PRAYER PILGRIMAGE—Sharply dramatizing the deep concern of colored Americans over the issues of civil rights and equality of citizenship, more than 25,000 persons gathered before the Lincoln Memorial this spring as the climax to a "Prayer Pilgrimage" to the nation's capital. Again was asserted the staunch belief of a new and increasingly influential race leadership in the power of non-violent resistance to oppression and discrimination. Outstanding among the speakers was the Rev. Martin Luther King, leader of the Montgomery, Ala., bus boycott and president of the Montgomery Improvement Association, started in that city, but beginning to take on Southwide proportions.

AFRO Pix Of '57

PARATROOPER — Stationed at the school to maintain order following federal intervention in the crisis is a member of the 101st Airborne, an outfit famous for its exploits in Normandy and at Bastogne during World War II.

KEY FIGURE in the Little Rock situation was Mrs. Daisy Bates, Arkansas NAACP president, who served as mentor and counselor for the nine pupils. She later became a major symbol of the NAACP's fight for survival in the South after she was arrested for violation of Little Rock's anti-NAACP "Bennett ordinance."

SURROUNDED by a hostile mob which later turned on newsmen and photographers, six of the nine colored pupils who were later admitted to Little Rock's Central High School find their way blocked by armed National Guardsmen. Segregationists who applauded use of the Guard to bar the colored pupils, later screamed "bayonet rule" when Regular Army troops were brought in to see that the court's order was carried out.

HEAD ERECT — Dorothy Counts, 15-year-old daughter of an instructor in religion at Charlotte, N.C.'s Johnson C. Smith University, marched through a jeering, spitting mob of adult and teen-aged hoodlums to enroll as the school's first colored pupil. Her parents withdrew her following two instances of violence. Last week, an assembly representing students of Virginia and North Carolina adopted a resolution recommending that she be invited to re-enter the school.

VIOLENCE FLARED at Little Rock when word went through the mob surrounding Central High School that the colored pupils had entered the school through an unwatched door. Newsmen were the principal victims. Here Alex Wilson of the Tri-State Defender is kicked by a hoodlum who holds a brick in one hand and a stick (hidden from camera) in the other.

IN CONTRAST with Little Rock, proceedings were quiet and orderly in Nashville, Tenn., as parents began to register their children in first-grade classes desegregated by court order. Little friction was observed as integration moved smoothly in parts of Tennessee, Texas, Missouri and virtually all of Kentucky.

DESERTED SQUARE is the symbol of another battlefront on the southern scene—the town of Tuskegee—where a gerrymandering law resulted in the disfranchisement of all save 10 of the town's colored voters. In reprisal, colored residents took to "wise spending" of their money and were conspicuous by their absence from the town's Whiteowned businesses and stores, many of which have since been forced out of business.

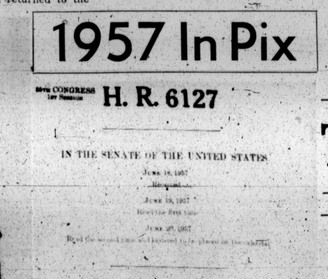
QUIZ CHAMP QUIZZED — Adie Aderonmu, a Nigerian expert on the Bible, shown with quizmaster Hal March, answered his way to and beyond the $64,000 question on the TV quiz show of the same name, then left the program in the face of questions from a former wife concerning support for their two-year-old daughter; and from U.S. Immigration Service officials on his having left school and married while in this country on a student's visa.

CONGRATULATIONS are received by Althea Gibson from Queen Elizabeth II, after her appearance on Wimbledon's famed center court where she won the Wimbledon Cup, symbol of the world's championship in tennis. She then returned to the United States for a victory at Forest Hills, and two weeks ago was rated No. 1 in women's singles by the United States Lawn Tennis Association, equivalent to being officially rated as the world's champion.

WINNER — Miss Gibson, the girl who began her tennis career with a wooden paddle on the pavements of Harlem, continued her march toward the top spot in women's tennis with the winning of nearly a score of tournaments on the international circuit.

1957 In Pix

INDEPENDENCE —Ghana, formerly known as The Gold Coast, was granted its independence and achieved full membership in the British Commonwealth of Nations in March. The Duchess of Kent is shown dancing with Kwame N'Krumah, prime minister of the new nation, during one of the many affairs marking the formal observance.



85th CONGRESS 1st Session

H. R. 6127

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

June 18, 1957

Introduced

June 19, 1957

Read twice and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary

June 20, 1957

Ordered to be printed with the amendments of the Committee on the Judiciary

AN ACT

To provide means of further securing and protecting the civil rights of persons within the jurisdiction of the United States.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 PART I—ESTABLISHMENT OF THE COMMISSION ON CIVIL
4 RIGHTS
5 SEC. 101. (a) There is created in the executive branch
6 of the Government a Commission on Civil Rights (herein-
7 after called the "Commission").
8 (b) The Commission shall be composed of six mem-
9 bers who shall be appointed by the President by and with
10 the advice and consent of the Senate. Not more than three

CIVIL RIGHTS—H.R. 6127, aimed at providing federal civil rights guarantees, was passed by the House and sent to the Senate, where it was drastically weakened before final passage as the first civil rights law to be adopted in more than 80 years.

The Afro-American

BALTIMORE, MD., JANUARY 4, 1958

A ROADSIDE INCIDENT almost became an international affair when Ghana Finance Minister O. B. Gbedemah (left) was denied service in a roadside restaurant near Dover, Del. Apologies and breakfast at the White House with President Eisenhower and Vice President Nixon went a long way toward soothing ruffled feelings. The second and third illnesses of President Eisenhower during the year revived talk of delegation of part of his duties to the Vice President.

MAJOR TRAGEDY of the year was a highway crash on U.S. Route 301 near Fayetteville, N.C., where 35 persons, including women and one infant, lost their lives in the crash of an old truck, which was hauling migrant farm laborers, and a potato-laden tractor trailer. Nineteen of those who died were killed instantly, their bodies strewn over the busy highway. Others died in the over-taxed hospitals of Fayetteville and other neighboring towns. Weeks elapsed before the identity of all of the victims was established beyond doubt. The tragedy was listed by the National Safety Council as the greatest single highway disaster in United States history. It spurred the tightening of laws in many states regulating the hauling of migrant farm laborers, long a source of concern among safety officials.

JOHN KASPER, self-styled "rabble rouser" went to jail to serve 18 months in a federal penitentiary on two charges of contempt of court which were the outgrowth of his attempts to block the integration of the Clinton (Tenn.) High School.