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THE AUGUSTA COURIER

Be Not Content With The Appearance of Things, But Look For The True Meaning

Vol. 2

THE AUGUSTA COURIER, MARCH 18, 1957, AUGUSTA, GA.

No. 502

Citizens Of Union County, Kentucky Planning To Operate Private Schools

South Cannot Be Forced To Integrate Public Schools, Virginia Editor Tells 5,000 Educators At National Meet

Virginius Dabney Says Dixie Will Abolish Educational Systems If Necessary

The South cannot be forced into integrating whites and Negroes in her schools, Virginius Dabney, editor of *The Richmond Times-Dispatch*, told 5,000 secondary school principals, at Washington, D. C., recently.

The Virginia editor reported that "absolutely no integration" has taken place in nine Southern states since the Supreme Court decision three years ago. He said that those states will choose no schools rather than desegregate.

The states where no integration has taken place are, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana.

Warns NAACP Leaders

Dabney spoke before the annual convention of the National Association of Secondary School Principals.

He suggested that it is time for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, which spearheads the integration movement, to "back up" and refrain from doing "irreparable harm to the cause of Negro advancement and to interracial amity."

The "capital of the Negro race," he said, has moved from Atlanta, Georgia, to New York City. That was the result of school integration, he continued, and it caused a fission between Negro and white leaders in the South. No longer do leaders of the two races sit down together to talk over problems, he said.

Destroying Relations

"Hardly any avenues of communication exist in most areas," Dabney told his auditors. "The NAACP leadership has committed all Negroes so completely to its drive for total integration that any white who dissents is stigmatized as an enemy of the Negro race."

Assailing New York City's method of integrating whites and Negroes in schools of that city, Dabney said:

"They are transporting children all the way across town from the neighborhood schools which they have been reaching conveniently on foot these many years, and compelling them to enroll with members of the opposite race.

Attacks Republicans

"All that is being done at the great inconvenience and expense, on the theory that a modest degree of integration is not enough. We must have total and complete integration everywhere and at once, it would seem. The folly and absurdity of this strikes me as obvious."

The Virginian attacked the civil rights program of the Republican Party and the Northern and Western Wings of the Democratic Party, now before the Congress, as a "perfect example of the sort of extremist legislation which dismays the South."

STRICTLY PERSONAL

By ROY V. HARRIS

Some of our Georgia Congressmen shot off their mouths a little too quick recently.

The occasion was when the legislature passed a resolution instituting impeachment proceedings against the Members of the Supreme Court of the United States.

There are several ways of instituting impeachment proceedings.

A resolution preferring charges may be introduced in the House of Representatives in Washington.

A state legislature may, by resolution, institute the proceedings which are then sent directly to the officials of the House of Representatives in Washington.

Then again, the people may petition the House of Representatives and institute the proceedings.

Of course, when a petition signed by citizens is filed with the House, or when a resolution passed by a legislature is filed in the House, the House can give it such direction as it sees fit.

There is no way that either a state legislature or a group of citizens can force the House of Representatives to vote the articles of impeachment.

Should the House vote the articles of impeachment then the official, or officials, sought to be impeached are tried by the Senate which is supposed to be presided over by the Chief Justice of the United States.

When the Georgia legislature passed the resolution instituting the impeachment proceedings they did not expect the House of Representatives in Washington to take immediate action. They knew that it would take more pressure and more sentiment for the impeachment than just the action of a legislative body of one state.

The object of this resolution is the beginning of such a South-wide movement.

Leaders from several states in the South met in Atlanta and they believed that the State of Georgia should take the lead in the movement.

Governor Griffin and his leaders readily agreed with the leaders from the other states, and, consequently the State of Georgia took the lead in the movement.

The legislature responded to the request and there was only a handful of votes against the resolution in both the House and the Senate.

Of course, the resolution came up in the House when there was a large number absent, but had there been a full House there would have been the same kind of majority as there was with a small House.

This action taken by Georgia isn't the end of the movement. It is just the beginning.

Other legislatures will meet soon and will pass similar resolutions. It cannot be definitely said at this time how many state legislatures will follow suit, but we have reason to expect that at least three more, and as many as five or six, will follow suit.

But this isn't the end of it. The South-wide campaign will be started soon. Petitions will be circulated all over the South giving the people an opportunity to file these charges themselves with the House of Representatives in the nature of a petition.

The Citizens' Councils and the States' Rights Councils over the South will sponsor the movement and it is hoped that every white person in the South will have an opportunity to sign one of these petitions.

So, this action by the Georgia Legislature isn't just a flash in the pan.

