What happened at Kasper trial

(Continued from Page 1)

even their motion for a new trial is denied.

The group's defense counsel asked for a new trial immediately after the verdict was announced. Twenty days in which to file the motions were requested. Presiding Judge Robert L. Taylor said he did not think, under the law he could grant more than 10 days.

The 20 days will be granted, if it is legal to do so, the judge declared.

The surprising verdict, which climaxed a trial of 12 days, fell like an exploding bomb upon the quiet of the hushed courtroom.

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THE JURY, which arrived at the verdict in exactly two hours and 20 minutes, filed back into the courtroom at 3:10 p.m.

It had gotten the case at 10:20 a.m. and was out for lunch from 12 noon until 1:30 p.m.

With their backs to the defendants and spectators, the jurors were asked if they had reached a verdict.

Powell May, jury foreman, Knoxville retired Western Union supervisor, said: "We have your honor."

May, 64, held a piece of paper in his hands. For a moment there was stark silence.

Then he said: "We find the following defendants guilty on all three counts:"

* * *

THE JURY foreman then read in quick succession the seven names. They were:

Kasper, lanky, dark-haired New Jersey native, whom the jurors had adjudged "the hub of the conspiracy" to block integration at the Clinton High School,

The Rev. Alonzo Bullock, 52, carpenter and part-time Baptist preacher, who had been Kasper's constant companion during the troubled times in Clinton.

Clyde Cook, 36, short and swarthy, Oak Ridge atomic plant foreman who last Dec. 4 beat up the Rev. Paul Turner for escorting colored students to the Clinton school.

Mrs. Mary Nell Currier, 29, mother of two children, who was reported in a raving fury when the mob surrounded the Rev. Turner.

* * *

LAWRENCE BRANTLY, 50 auto dealer and retired grocer.

William Brakehill, 41, service station and grocery store operator.

Willard H. Till, 43, machinist and former White Citizens Council leader, Oakridge.

* * *

THOSE ROUND not guilty were:

Edward Henson Nelson, 22, grocery store clerk, who's pregnant wife was dismissed as a defendant on the sixth day of the trial;

Virgil Cleo Nelson, 23, carpenter, and brother of Edward Nelson;

Raymond Wood, 35, house painter, and resident of Clinton;

Clifford Carter, 35, laborer, of Clinton.

* * *

FOLLOWING the reading of the verdict, the defense filed notice of an appeal.

William Shaw, of New Orleans, La., who represented Jack P. F. Cremillion, Attorney General of Louisiana, said: "We would like to give notice there will be an appeal for a new trial.

J. Benjamin Simmons, who says his client is "the most maligned person in the country, rose and filed the same notice. He also asked that the jury be polled.

As the court clerk read off the names of the jurors, each answered in a firm, clear voice—"Yes."

* * *

THE JUDGE then thanked the men and women of the jury, excused them.

He then said that bail for the convicted defendants would be reduced to $1,000 each, that they could continue on bond pending the appeal. Also, he warned them to see the court clerk and get the new bail bond.

Originally, the bail for the seven had been as follows:

Kasper, $10,000; Cook and Till, $12,000 each; Brantley and Bullock, $10,000 each; Brakehill, $7,500, and Mrs. Currier, $2,500.

The judge then adjourned court, thus ending the trial which started on July 8.

* * *

THE GOVERNMENT called a total of 40 witnesses, and the defense six.

The background of the contempt charges dates from Dec. 5, 1956, when the McSwain case, the Anderson County Negro School Board was filed in Federal District Court of Eastern Tennessee.

The complaints sued for permission to enter the all-white high school in Anderson County.

They were Joheather McSwain, James Dickie, Lillian Willis, and Allen McSwain, all minors at the time. The suit was filed in their names by their parents, Allen McSwain, William Dickie, O. W. Willis and Mrs. M. V. McSwain.

* * *

THE DEFENDANTS were the Anderson County School Board, Frank E. Erwin, superintendent of schools, and D. J. Brittain, principal of the Clinton High School.

Later, April 17, 1951, the following defendants were added: J. M. Burkhart, C. L. Brown, Dr. J. M. Lee, Jack Duncan, O.C. Mayer, Thomas A. Sharp and J. M. Sesson, all members of the board.

