to a patrol wagon, which could have been brought right close to the building.

"I have the greatest respect and regard for the superintendent of police, Joseph Giarrusso, and for the police department generally . . . but I must say, as a judge, as a citizen, and I might add, as a Southerner, I think the way in which this man was handled was a disgrace to the city, the police department, and everyone concerned.

"If he was going to be arrested, he could have been picked up under the arms and carried out. Instead he was taken by the heels and dragged up two flights of stairs. This amounts to the police officers fixing the punishment and then executing it."



A HEADACHE FOR ROSS BARNETT—Swamped with chain letters containing one dollar checks made out to "Ross Barnett, trustee of memorial fund of family of Medgar Evers," Mrs. Ellsworth Howard, private secretary to the former Mississippi governor, ponders what to do with stock of mail. Barnett, unwilling to serve as such a trustee, later petitioned a Hinds County judge to have a trustee appointed. The court named Marvin E. Collum, vice president of the First National Bank in Jackson, Mississippi, as trustee of the fund.

the SCLC staff has grown to 61, and last year's budget hovered around the \$1 million mark.

His Virginia friends were shocked that Rev. Walker decided to join Dr. King. Walker would have to leave a church whose replacement value was close to \$500,000, including a modern \$40,000 parsonage, one of the largest Boy Scout troops in the world, and a beautiful 100-voice choir. Besides, he had all but decided to take over the pastorate of Dexter Avenue Baptist Church, Dr. King's old church in Montgomery, Ala.

And then there was that Walker ego. Nobody who knew him was ready to believe that Rev. Walker, who was the Martin Luther King Jr. of Petersburg, would be willing to play understudy to any living man. Walker concedes he is in a No. 2 role now, "but look who I am No. 2 to," he smiles.

'God Is Doing Something Great'

"I've always believed God is doing something great for Negroes through Dr. King. I would never attempt to take his place, or presume that I could. I just don't have the ability, the temperament or the humility. I don't deny I have an ego. I've never been bothered by being No. 2 man, though. In fact, I've never had any kind of medical history resulting from it."

He has a healthy disdain for false flattery. But he is an eloquent speaker, a brilliant organizer, a highly capable administrator and a take-charge guy who gets things done.

Dr. King has publicly bragged more than once of his high regard for Rev. Walker. "He has had a real impact on the total struggle in the South. He is a very able social strategist. He has brains, courage, and dedication. Naturally, he has been of great help to me as my executive assistant because he has been the man who has had the job of executing many of the policy matters of the organization. He's certainly done a very, very competent job. To carry out all the day-to-day minute details is not my area of competence. But I think he does an excellent job on this."

Planned Birmingham Revolt

Rev. Walker seldom misses a dramatic trick, and he proved his mettle in the Birmingham wars, which were his first adventure in planning a major revolt from the bottom up. Since guesswork is not a part of Rev. Walker's nature, he was in Birmingham five months in advance of the big explosion that was heard all over the world. He was mapping streets, plotting strategy, drawing up floor plans of major anti-segregation targets, counting the stools at various lunch counters, counting the time it took to move from

a store entrance to the store's lunch counter, and soliciting recruits willing to go to jail for freedom. So, when the forces of Dr. King struck with dramatic impact on April 3, 1963, all "the leader" had to do was push the right button that Walker had already connected to the proper detonators.

Drew Up Atlanta Plan

In Dr. King's hometown, Atlanta, Rev. Walker, also of Atlanta, drew up a "Battle Plan" calculated to shake the "city too busy to hate" out of its smug satisfaction with "tokenism." The plan was so detailed, so hard-hitting and so uncompromising that conservative Negro leaders shied away from it. Later, the young militants took up the plan again and are now busily implementing some of its ideas in the push to make Atlanta an "open" city.

So compatible are Dr. King and Rev. Walker that they have never had a personality clash. Walker's total loyalty to "the leader" seems out of character to those acquainted with his almost flippant personality and his salty, sharp-tongued lectures to subordinates.