It is the beginning of a concerted and a determined movement to indict the Members of the Supreme Court for their usurpation of power and for the tyranny which they are now exercising and for their violation of

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Effort To Mix Races May Be Political End Of "Happy" Chandler At Next Election

By HUGH G. GRANT

Don't write the State of Kentucky off in the fight for segregation.

Kentucky is a border state and the general impression has gone out that desegregation in the schools, as ordered by U. S. Supreme Court has made rapid progress, that Kentucky was gone from the ranks of those states of the South where the resistance movement has stopped the integration of the races in the schools.

Well, I was up in Western Kentucky week before last, upon invitation to speak in Morganfield, the county seat of Union County, where an effort was made to integrate the schools of Sturgis at the opening of the schools last September.

I found that Kentucky is not only not desegregation, except in one or two spots, but the resistance to the Supreme Court program is growing every day—and fast.

Private School Planned

In Morganfield and Sturgis white citizens have gotten together, raised a considerable sum of money, purchased an abandoned school house, selected teachers and plan to open their own private school next fall in the event the courts try to enforce integration. This action was taken after a series of unusual events which began last September when Negro children got into the Sturgis high school with the assistance of the Kentucky state militia ordered out by Governor "Happy" Chandler.

The story, as told to me by leaders of the Citizens' Councils of Union County, ran something like this:

Last September the NAACP succeeded in getting a group of Negroes to try enrolling in the white schools of Sturgis, which is only twelve miles from Morganfield. The Negro children were met by a group of white citizens before they ever reached the white school house and turned back. Some of the Negro teachers and the Board of Education met with them and convinced them that they belonged in the Dunbar (Negro) School. Then twenty-four hours after the situation had been met satisfactorily Governor "Happy" Chandler sent the state militia to Sturgis.

The militia, under Adjutant General J. J. B. Williams, took over and escorted and protected the Negroes at every turn resulting in a boycott of the school by the white people of the community, according to the Citizens' Council leaders.

This built up much feeling and resentment, finally resulting in an order from the Adjutant General ruling the Negroes out of the white school and their return to their own school.

Suit is Filed

There has been no integration since.
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TO BE FULLY INFORMED ABOUT STATE AFFAIRS READ THE COURIER

THE AUGUSTA COURIER

He who spares no class of men is angry at no person,
but the vices of all.

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YOUR GOVERNOR REPORTS

Below we quote from Governor Griffin's message to the legislature delivered on Tuesday, January 15, 1957:

State Port Authority

Your State Port at Savannah has completed another good year of self-liquidating, profitable operation. Its gross income since acquisition in 1949 exceeds \$7,000,000.00.

Net profits, through efficiency in operation, have climbed steadily.

Three needed new berths are contemplated as an early addition by the Authority at an estimated cost of \$4,500,000.00.

Studies have been completed supporting the establishment of a bulk handling plant to receive ore shipments at the Savannah Port. Plans are being formulated for the establishment of a Port facility at Brunswick.

The Authority is now turning its attention to the provision of barge terminals at Georgia's inland ports as our rivers are made navigable by new federal dams, river control projects and dredging operations.

Already work is in progress on inland port facilities at Bainbridge on the Flint River at a cost of \$250,000.00.

Similar installations will be established to serve other sections of the State as channels are deepened on rivers near other Georgia cities.

Fish Hatcheries

Fishermen will be interested in the new Steve Cocke Fish Hatchery recently completed near Dawson at a cost of \$159,111.00. It is considered a model in the nation and will augment the production of Georgia's four other hatcheries by one and three-quarters million fish annually.

These will be used to stock the streams, huge public lakes and private ponds throughout the State. Realizing this expanding need, we have utilized another \$50,000.00 to increase production at the Lake Burton Hatchery in Rabun County for Northeast Georgia.

Progress made in the propagation of fish stock for "good fishing" in Georgia during the past two years has exceeded that of the previous sixteen years combined.

NEXT STEP IN INTEGRATION

(St. Petersburg (Fla.) Independent)

The South, which has repeatedly demonstrated its determination to retain racial segregation in its public schools, now has a clear illustration of what may be expected from the integrationists as the next step once the legal barriers are down.

Next week the Board of Education of New York is expected to put its stamp of approval on a plan for rezoning school districts which has "the objective of racial integration as a cardinal principle." But, according to the current issue of U. S. News and World Report, most of the recommendations, drawn up by a special commission on integration, already are in effect.

The policy calls for the redrawing of school district lines so that all-white and all-Negro schools which have resulted from housing patterns, will be fully integrated.

Already this has meant that children of both races have been denied the opportunity to attend schools in their own neighborhoods. Instead they are transported by bus from their own communities into others in a deliberate plan to force race-mixing.