* * *

Lawyers representing the plaintiffs were Alexander Looby, Nashville; Avon N. Williams Jr., Knoxville, Carl E. Cowan, Knoxville and Thurgood Marshall, New York City; Taylor, who for years later

On April 26, 1952, Judge presided in the contempt trial against Kasper and the others, denied the petition of the plaintiffs and dismissed the action.

* * *

THE CASE was appealed to the U.S. Court of Appeals of the Sixth District where it became "a ground case." This means it was to be held in abeyance to await Supreme Court action on similar cases already pending.

Following the Supreme Court's school ruling of May 17, 1954, the Appeals Court, a month later, reversed Judge Taylor's ruling and remanded the case to the Federal District Court.

On Jan. 4, 1956, Judge Taylor, in compliance with the Supreme Court's ruling, ordered the Clinton High to desegregate, fixing the date as not later than opening of the school term the following August.

DURING the spring of 1956, the 12 colored students were enrolled. When school opened they were admitted.

According to the principal, Brittain, the real trouble started — both inside and outside of the school — after the arrival of Kasper, who set into motion the campaign to drive the colored students out.

Consequently, Judge Taylor issued the injunction which forbade interference with segregation at the school.

* * *

FOLLOWING the trouble at the school on Dec. 4 and the closing of school, Dec. 5, Kasper and the Clinton defendants were arrested on charges of violating the injunction and being in contempt of court.

Of the original 18 defendants, one died in a mental institution and another was sent to a reform school for theft of an automobile.

Charges against five others were dropped after the trial started, one an expectant mother and four after the government indicated it could not prove the charges against them.

THE SUMMATION by the Government and the defense, Monday, in the Clinton defendants' case not only was a classic study in oratory but an exhibit of clashing political philosophy.

To the Government, the basic question to be resolved was that of law and order versus anarchy and mob rule.

The defense took the position that the basic issue is one of integration or segregation, and whether or not the U.S. Supreme Court may tell the South how to operate its schools.

The Government's position was presented by U.S. District Attorney General John C. Crosford and his assistant, James M. Meeks.

* * *

SPEAKING for the defense were Ross Barnett of Jackson, Miss., Hansele Proffitt, Sevierville, Tenn., Robert L. Dobbs, Memphis, all representing the remaining 10 Anderson County defendants, and J. Benjamin Simmon, Washington, D.C., who represents John Kasper.

The case, which closed on its 11th day, was before Federal District Judge Robert L. Taylor.

District Attorney General Crawford, who was the first to appear before the all-white jury of 10 men and two women, pointed out that the prosecution of the case is based in Federal law.

Starting with the order to integrate Clinton High School, Crawford recalled that on Jan. 4, 1956, Judge Taylor issued an order directing Anderson County officials to integrate the school.

THE 12 COLORED students were enrolled in the spring of that year, he said, and there was no trouble until the arrival of Kasper in the county on Aug. 26, 1956.

The U.S. official said immediately Kasper started a campaign, not only to induce school officials to resegregate the school, but to force others to join him.

The result of the Kasper-inspired campaign, Crawford told the jury, was mob violence.

ON AUG. 29, 1956, the court issued a temporary restraining order which prohibited Kasper and his agents from interfering with integration at the school.

The temporary restraining order was made into a preliminary injunction on Aug. 31 and made permanent on Sept. 5.

"Things were essentially calm until mid-November when the situation began to deteriorate until it was necessary on Dec. 3, 1956, for Judge Taylor to issue orders for the arrest of 16 persons on charge of violating the injunction, Crawford pointed out.

TRACING THE Government's case step by step, he said that on Feb. 25 an amended order was issued and all of the defendants, including Kasper, were charged with aspiring to violate the injunction.

In this connection, he cited the visits on Sept. 11 and Oct. 4 of delegations to the school board, during which the members were requested to transfer the colored pupils to the high school in Knoxville.

"All of the defendants had knowledge of the injunction," Crawford asserted, alluding to the defense's claim that the court orders were served only upon Kasper.

* * *

HERE THE U.S. official cited a list of acts which, he said, prove the defendants "acted in concert" to violate the order.