Committed To His Role

Walker is so committed to his own role that the spiritual and moral leadership of the civil rights drive holds no appeal for him, he said. "You know," he said, "if something happened to Dr. King, Rev. Abernathy is heir apparent. And if such a thing came about, I would serve Rev. Abernathy in the same way I have served Dr. King. And that's a sincere statement."

Of his future, Rev. Walker reflects: "Being a minister 'called' to preach, my ultimate ambition, of course, is to return to the pastorate of a church somewhere. After all, I didn't just stumble into the ministry as a misfit from something else. I just didn't have a sense of fulfillment until I gave in to the impulse to preach. But I can't see my way clear now to leave the civil rights field. Right now, I'm doing what you might call home missionary work . . ."



Wyatt Tee Walker

Letters To SCLC

Working 60 Years Toward Goal

Dear Friends:

I have never seen, or met any of you in person, yet I am calling you my friends. I do this because anyone, white or black, working to gain first-class citizenship for our people here on earth, and citizenship in Heaven, are certainly my friends.

I have been working toward the same goal, toward which you are driving in the SCLC, for more than 60 years. I am now about 83 years old and cannot do much now, but I am still doing what I can. Since I had to retire because of my health, I can only do a little writing, which I enjoy so much. That you may see that we are working toward the same goal, I will mention just a few things I have tried to do in this same line of work, to help liberate our people. I organized the "Young Peoples Congress," in 1930, here in Sheffield, Alabama, which is a "Mock" Congress, designed to play citizenship thus, getting the true principles of citizenship deeply rooted into their very being and at the same time teaching the young people to handle the machinery of their government. When they become of voting age, they will understand the value of the franchise, and will not sacrifice it as did Esau, for a mess of pottage. In this same Congress set-up, we had a Co-op for both adults and young people, teaching them to bank and save their money. As a result we now see some of these same young people in business for themselves, with nice bank accounts, also living in nice homes of their own . . .

REV. L. W. MICHAEL
Sheffield, Alabama

Assistance For Chicago

Dear Dr. King:

Congratulations to you and your staff on the great work you are performing for the South and the nation.

A great many of us here feel that if our nation-wide struggle for justice is to succeed in depth, areas like Chicago must have the assistance of an organization similar in structure to the Southern Christian Leadership Conference.

REV. JOHN R. PORTER
Chicago, Ill.

Strength To Love

Dear Dr. King:

I am writing to express my appreciation of you as a truly great leader and personality, one that has been responsible for the beautifully expressed and inspiring *Strength To Love*, which I have just finished reading. It is truly the expression of magnified nobility of thought and feeling, the product of the suffering and intelligence of a great man.

As a white person, I have always been sympathetic with your race problem. Accordingly, I have almost awesome respect for your success in inspiring nonviolent measures against the shameful ruthlessness of some whites. That you have been miraculously successful is evidence that love is strength.

DOROTHEA DAVIS
Brockton, Mass.

What Can I Do?

Dear Rev. King:

I would like to know what I personally can do toward the cause of Civil Rights. I am a junior in a boarding school, and feel very strongly about this, and would honestly like to know how I can best translate this into intelligent and meaningful action. Please be frank.

I am writing to you because I think you can tell me, first as a clergyman, and second as a leader of this movement, what I can do.

PAUL ANDREWS
Groton, Mass.

'Man Of The Year'

Dear Rev. King:

I am a senior in high school. I love my Negro race and want very much to have the segregationists to be my beloved brothers. I must say, I was very proud that you were chosen "Man of the Year" by *Time Magazine*. It couldn't have gone to a better person.

JAMEL COVINGTON
Hampton, Virginia

Want 'Pen Pals'

Dear Sirs:

My class of 5th and 6th graders are now involved in the study of the History of the Negroes in the United States. They would very much like to have pen pals in any southern community.

I thought it would be a good learning experience for them to be in touch with southern white children as well as southern Negro children.

Can you help us? If you can put me in touch with teachers, I can write to them and work out the arrangements.

CLARE RODNEY
The Westland School
10345 West Pico Blvd.
Los Angeles, California

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