The school officials, of course, are under heavy pressure by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to carry out their plan. But at the same time there appears to be a tremendous amount of fuzzy-headedness on the part of the special commission on integration and the school officials, too. For instance, one of the resolutions of the commission holds "that it is a desirable policy to promote ethnic integration in our schools as a positive educational experience of which no child in the city should be deprived."

Further the New York school officials argue, "It is not only a handicap for a Negro child to go to an all-Negro school. It is also a handicap for a white child to go to an all-white school. Every child has the right to attend an integrated school, whether he is white or Negro."

Thus we find that in New York City, at least, the integration fight is not a matter of knocking out legal segregation barriers, of attaining "civil rights" or of "equality under the law." Instead it has now become a matter of sociological experiment and race-mixing by force.

In other words it is not enough to end segregation under the law. Instead, white and Negro youngsters must be compelled to intermix—whether they like it or not. And the New York school officials, under heavy pressure, are prepared to go to utterly ridiculous ends to attain this end.

It would make just as much sense if the board concluded that there was an over-abundance of Protestants in one school, too many Catholics

Effort To Mix Races May Be Political End Of "Happy" Chandler At Next Election

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although the NAACP, I was told, entered suit against the board of education to force integration. A plan of integration was then ordered by the Federal judge, rejected, and now desegregation has been ordered to begin next fall in the high schools. The schools in Hopkins and Webster Counties along with Union County are affected. The elementary schools are not involved so far because of crowded conditions, it was stated.

In all of my travels in some half-dozen states I have never witnessed more determination to resist the mixing of the public schools than that exhibited by these Kentuckians, men and women, of Union County who were present at the rally which was held in the school house purchased by the citizens. There is no auditorium in this building and so Wright Waller, Jr., of Morganfield, head of the Citizens' Council, and his colleagues, had rigged up a loud speaker system, making it possible for the citizens to hear my talk in the several class rooms and out in the hall. These people were from around the county, for the most part farmers and small merchants. Many women with their children were also pres-

ent. There were people there also from Henderson, which is just across the Ohio River from Evansville, Indiana.

From many remarks I heard both before and after the rally there is very deep resentment against Governor "Happy" Chandler of Kentucky, for aiding in the integration of the school in Sturgis through the use of the state militia and, it was indicated that "Happy" is going to have rough going if and when he comes up as a candidate for any other public office.

As far as I know, the plan of citizens to set up a private school in Union County, Kentucky, rather than submit to any plan to desegregate, is the first of its kind and undoubtedly will be watched with keen interest by hundreds of thousands of white citizens in other sections of Kentucky, as well as other Southern states, where court orders are pending for enforced integration. It may set a precedent with very far reaching results in the resistance movements throughout the South which are gaining in strength every day under such leaders as young Wright Waller, Jr., of Morganfield, and his determined colleagues in Union County, Kentucky.

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their oaths of office by going back on the Constitution of the United States.

The movement is intended for a much greater purpose than this.

It is one of the ways that we can take our cause to the people of the nation.

By taking this action we get off the defensive. We assume the offensive.

It is high time that the people of the South take the offensive instead of the defensive in order to protect themselves and to protect their way of life.

It is high time that the Members of Congress from the South realize that the time has come when they must cooperate with the people back home in taking the offensive to set aside these damnable Supreme Court decisions and to curb the usurpation of power and the tyranny exercised by the Supreme Court.

These Congressmen who shot off their mouths didn't help our cause.

These Congressmen who shot off their mouths before they knew what was behind the movement were traitors to the Southern cause.

These Congressmen who shot off their mouths should have been listening and thinking instead of talking at the time.

The people back home have been in this fight for a long time. They got into the fight before most of the Congressmen did.

The people back home in the South haven't had the leadership in the Congress they should have. Neither have they had the type of cooperation to which they are entitled:

Some of these Congressmen who shot off their mouths before they knew what it was about this time have been keeping quiet in Congress most of the time about the Supreme Court decisions.

It is true that last year just before running time they all began to make speeches and to write manifestos and were very vocal in their opposition to the Supreme Court decisions.

But mind you, this crowd didn't say anything until just before running time.

And mind you, this crowd hasn't said anything to help us since they got re-elected.

It is time that we teach them a lesson. It is time that we let them know that we expect them to be with us every year and not just for a few months before running time on election years.

Of course, we have had some Congressmen who have cooperated with us as fine as anybody could expect.

Jim Davis, "Tic" Forrester and Jack Flint of Georgia have been three of the stalwarts in the House.

Several others have helped. Yet, too many in the House have remained silent on too many occasions.

Now, as the various other state legislatures begin to pass these impeachment resolutions we think we should have some encouragement from our Representatives in the Congress and when we start sending up bundles of petitions directed to the House of Representatives that we should have some encouragement and some help.