These included association between Kasper and the defendants, the appearance of certain witnesses at various court hearings and trial in which Kasper was the defendant and the organization of the White Citizens Council.

These acts, Crawford declared, were part of "a conspiracy to defeat Judge Taylor's order."

In this connection, the U.S. Attorney cited the organization of a Tennessee White Youth group as part of the plot.

* * *

THE THREE HIGH school girls who were instrumental in setting up the white youth unit "had to depend on Kasper," Crawford added.

Further, he pointed out to the jury what he termed identical purposes of the youth group and Kasper's adult unit of the White Citizens Council.

Following this event, certain changes in the school situation took place, both inside and outside of the school, he said.

These events were described by the District Attorney as overt acts on the part of Kasper and his agents.

* * *

HE QUOTED a statement by the Rev. Alonzo Bullock, one of the defendants, that if the colored children were not removed from the school "Some' body was going to get killed."

The assault upon the Rev. Paul Turner for escorting the colored children back to school temporarily climaxed the plot and resulted in the closing of school on Dec. 5, Crawford declared.

The U.S. official closed his summation of the government's case with a plea for the jury to return a verdict of guilty against Kasper and the remaining 10 defendants.

"Keep in mind," he said, "that there is only one issue in the case — Do you believe in law and order."

He added: "An order is an order. The only way we can save this honorable court is for its orders to be obeyed."

Crawford spoke one hour and eight minutes.

* * *

FOLLOWING THE U.S. District Attorney, Ross Barnett, who said he is defending the Clinton defendants without fee, was the first to sum up for the defense.

Following a discourse on states rights, local government and freedom of speech and assembly, the Mississippi attorney said:

"When it gets to the place where we can't speak or assemble freely, America has lost its greatness."

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Following a discourse on states rights, local government and freedom of speech and assembly, the Mississippi attorney said:

"When it gets to the place where we can't speak or assemble freely, America has lost its greatness."

As he spoke, the tall, brown-haired attorney struck a rhetorical pose — one hand in his right coat pocket and the other held limply on his lower chest.

After reading the arrest order and the charges, he bellowed: "Where is the proof?"

* * *

TURNING to the race issue, he told the jurors "We are all Southerners and have a common gold."

He added: "I admire people who are trying to keep the races separate."

He said the defendants acted to block integration at the Clinto school because they were afraid they were going to lose their tradition and their white schools throughout America.

Barnett, who intimated he again will seek the governorship of Mississippi, lauded the White Citizens Council. He said it has a membership of 100,000 in his state.

"Is there anything wrong about that?" he asked.

The Bible teachers us to segregate, not to mix the races, he asserted.

* * *

DECLARING that the U.S. Constitution is superior to the Supreme Court ruling of May 17, 1954, which outlawed racial segregation in public schools, he lauded the Plessy vs. Ferguson decision which set forth the Separate But Equal Doctrine.

The Court's 1954 school ruling and subsequent desegregation rulings are based on regular rulings are based on Gunner Myrdal and sociology and not on law, the Mississippi lawyer said.

Gradual integration, he said, will destroy the Anglo Saxon race, the people of the South should not be silent about it.

"Thurgood Marshall (counsel for the NAACP) wants you to keep silent," Barnett told the jury.

Declaring that blood-mixing will destroy the nation, he said Egypt once was one of the great nations of the world.

"Integration destroyed Egypt and made a mongrel people in Egypt. The result is a race that is neither white nor black. Egypt will never recover," the Mississippi lawyer told the jury.

He ended his speech by reciting poetry and Shakespeare to prove his contention that integration will not work. It is against both the laws of God and nature and, therefore, the Clinton segregationists should be adjudged not guilty.

* * *

THE HUMOR of the defense's summation was supplied by Proffitt, the self-styled hillbilly lawyer, who confesses he has trouble pronouncing his "r's." (He says "thar" for "there.)

He told the jury his trouble with pronounciation is due to his forefaterns living so far back in the mountains.

"The mountain air," he said, "makes it impossible for us to pronounce an r."

Linking the joke to the school situation, he said: "Put the r back in the school system and I don't think we'll ever be able to pronounce our 'r's,' he told the jury.

