

RBRL OHD 001

The Oral History Documentary Series

No Other Road: 1953 *Red and Black* Editors Stand Up for Equality and Free Speech

Walter Lundy, Bill Shipp, Priscilla Arnold, Gene Britton Interviewed by Dr. Maurice Daniels, Dr. Kent Middleton; Moderated by Harry Montevideo

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VOGT: I'm Sheryl Vogt, director of the Richard B. Russell Library for Political Research and Studies here at the University of Georgia and it's my pleasure to welcome you this afternoon. I would also like to ask, as we start our program, if you have cell phones to please turn them off. We are filming today. The Russell Library staff and I are very happy to host this public oral history program *No Other Road, 1953: Red and Black Editors Stand Up for Equality and Free Speech*. As we start the program I would like to recognize some special guests in the audience. The Honorable Horace T. Ward, Senior Judge in the U.S. District Court [Clapping], and we have several members from the 1952 to 1954 Red and Black editorial staff who have also joined us and if you would please stand. I know you are scattered throughout the auditorium [Clapping]. For those of you here today who may not know much about the Russell Library, we are one of three special collections in the University Libraries. We're located at the west entrance in the annex of the main library and we were established in 1974 to preserve the papers of the late Senator—U.S Senator—Richard B. Russell and to make his collection available for research. Our growth since that time has been to develop as a center for the study of Georgia political history and public policy for the year's post 1900. We now have over 125 collections documenting prominent Georgians engaged in politics and public policy as well as groups, organizations, and observers of such activity. Today's program is the first in a new series sponsored by the Russell Library in association with the Foot Soldier Project for Civil Rights

Studies. The project, under the direction of professors Maurice Daniels and Derrick Alridge is a partnership of UGA faculty dedicated to documenting and presenting the role of the unsung foot soldier in Georgia's rich Civil Rights history. We have many people and organizations that we should thank for this event and in the interest of time I'm only going to tell you about our major players. First I thank Bill Shipp for placing his papers with the Russell Library and for suggesting that we contact Walt Lundy for certain files that he had from their days as editors of the *Red and Black*. We followed through and I thank Walt for that donation. And then I must give credit to Jill Severn of our staff and I don't think she's in the room right now but she had the idea that this would make a wonderful program and I think she was very right. She, along with Nikki Mottley on our staff have fabricated an exhibit from the Walter Lundy files that is open in the Russell Library Monday through Friday 8-5 through December. I hope you will have a chance to see it. We especially thank our co-sponsors for today: the *Red and Black* Incorporated, The University of Georgia Alumni Association, and The University Libraries. I now introduce you to William Gray Potter, University Librarian and Associate Provost [Clapping].

POTTER: Thank you Sheryl. Let me join her in welcoming you all to this very very special event. I wanted to say a brief word about the building you're in. This is the Student Learning Center, for those of you who aren't students and faculty. This is the Student Learning Center which is a unique building in all of higher education in North America in that it combines a classroom facility and a library facility. There are over twenty-six classrooms in this building, you're sitting in one of the larger ones right now and it will seat about 2,200 students and there are also about 2,200 seats for library work as well including 96 group study rooms, over 500

computers, over 2,000 computer drops and a pervasive wireless network. It's a great building, something the students have really enjoyed over the last few months as we've opened. Again, I want to thank you all for coming and at this time it's my pleasure to recognize the President of the University, Michael Adams to make a special presentation [Clapping].

ADAMS: Thank you Doctor Potter. I want to add my word of congratulations to you, to Mrs. Vogt, and to all on your staff who have worked to make this very important activity this afternoon possible. I don't want to embarrass any of my colleagues for whom I will have the pleasure in just a moment of presenting a proclamation on behalf of the University but I was thinking of the entire change that has taken place in the state of Georgia here during my lifetime. In 1953 when these four distinguished people were responsible for the *Red and Black* staff I was living with my parents in Atlanta getting ready to begin the first grade next year at Leslie J. Steele School. I especially wanted to say that for Bill Shipp's benefit [Laughter] in 1954. I have absolutely no recollection at age 5 of the events about which we are speaking today, but only a few years later by which time my family had moved to Albany in 1960 and 1961 my consciousness by then had grown to the point when there were race riots and continuing conflict in the state of Georgia that has impacted me, as I have said in many speeches throughout my life. And as I've learned through the years and certainly as my education and the education of all of us in this room continues today we have both a rich history of which we can be proud in certain circumstances and we celebrate one such chapter today. We have some other chapters in the history of the people of this state from which we are all still daily attempting to strive and to recover. I believe that that fight will continue and has its roots in improvement in many ways in that which we celebrate here at this afternoon. But we're here to hear from these gentlemen and

lady and not from myself. And therefore it's simply my pleasure this afternoon on behalf of the University to read a proclamation which I hope each of these four key players will feel is some recognition of the esteem in which they are now held by the University of Georgia and by all of us. And I hope that those of you and some of you I've spoken with even today and to the community who were a part of those staffs even though you were not a part of the formal program I hope that each of you will take some pride in the positions that you took at that time.