If our Congressmen believe what they put in the manifesto last spring, then they know that the Supreme Court has usurped power that it didn't have and that it is exercising tyranny over the people of the South, as well as the white people throughout the nation.

It is time that we stopped this trend in the Supreme Court. It is time that we let the Members of the Supreme Court know that we will no

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in another, and too many of the Jewish faith in a third, and proceeded to run the students back and forth across town to school on the grounds that a more thorough integration of religious groups is "a positive educational experience of which no child should be deprived."

It strikes us that the very act of forced integration of this kind can only result in a greater awareness of racial differences and customs on the part of both white and Negro children, and, at the same time, create frictions and conflicts that never existed before.

It becomes crystal clear what the next step of the integrationists will be if they have their way in the South. For it is obvious that they are not only seeking the right for Negroes to attend what are now white schools but to enforce a system of compulsory integration.

NAACP Seen As Tool Of Conniving Whites, Negro Teacher Says

Reds, Labor Union Leaders Are Among Vicious Element Ruling Organization

The NAACP is "as much a tool for conniving whites as for anyone else", according to a Negro teacher at Alcorn A & M College in Mississippi.

Clennon King, a teacher of history at this Negro State College, made this statement in an article which was recently published in *State Times* at Jackson, Mississippi.

This Negro professor says: "NAACP was founded by whites and its front officers are colored along with the bulk of its 350,000 paper members. However, at the top, it is white-dominated. Its president and treasures are white, and half its board of directors."

NAACP Is Being Used
He claims that the NAACP is being used by various and sundry organizations and that it is deliberately ignoring the real opportunities for Negro advancement.

The article which appeared in *State Times*, Jackson, Mississippi, on Sunday, March 3, 1957, is as follows:

"Perhaps the NAACP is the National Association for the Agitation of Colored People after all.

The NAACP has opened doors, but what about the number it has closed?

At the outset NAACP suited only a microcosm of Negroes anywhere. It simply didn't adequately reflect our thinking. It was awkward.

An NAACP chapter can generally be associated with an advanced Negro community, but almost always the most effective Negro civic community group is an independent one.

NAACP Success 'New'
NAACP success is swelling its colored membership is a completely new thing. By getting the 1954 go ahead from the "nine white fathers," and reaping the vitriolic wrath of white extremists, it has lucked into a profound respect hard to imagine otherwise.

Until about three years ago NAACP's predominant dependence, more or less, was upon labor unions, Socialists, certain Quakers, B'nai B'irth's Anti-defamation League, the Civil Liberties Union, disguised Communists, etc.

During election years she slips unobtrusively into the camp with one of the major political parties. Consequently NAACP is as much a tool for conniving whites as for anyone else. It is impossible for ordinary Negroes to feel close to NAACP, save only in a superficial sense.

CIO head Walter Reuther is a powerful NAACP director. Ten years ago, when NAACP membership was 75 percent under what it is now, I saw one of several CIO checks for a cool thousand dollars made payable to a NAACP voting project in Dixie.

These thousand dollar checks came in inconspicuous envelopes from Atlanta, with no instructions. They were smartly made payable to individuals — leaders of local NAACP groups.

I've never known NAACP to attack CIO, yet CIO reeks with racial discrimination. CIO has used Negroes primarily to increase its power. Although Negroes are strategically spotted in its hierarchy and given occasional handouts, Negro welfare is far from being a sincere objective.

Faulkner Writes

Nobel Prize winner William Faulkner told Negroes in a recent "Ebony" article, if he were a Negro he would be a member of the NAACP "since nothing else in our U. S. culture has yet held out to (Negroes) that much hope."

Mrs. Roosevelt is a member. So is Vice-President Richard Nixon, and a host of other American celebrities.

NAACP was founded by whites and its early membership was exclusively white. Today, its front officers are colored along with the bulk of its 350,000 paper members. However, at the top, it is white-dominated. Its president and treasurer are white, and half its board of directors.

With all its halo, I think, the most significant thing about the National Association of Northern White People for the Absorption of Colored People is the untold number of opportunities for Negro advancement it has deliberately ignored.

It does nothing in the South to ease racial tension, although this is its raison d'etre. On the local level—the most effective level—it seeks no place for Southern Negroes in industry. In fact, it seeks nothing in the South on the local level. Automatically this arouses opposition. It

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longer stand for such usurpation.

To do this we need the aid and the help of our Congressmen. We need the aid and the help of every Congressman from the South.

We hope that within the next four years we will have men representing every State in the South who will stand like Jim Eastland of Mississippi, John Bell Williams of Mississippi, these Congressmen from Georgia whom we have already mentioned, and Herman Talmadge in the United States Senate.