* * *

THE HILLBILLY lawyer accused the Rev. Paul Turner of escorting the colored pupils to the Clinton school in order to get publicity.

"He had a weakness for publicity, and Satan hit him that," Proffitt said, causing the courtroom and jury to rock with laughter.

Further, he accused newsmen to encouraging the minister to enter the school controversy in order that they would have a "good story."

His speech consumed only 30 minutes of the defense's allotted four hours.

* * *

FOLLOWING Proffitt was the chief of the defense counsel, lanky Memphis lawyer who told the jury: "History is now in your hands."

In rendering this verdict, "You will be writing history—good, bad or indifferent," he emphasized.

Referring to the Supreme Court's school decision, he said: "That on May 17, 1954, "tradition was shattered." He termed the decision disturbing and that history will have to determine if the Justices were right.

The 36-year-old blond attorney, who earned his law degree in the University of Australia, referred to the government's case against the Clinton defendants as "a dog-eared lawsuit."

In the beginning, he said, there was no incident because there was no integration.

* * *

BUT THE Supreme Court's decision, which he has read many times and does not like, has brought "dissention here in the mountains."

Dobbs intimated that the Court had given something to the colored children and taken something from the white children.

"You can't given something without taking something away from somebody else," he declared.

Referring to the arrest of the original 16 Clinton defendants, he said to the jurors:

"Men and women you know were handcuffed upon orders from Washington, shackled and paraded before a hungry press."

Shaking a wagging finger at the jury, he asked "Why?"

Answering his own question, he said "It's politics, it's wooing a minority vote."

The lawyer also struck at the Rev. Mr. Turner, labelling him a "frustrated preacher."

Referring to the Federal probe of the Kasper movement, he further alleged: "Anderson County was bristling with FBI agents, men in snap-brim hats and swagger-tail coats."

* * *

HE ALSO labelled the case one of vested interests. He asked why, if colored students were intimidated, none of the colored students or their parents were called as witnesses.

He called the Clinton High School principal "biased in favor of integration."

At one minute to the end of the one hour and 20 minutes he used, the Memphis lawyer turned to the jury and thanked the 10-men and two women for listening to him.

He apologized for the time required to deliver his speech. But history, he said, was being made and he wanted to be thorough.

Then, turning to the 10 innocent defendants, he told them was proud to have been able to defend them in this "historical and significant case."

SIMMONS, the Washington lawyer who represents Kasper, wanted to know why his client was the only one to be put on trial for the same set of facts.

Going back to 1950, he recalled, that the law-suit which resulted in the ordering of an end to school segregation in the Clinton High School was sponsored by the NAACP.

He pointed out to the jury that one of the lawyers of record, was Thurgood Marshall, chief counsel of the NAACP.

KASPER, he said, is the most smeared and maligned man in the United States. He said he was the victim of the press of smearing and maligning the South.

Simmons, a Tennessee lawyer who has been practicing in Washington for 18 years, asked the Supreme Court's decision was based on psychology and sociology, rather than on law.

Prior to the decision, he declared, colored children relation in the South were happy.

"If they enforce it (the decision)," he said, "there is going to be trouble."

Why is the FBI in this case? he asked.

Answer — because Brownell (U.S. Attorney General) sent them down here.

SIMMONS also wanted to know why, if the decision was opposed to using Federal force in the South, is he sending in the FBI.

"The Federal Government," he asserted, "chosen the easiest thing to do with the Clinton school."

In support of this contention, he alleged that "Power (of government) is drifting toward Washington, he predicted that the time will come when the municipal mayor will be nothing but a glorified handshaking official.

Returning to Kasper Simmons said to the jury: "If you disregard that one year sentence (imprisonment) for contempt) my client is as clean as a lily."

THE TROUBLE in Clinton last Aug. 30, he said, was due to newspaper reporters and football players to "rock automobiles" in order that they could get good pictures.

He said the Clinton Home Guard "got all liquored up" and wanted to drive peaceably assembled men, women and children from the streets.

He described the Government case against Kasper as "dirty business."

Regarding the attack upon the Rev. Mr. Turner on last Dec. 4, Simmons said: "He asked for it, and he got it."