Too long some of our Congressmen have been too apologetic about the position of the South instead of standing flatfooted and fighting it out for the way of life of the Southern people and for the civilization of the white people of the South.

Some of our Congressmen have become infected with "Potomac fever". That's something that most of them catch after they have lived amongst the high and mighty of the nation for a long period of time.

They begin to represent Washington in Georgia and in the South instead of representing their own people in Washington.

They have been afraid for their social positions. They have been afraid that they might not get the committee appointments they desire.

This is no time to trade off the people back home for either social position or committee appointments.

This is the time for all Southern people to stand together and fight.

The weakness of our position is due to the fact that some of our governors, some of our United States Senators and some of our Congressmen didn't stand with us from the beginning.

Of course, last year was election year. A lot of them who hadn't had the courage to open their mouths before began to talk in favor of our way of life.

Some of them made speeches for the first time just before running time denouncing the Supreme Court decisions.

Some of our governors thought it was beneath their dignity to oppose the Supreme Court. Some of our Senators thought that it was almost treason to talk about the Supreme Court.

Senator George, a venerable statesman of many years, became a victim of this kind of philosophy. He had been out of touch with Georgia and the South too long. He had lived on the banks of the Potomac too long and he was a victim of "Potomac fever."

The people of the South are beginning to rise up as never before on this issue.

I thought the people of Tennessee and Kentucky were deserting the South.

Last week, I had an opportunity to spend several days in both Tennessee and Kentucky. I had an opportunity to investigate the sentiments of the people there. I believe the people of Tennessee and Kentucky are almost as unanimous in their determination to resist the Supreme Court decisions on segregation as are the people of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana.

The incidents which have surrounded the efforts of the little monkey in the governor's office in Tennessee to force race mixing in the high school at Clinton have aroused the people of Tennessee as nothing has in many a day.

I find that in Kentucky, even though "Unhappy" Chandler tried to take the National Guard and force race mixing on the people of Kentucky, that the people there are just as determined and just as stubborn as we are.

The only thing we need to win this fight is to get rid of our weak-kneed governors, weak-kneed members of the legislature, weak-kneed United States Senators and weak-kneed Congressmen.

We are today fighting for our lives. We are fighting for the white man's civilization. We are fighting for our very existence.

In such a fight it is incumbent that we have the aid of all of our public officials all the way from the lowest officeholder to the highest.

Now, we are going to begin to campaign throughout the South to pass resolutions through the State legislatures calling for the impeachment of the Supreme Court.

We are going to flood the Congress with petitions. We are here and now serving notice on all of our Senators and Congressmen that the people back home are determined to do something about it and we will expect their aid, comfort and assistance.

We do not expect them to be lending aid and comfort to the enemy.

Mind you, the enemy is the NAACP, the Americans for Democratic Action, the Communists and all the other wildcat organizations who are associated with them in this effort to destroy the Constitution of the United States and to destroy individual liberty and freedom in America.

Frankly, I know that we have no chance to pass an impeachment proceeding in Congress at this time.

But the time has come for us to get off the defensive.

The time has come for us to take the offensive and take the battle

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has sought only to create fear in the white South and no worthwhile friends. It will have nothing to do with anything save it can affix the inciting tag "integration."

Negro Crime

It is utterly quiet about the disquieting rate of Negro crime (except excuses). NAACP goes into convulsions over a Negro killed by whites; when Negroes make their regular national Saturday night forays against each other, reaping a whirlwind of killings and knifings, all is serene on the NAACP front.

Considerable word is disseminated from New York about the merits of whites hiring Negroes. Nothing is said about the even more important merit of Negroes creating jobs of their own, by investing in respectable businesses.

The status quo purchasing power of U. S. Negroes exceeds that of all Canada, yet the NAACP insists on shedding tears.

It is significant that with all its lucrative income during her 48 years, the NAACP does not own a single piece of property, excepting office furniture.

Faith in Church

What sort of advancement can the encouragement of self-effacement be?

It is no surprise that the average Negro still puts out the majority of his faith in himself, his church and his own personal white contacts.

One such Negro had this to comment on the Montgomery bus opera: "It would have turned out much better, all the way around, had the churches kept it to themselves and left the NAACP locked out."

Herman Talmadge Reports

(Editor's Note: The following is the second in a series of three columns dealing with the civil rights proposals pending before the 85th Congress.)

OF THE SEVENTEEN civil rights measures pending before the Senate, the one fraught with greatest danger is the Administration proposal for the creation of a Commission on Civil Rights.

This agency would have unlimited authority to delve into the affairs of any person, firm, group or agency under the guise of investigating developments deemed by its six members to constitute "a denial of equal protection of the laws under the Constitution." Armed with full and restricted power of subpoena and citation for contempt, the Commission would be an absolute power unto itself, answerable only to the consciences of the individual members.