Other subjects touched upon by Simmons during his 35-minute speech were as follows:

THE SUPREME COURT has been deteriorating since the early days of the Roosevelt Dead when the late President Franklin Roosevelt resorted to "court-packing" tactics.

The FBI was brought illegally into the Clinton case.

The Federal Government is developing a dual standard for the integrationists and segregationists.

The concerted efforts of the integrationists will create a reign of terror in the South.

The FBI should investigate the NAACP.

The communists are behind this integration business.

The news wire services, particularly the Associated Press and thee United Press, as well as most of the national magazines are indulging in a brainwashing campaign where integration is concerned, he alleged.

* * *

ASSISTANT Attorney General Meeks had the last say for the Government. He said:

"As I expected, the defense's case was based upon issues which are not involved in this law-suit.

"The question in this law-suit is not a question of segregation or compulsory integration. The law of the land already has been read. Neither the judge nor the judge has the power to change it.

"The question to be resolved here is one of law and order. The defense has based its case in a false premise."

* * *

MEEKS, who was the oldest lawyer in the case, said the defense made an all-out attack upon the U.S. courts.

He professed amazement at Dobbs, the older counsel for the defense, for permitting the case to go in the direction it did.

He said that Grover S. McLoed of Birmingham, a member of the defense counsel who did not return to the courtroom on Monday, also was amazed at the direction the case took.

Striking directly at Dobbs' invitation to the jury, the assistant U.S. Attorney said:

"God forbid that we ever get to the point where any jury can base their decision upon personal convictions in defiance of the United States."

The U.S. official said Barnett asked the jury to ignore the law and write off the court decision as thin air.

DECLARING THAT we live under a government of law and not men, he said the real issue is whether we are going to stand up and enforce the law of the land.

Meeks, turning directly to the Mississippi lawyer, said: "Mr. Barnett would be (Barnett) plans to run again for governor of Mississippi.

"I hope he wins, providing he doesn't preach the philosophy of government he preached here today," the Tennessean said.

* * *

He added that the passing government of law is evidenced "we are let alone by outside forces."

Alluding to the trouble in Clinton, the assistant DA said "black and dismal clouds foreshadowed what was to come."

* * *

"IT WAS the shadow of John Kasper. We knew not from whence he came nor where he stood. We soon learned his theme song was a song of hate. His purpose was to keep the colored children out of Clinton school."

Meeks asked the jury, what do you want? Obedience to law and order, or flesh violence, freedom of speech and assembly does not mean the right to subvert the government and destroy the courts.

The U.S. official argued that clearly the choice lies between two courses of action.

* * *

THE FIRST is love of government, the second the law of the jungle.

Take the latter road and then it will be sticks and clubs, knives and guns; for these are the playthings of racists, mobsters and crusaders, he declared.

Describing Kasper's action as lighting a fuse, the elderly lawye raisd this thing could spread over this Southland and over the major part of the nation.

If this occurs, then the land will again be drenched in the blood of fellow citizens fighting in another civil war.

Mr. Meeks concluded by asking the jury: "Which road are we to take?"

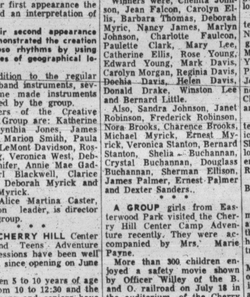
Youth crushed to death by truck

A 4-year-old boy was darted across the street to his home a half block away after buying a snowball, was crushed to death under the wheels of a truck at Colvin and Lexington Sts., Wednesday afternoon.

Steven Foster died at Mercy Hospital from a head injury five minutes after he was brought there in an ambulance.

Mrs. Albert Foster, the boy's mother, said one of her son's playmates told her about what happened during the accident.

In connection with the youth's death, police charged William H. Ziegler, 27, of the 500 block Winner Ave., with reckless driving.



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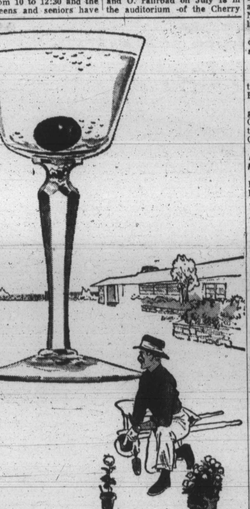

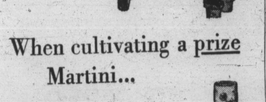

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WRITE TO THE REGISTRAR

HAMPTON INSTITUTE, HAMPTON, VA.