THIS COMMISSION COULD on 24 hours' notice summon anyone from any part of the United States to any place it might designate to defend himself against charges of which he was totally ignorant prior to receipt of the subpoena. It could compel him to bring with him all personal and business records which the Commission might desire to inspect. Furthermore, he would be required to comply at his own expense and failure to do so could make him subject to fine, imprisonment or both for contempt.

It is easy to see how such a Commission could deprive a man of such fundamental, constitutional civil rights as freedom of speech, security of papers and personal effects, freedom from unreasonable searches and seizures, protection from unfounded warrants, freedom from double jeopardy, freedom from self incrimination, freedom from deprivation of property without due process of law, the right to a speedy, public trial by an impartial jury, the right to be tried in the state and district of the alleged offense, the right to know the charges made against him, the right to seek damages in court, the right to confront his accusers, the full protection of common law and the other unspecified, but nevertheless inalienable, rights such as respect for the dignity and integrity of a free man living in a free country.

IF FOR NO other reason I would be opposed to such a Commission because its basis would be the reversal of the fundamental tenet of American law that every man is presumed to be innocent until proved guilty.

In operation the effect of a body of this description would be the exact opposite of protecting civil rights. Rather, through attempts to police the thoughts and actions of private citizens, it would serve to deny Americans full and unfettered enjoyment of the rights which are their constitutional birthright.

Herman E. Talmadge

The Letter Column

Milledgeville, Ga.

March 4, 1957

Dear Roy:

I appreciate the Courier, and thank you for your thoughtfulness. I look forward to its arrival every week.

I have a Boston cousin who appreciates it as much as I do. She is one hundred percent with all you say and if I miss sending a copy she gets behind me. My Mother's people were all Massachusetts people. All the "old folks" gave this cousin the "younger generation", but she is avid for news of the South!

Well, Roy, you are doing a good job. Keep it up!

And, again thanking you, I am

Sincerely,
(An Old Friend)

EDITOR'S NOTE:

It would be a fine thing if every subscriber to the Courier would mail his or her copy to some friend or relative who lives outside of the South.

It would help us get our message to the people of the Nation.

R. V. H.

People Of Clinton, Tennessee Lied About By Nation's Press

Charleston Paper Publishing Stories Revealing The True State Of Affairs

Clinton, Tennessee has been maligned and abused in the nation's press.

The real truth has never been told by the national press. Regardless of all this, Clinton, Tennessee is handling its problems. They are gradually getting the Negroes out of the public schools.

This is not being done by the wildcaters, but is being done by the people of Clinton, Tennessee themselves.

From ninety-five to ninety-eight percent of them are standing solidly together.

Series of Stories

Recently, the Charleston News & Courier sent a reporter to Clinton to get the real truth.

Anthony Harrigan, writing his first article for the News & Courier on this subject, said:

CLINTON, Tenn., Feb. 2 — Only one version of Clinton's race troubles has been told the nation.

What has been told is that Clinton was prepared to integrate peacefully when John Kasper, self-proclaimed rabble-rouser from New Jersey, turned the people to violence.

The nation has been told, as were the readers of Look Magazine this week, that "a howling mob rioted through the streets of Clinton."

The nation should be told that this version is tinged with hysteria.

The facts in the Clinton affair, as this reporter found them, support a different version of what happened in this small, hilly community in East Tennessee. —

The voices the national press have listened to are the voices of a small clique in the town of Clinton. This clique includes D. J. Brittain, Jr., principal of Clinton High School; Horace V. Wells, Jr., editor of the weekly Courier-News; Everett Lewallen, former mayor of Clinton; Buford Lewallen, the former mayor's son; Sidney Davis, a petitioner for an injunction; J. M. Burkhardt, a school board member, and Walter E. Fischer, former Anderson County official.

For Integration

These men have been the news sources on which the national press relied. But it also happens that the majority of these men have been carrying the ball for integration. They are the ones who petitioned Federal Judge Robert L. Taylor to issue an injunction against the people of Clinton.

This clique has long held Clinton in the palm of its hand. It has close ties, social and otherwise. The members of the clique have more than abstract interest in the schools. The wives of at least three of the petitioners are employed as teachers, namely Mrs. D. J. Brittain, Mrs. Buford Lewallen and Mrs. Sidney Davis.

Last month Edward R. Murrow presented "The Clinton Story" on his "See It Now" program. Part of the program was devoted to interviews with teachers in Clinton High School who urged acceptance of integration. One of the teachers who spoke was Mrs. Sidney Davis. But the program's director failed to inform viewers that Mrs. Davis is the wife of one of the petitioners for a court injunction and hence not the most unbiased witness. This is typical of the omissions in the record of the Clinton affair.

Defendants Left Out

Also omitted from the record is the fact that Sidney Davis, the petitioner, is chairman of the board of deacons at Clinton's First Baptist Church. The Rev. Paul Turner, who received a bloody nose in a street incident Dec. 4, is pastor of the First Baptist Church and a friend of Davis. In fact, the majority of the petitioners for federal action are members of Mr. Turner's congregation.

The national press has not interviewed and put on the record the statements of the 16 defendants and other Anderson County segregationists. Going back to the Murrow show, it is important to know that a filmed interview with Mayor-elect T. L. Seeber was omitted. Mayor Seeber said in the filmed interview that he believed in separation of the races. He also told this reporter that he believed his interview was not shown because he did not lean the way the Murrow crew expected him to.

The seven articles in this series will present testimony that has not been out

STRICTLY PERSONAL

(Continued from Page 3)

into the sacred portals of these men who have usurped power they do not have and who are exercising tyranny over the people of America.

This gives us an opportunity to bring the entire matter to the attention of the people of America and let them know what they are facing.

The South can win this fight.

This statement is predicated on the idea that the South is willing to fight and that the South will elect men to public office who are willing to fight.

If we are a bunch of cowards and if we elect a cowardly group to public office, then we can't fight.

Now, we know that if our Congressmen and Senators had jumped into this fight as the Georgia legislature did that they would have been laughed at by some of their colleagues and cronies who are victims of "Potomac fever".

But there comes a time when a man must be a man even though he must subject himself to ridicule.

But if we are willing to stand together, if we are willing to continue the fight, there is no force on earth that can stop us.

The campaign is on.

We should take the fight to the people of America on the Supreme Court itself.

The Members of the Supreme Court are the greatest violators of all the law violators in America.

How can they expect the Courts to send some poor devil to jail for stealing a loaf of bread when they have so outraged the Constitution of the United States?

We need the help of our Congressmen. We expect the help of our Congressmen.

If our public officials will stand with us there will come a time when they will not be laughed at on the banks of the Potomac.

If they will stand with us in this fight there will come a time when the South will command the attention of the nation and respect for our views.

And, as we take this fight to the people, we shall keep in mind that we have from now until 1960 to put in public office men who are not timid men, who do not fear ridicule, men who are fearless as to what happens to them and men who are willing to take the forefront in this battle for existence.

on the record.

Perhaps the most important testimony that should have been put on the record concerns the responsibility of the vigilantes in the disorders that took place in Clinton the night of Sept. 1.

Federation Help Asked

This reporter obtained the statement of Jack Kershaw, Nashville real estate man, who is vice chairman of the Tennessee Federation for Constitutional Government. The Federation is the states rights organization which has carried on the legal battle for continued segregation in Tennessee. Prof. Donald Davison of Vanderbilt University, one of the South's leading men, is chairman.

Kershaw told this reporter that in late August the Federation received a petition signed by more than 400 Anderson County residents who requested that the Federation aid them in preserving separate schools in the county.

In connection with Federation efforts to preserve separate schools, Kershaw planned to make a speech in Clinton Sept. 1. He requested and obtained permission of Circuit Court Judge Yarnall to deliver the speech in the Anderson County courthouse in Clinton. The day before he was scheduled to talk, Kershaw got in touch with the judge and obtained confirmation on use of the courthouse. News of the meeting was broadcast. The public was invited to attend.

While Kershaw was en route to Clinton, Leo Grant, Jr., of Oak Ridge was placed in command of the home guard. On his arrival, Kershaw was denied use of the courthouse. While Kershaw was on the grounds of the courthouse protesting the denial, Grant ordered the vigilantes to form a skirmish line across the front of the courthouse. Orders were issued for the crowd to get off the lawn and into the street.

Cause of Trouble

The Nashville Tennessean's account of the events of the evening bristles with displeasure at the actions of the crowd. But the news account makes very plain what started the trouble.

The following is an excerpt from The Tennessean's account:

"Grant's men worked toward the crowd in a line. The front members of the crowd moved forward to meet the policemen. 'Tear gas!' Grant yelled. The first bomb was thrown. The mob roared with anger but shrank away from the spewing tear gas."

Kershaw and other observers say that responsibility for the disorder, such as it was, rests squarely on the vigilantes. The tear gas bombs were not used against

a dangerous mob of armed men—nothing of the sort, says Kershaw. The bombs were used, according to his statement, against a crowd composed of family groups including women and children.

As the articles in this series will make clear, feeling is running high in Clinton. All eyes are fixed on the Clinton 16 who have been charged with contempt of court and violated a federal court injunction.

And both segregationists and integrationists are in agreement that the future of the schools is bound up in the fate of the defendants.