Recreation News

Lafayette Center

An Althea Gibson paddle tennis tournament was held recently at Lafayette Center.

Ruby Pennington won the girls, division champioship and Lee Hart won the boys, title. John Blackburn was runner-up.

Among others participating were Randolph Brooks, Raymond Harris, Milton Pennington, Deanna Richmond, Angie Clinton, Vernon Wright, Ralph Harris David Clifton, Everette Fulwood, James Bennett, John Harris, and Louis Pennington.

* * *

Outstanding day campers recently were Trevor Grooms, Alma Green, Paula Hurst, John sula Sanders, and the entire Mickey Mouse Group under the leadership of Glems Winkler.

Awards were given for participation and good behavior.

Field trips for center members will include visits to Druid Hill Park, Lake Roland, Patapsco Park, and Fort Smallwood.

Over 70 families recently visited the Hendler's Ice Cream Plant.

Group leaders were Shirley Smith, Glenis Winkler, Johnni Mae Williams, Helen Brown, Sandra Greer and Nancy Kenler.

* * *

A HORSESHOE tournament was held last week.

Edward Mosely won in the 3 to 11 group and David Clifton won in the 12 to 14 group. Other participants were Vernon Wright, James Ashe, Louis Pennington, Sampson Hallums, Phillip Edwards, Lee Hart and Ralph Harris.

The junior participants were Milton Pennington, Keith Mattison, James Curtis, Ardie Gray and Edward Mosely.

Gladney Center

The Cherry Hill Community Creative Rhythm Group appeared recently at Gladney Center two telecasts over WBAL TV on the morning "Brush Up" hour with Armand Weiland.

In their first appearance the group did an interpretation of rhythms.

In their second appearance they demonstrated the creation of Calypso rhythms by using the names of geographical locations.

In addition to the regular rhythm band instruments, several home made instruments were used by the group.

Members of the Creative Rhythm Group are: Katherine Ellis, Cynthia Jones, James Palmer, Linda Mitchell, Yvonne Jenifer, LeMont Davidson, Rosie Young, Veronica West, Deborah Jenifer, Annie Mae Young, Earl Blackwell, Clarice Palmer, Deborah Myrick and James Myrick.

Mrs. Alice Martina Caster, recreation leader, is director of the group.

* * *

THE CHERRY HILL Center Tots and Teens Adventure Camp sessions have been well attended since opening on June 21.

Children 5 to 10 years of age meet from 10 to 12:30 and the junior teens and seniors have been holding their camp sessions in the afternoon.

The Cherry Hill Center Camp Adventure Club, held a celebration on July 2.

Program participants were from St. Veronica's Church School, Cherry Hill Presbyterian Church Bible School and Camp Hillside for handicapped children.

Main feature of the Adventure Camp program was a pageant demonstrating the making of the American flag.

The Cherry Hill Community Center and the Bethune Extension have scheduled the following family outings:

August 9th, trip to state forest, picnic and games; August 21st, trip to Hershey Park, Pa. for and picnic.

Tickets may be obtained from Mrs. L. Berry at Bethune Extension, Bethune and Seagull Ave., or from the Cherry Hill Center at 2700 Spelman Rd.

AT DAY Camp on the Hill (Bethune and Seagull Aves.) the Crafters have completed decorating their booklets and silupons.

Their next project will be the making of the Raffia Jewel.

A group of boys from 10 to 14 have organized club called the Rumblers. The group meets each Friday from 2:30 to 3:30 p.m. Mrs. Alice Caster is the director.

Tuesday afternoons 2:30 to 4:30 p.m. is girls' club time at Bethune Annex. The girls, ages 10 to 12, meet with Mrs. L. Berry.

Midget boys can now play softball at the Cherry Hill Annex. Mrs. Berry is there each day at 2 p.m. James Diggs, recreational leader, supervises the game.