Editor Wells says that freedom for the Clinton 16 will signal a return to the resistance of last summer. He also says that freedom for the 16 would have the effect of destroying the federal court order to integrate. As a supporter of the integrationists, the possibility of the government failing to make a case is disturbing to him.

The segregationists, on the other hand, are perfectly willing that the cases of the 16 come to trial. They too believe freedom will mean a rapid move toward ending integration in the Anderson County schools.

Bills Meaningless

Gov. Frank G. Clement, who, according to columnist Red O'Donnell in The Nashville Banner, was learning to water ski while trouble in Clinton was brewing, has supported and signed five bills that provide for pupil assignment in the schools. Both integrationists and segregationists are in agreement, however, that the governor's bills are meaningless in a situation where a federal court has handed down an integration order.

Tennessee, the boat-shaped state, has an integrationist captain in Gov. Clement, and a segregationist crew in the people. Whether captain or crew will prevail, only time will tell.

But the real lesson of the Clinton affair is that the abandonment of the people by a dominant clique in a small town does not mean that the people will abandon their fight for principles in which they believe.

The Horace Wellses and the D. J. Brittains refused to lead the all-out segregation struggle demanded by the people of Anderson County. They chose instead to seek federal pressure to enforce a way of life alien to the miners and farmers of East Tennessee. But the miners and farmers and the people in the town of Clinton have found new leaders in the Tennessee Federation for Constitutional Government and among their own ranks.

If there is any watchword in Anderson County today it is "re-segregation."

Duke University Refuses To Admit Negro Students

Duke University, located at Durham, North Carolina, has refused to admit Negro students to its Divinity School.

On February 28, 1957, a petition was submitted to the Board of Trustees at Duke by students in the Divinity School asking the admission of Negro students.

The Board answered with an emphatic no.

Asked about the action of the board, President Hollis Eden said:

"Yes, the Divinity School petition was discussed as have been other petitions in the past. The policy of the university is unchanged."

So, this private institution continues to say no to Negroes.

Being a private institution, they know that they would soon lose their patronage if they did otherwise.

Griffin Speaks Four Times In 6 Days Over State

ATLANTA, Ga.—With the 1957 legislative session and the bulk of his bill-signing chores behind him, Gov. Marvin Griffin is now back on a heavy speaking schedule which normally is one of the biggest time-consuming duties of a chief executive. For example, he just recently spoke four times in as many different places in a six-day period. Here is the gist of what he said and where he said it:

WARNER ROBINS: "From a tiny community of a few hundred people in March, 1943, when Warner Robins was incorporated, it has grown to a thriving city of 25,000 people who look forward to even greater expansion in the future," he declared as principal speaker at the Parade of Progress—14th Anniversary Celebration program.

"It was my pleasure to speak here at the 11th anniversary celebration held in 1953 when I was serving as Lieutenant Governor of Georgia and in the three years that have intervened I can see evidences of the steady progress that this community has made.

"We are advancing steadily in Georgia and as long as we maintain the fine cooperative spirit that now exists we can be assured that even greater success awaits us in the future. Such unity of purpose can be characterized as one of our state's greatest natural resources."

ATLANTA: "Although television is but eleven years old, it has enjoyed a tremendous popularity throughout the country and plays an important role in providing public services for the community, state and nation," the Governor said at a program clinic of the Broadcast Music, Inc., held in Atlanta.

"Here in Georgia we have 13 TV stations, three of them located in Atlanta... In Georgia we are proud of the progress television has made and we find that some of our stations are serving several other states in this part of the country."

MILLEDGEVILLE: Georgia now ranks among the top states of the nation in the construction and operation of new hospitals and health centers, Gov. Griffin declared as he dedicated the recently completed \$1.2-million, 80-bed Baldwin County Hospital. Said he:

"The Hill-Burton Hospital Plan, as carried out in this state, has proved to be a blessing to our people in every part of Georgia. Since the program started just a few years ago, we have constructed hospitals, health centers and additions to existing hospitals in every region of the state to the extent that no citizen of Georgia is at any great distance from one of these institutions.

"It is a genuine pleasure and privilege for me to announce that the present administration has backed this great humanitarian program 100 per cent and has supplied the money to keep it progressing at a steady rate. Cost of hospitals, health clinics and related facilities completed, approved or under way during this administration amounts to a total expenditure of \$17,294,364 in state, federal and local funds."

MACON: Much of the amazing progress Georgia has made recently in the location of new industries in this state can be attributed to the cooperation of various civic clubs over Georgia, Gov. Griffin told the Macon Rotary Club.

SUPREME COURT OUGHT TO BE IMPEACHED—SEE YOUR CONGRESSMAN