* * *

ON JULY 19th, a pentathlon was held for the Cherry Hill campers at Camp Adventure.

Winners were, Chenita Johnson, Jean Falcon, Carolyn Ellis, Barbara Thomas, Deborah Myrick, Nancy James, Marlyn Johnson, Charlotte Faulcon, Paulette Clark, Mary Lee, Mildred Ellis, Helen Davis, Edward Young, Mark Davis, Carolyn Morgan, Reginia Davis, Donna Dana, Helen Davis, Donald Drake, Winston Lee and Bernard Little.

Mrs. Willie Johnson, Janet Robinson, Frederick Robinson, Mrs. Rosie Brooks, Clarence Brooks, Mrs. Ethel Brown, Ernest Myrick, Veronica Stanton, Bernard Stanton, Delia — Bachanan, Rosie Young, Veronica West, Deborah Jenifer, Annie Mae Young, Earl Blackwell, Clarice Palmer, Deborah Myrick and James Myrick.

Mrs. Alice Martina Caster, recreation leader, is director of the group.

* * *

THE CHERRY HILL Center Tots and Teens Adventure Camp sessions have been well attended since opening on June 21.

Children 5 to 10 years of age meet from 10 to 12:30 and the junior teens and seniors have

leadership, and campers are assigned to such groups as "The Bluebird," "Snap Dragons;" "The Safety Patrols" and the "Buttercups."

Mrs. Olivia Fossett, faculty member at Schools 38 and Mrs. Myrtle Johnson are volunteer leaders for the "Snap Dragons," and Ester Hall and Lar-

(Continued on Page 13).

Woodson Center

Members of the Woodson Center day camp visited Carr's Beach on Tuesday.

On Friday, the closing program of the first session of Camp Woodson was held under the supervision of Mrs. Martina Caster.

Gail Arvin recited a story and Allen White sang a solo "Tell Ma Why."

Among those present were: Patricia Lucky, Anthony Gross, Peggy Jones, Alvin Willis, Jackie Womack Thomasina Womack, Thomhasina nnWomack, Gial Arvin, Myra Arvin, Ronald Pickney, Barry Curtis, Robert Hughes, Constance Hughes, Gordon Haynes, Charles Moore, Ronald Moore, Albert Brown, Wardell Richardson, Nathaniel Jones, Lalita Henderson, Janet Powell, Samuel Wilkins, Darlene Graves, Anthony Lisby, Karen Lisby, Donald Lisby, Ronald Andrews, Robert Andrews, Dana Andrews and Joanestine Farrington.

Also Donna Farrington, Cheryl Williams, Cheryl Bias, Allen White, Michale Morton, Clifton White, Victor Thomas, William Gordon, Ellen Hughes, Phillip Demnis, Wilbert Pursty, Collaway Braxton, Jacqueline Mendy, William Jones, Patricia Reid, Vida Wainwright, Isaac Brooks, Martin Walker, Justine Jeffires Janety Petty, Alvin Reid, Patricia Thomas, Reginald Boone, Marylyn Ferrell, John Spencer, Barbara Timmons, Alan Moore, Pierette Moore, Gwendolyn Harris, Florine Vick and Gloria Day.

* * *

A STORY hour featuring Mrs. Iris McGillivray of the Enoch Pratt Library was held for the Day Campers on Tuesday.

Later in the week the campers toured the Naval Academy.

Pressman Bros. donated 150 hot dogs, mustard, and 150 and relish for the outing. Schmidt's Bakery donated 160 hot dog rolls.

Mrs. Martina Caster is camp music specialist.

All parents interested in enrolling children between the ages of 5 and 11 in the camp, should do so immediately.

For further information, visit the center at Seabury and Cherry Hill Rds. or contact Mrs. Alice D. Smith, leader, or T. Madison Garrison, director.

* * *

Redman Center

Insert lead from gal 5—75

"CAMP POPLAR Grove" entered its second session of operation the week of June 22, with an enrollment of 150 members.

The summer program is offered to children from 6 to 12 and is conducted Monday through Friday from 10:30 a.m. to 2 p.m. at the Mary E. Rodman Center.

The summer theme is "Vacation Land, U.S.A."

A special program is offered to each group under volunteer

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