“Whereas Walter Lundy, Bill Shipp, Pricilla Arnold Davis and Gene Britton served as editors of the *Red and Black* during the early days of desegregation in the South; and whereas in 1953 the group launched a series of editorials condemning efforts to thwart the admission of a qualified African American applicant Horace T. Ward to the University of Georgia School of Law; and whereas the editorials further attacked the notion of separate but equal and questioned why a segment of society should be denied the right to an equal education and whereas their unified voice boldly called for wisdom, justice, and moderation at a time when others, including many of their fellow students were apathetic; and whereas the editorials aroused the anger of powerful leaders in the state who threatened to withhold funding for the newspaper, accused the editors of communist influences and condemned them in public forums; and whereas Lundy and Shipp resigned their leadership positions as Editor in Chief and Managing Editor, respectively, rather than have their freedom of speech silenced by censorship of a faculty board of control created to review and approve all proposed newspaper content; and whereas Davis and Britton were appointed to succeed Lundy and Shipp as editors but like their colleagues resigned rather than have their journalistic integrity impugned; and whereas the groups courage was lauded in news accounts and on campuses across the country; and whereas all four of these courageous individuals went on to achieve distinction later in life, Lundy with the State Department, Shipp

as a journalist covering Southern politics and government, Davis as a mother and volunteer for the causes of affordable housing and community organization across economic, racial, and denominational lines and Britton as a distinguished Episcopal priest. Now therefore let it be known that on this day, the 10th day of November 2003, I, Michael F. Adams, President of The University of Georgia on this 50th anniversary of the *Red and Black* editorials, do hereby on behalf of the University commend Walter Lundy, Bill Shipp, Pricilla Arnold Davis, and Gene Britton for their bravery and personal conviction and extend to them appreciation for their record of service to society and do hereby affix my hand on this 10th day of November, 2003 [Clapping].

POTTER: Thank you President Adams. At this time I'd like to start the program and I'd like to do that by introducing Harry Montevideo who today celebrates his 20th anniversary of Publisher of the *Red and Black* [Clapping].

MONTEVIDEO: I'd also like to welcome everyone here today to commemorate and document the 50th anniversary of a courageous stand four University of Georgia students took early in the nations struggle for Civil Rights. We welcome you to the discussion in a reunion of these four editors: Walter Lundy, Bill Shipp, Gene Britton, and Pricilla Arnold who resigned their coveted positions at the *Red and Black* student newspaper rather than submit to an editorial control board imposed upon them by the University System Board of Regents. We are also pleased to have UGA scholars Maurice Daniels, and Kent Middleton on the program as interviewers. Dr. Daniels is author of *Foot Soldier of Equal Justice: Horace T. Ward and the Desegregation of the University of Georgia*, and *Foot Soldier for Equal Justice: The Aftermath of the*

Desegregation of The University of Georgia. He's associate professor and director of masters in social work program here at UGA. Dr. Middleton is a professor and Journalism department head at UGA Grady College. He's an author and expert on media law and very fortunate for us a member of the *Red and Black* Board of Directors. As publisher of the now independent student newspaper I have the privilege of introducing our distinguished guests. It's interesting to note the diverse paths these four editors followed over the past fifty years, yet all the while maintaining the values and ideals they practiced while at the *Red and Black*. Walter or "Bucky" Lundy as he was known in the pages of the *Red and Black* was appointed Editor in Chief in the spring of 1953 having just served as the papers managing editor. After his resignation from the paper in the fall of 1953 he graduated from Georgia with a degree in Geography and the following spring served in the United States Air Force from 1954-58 as a transport navigator stationed in the Philippines. Following his military service he earned a Masters of Art degree in International Relations from Georgetown University, graduating in 1961. As he was completing his work at Georgetown he entered the Foreign Service. Lundy's career stretched over thirty years with the Foreign Service with assignments in Vietnam, India, Iran, China, and Korea. Lundy retired from government service in 1995. Bill Shipp served as managing editor under Lundy and entered the service following his resignation from the paper and subsequent withdrawal from the University, a point we'll touch on further in the program. His distinguished newspaper career began following his service in the U.S Army in Germany where he was also married. Shipp spent three decades on the staff of *The Atlanta Journal Constitution* serving as Associate Editor and Sitting Editor, having first joined *The Constitution* as a reporter in 1956. During his tenure at the Atlanta newspaper he covered the beginning of the nations manned space program, the Civil Rights struggle, and several national political campaigns. He

carried out assignments in Europe, the Middle East, Africa, and Central America. He resigned his position as political editor in 1987 to start his company Word Merchants. Shipp's company produces Bill Shipp's Georgia, a weekly newsletter on Georgia politics and government. Shipp is also Associate Editor of *Georgia Trend* Magazine and writes a twice weekly column that appears in more than 60 Georgia newspapers. He's a regular panelist on The Georgia Gang, a weekly commentary on news and politics. The Georgia Magazine Association named Shipp "Best Series Columnist" for his essays in Atlanta Magazine. The Association also gave Shipp the "Best Column Department" award in 1994 for his work in Georgia Trend. Shipp is a member of the Society of Professional Journalists, a former member of the Board of Governors of the Atlanta Press Club, and a former Director of the Georgia YMCA. Shipp also wrote *Murder at Broad River Bridge* a nonfiction account of the slaying by the KKK in northeast Georgia. He was a founding director of Long Street Press, a book publishing company. In 1953 Pricilla Arnold served as the News Editor of the *Red and Black*. Before she stepped in following as—as acting Editor following the Lundy and Shipp resignations, a position she would hold for just one issue as she also declared her resignation. She would have been one of the first female editors of the *Red and Black* although there had been several during, who served during the war period. Upon graduation in 1955 she married Harold E. Davis who was then Assistant City Editor of *The Atlanta Journal*. Pricilla and her husband moved to Washington in 1957 where he covered politics and she worked for the non-profit Planning Association as publicist and editor of the economics studies they produced. In 1959 Pricilla began her career as a fulltime mother, raising four daughters and also working with the Atlanta School System during desegregation helping make majority to minority busing work and building community council which would be representative of all the families involved in the school. Pricilla has

been active for many years as a volunteer in the field of affordable housing and more recently has focused on communities organizing across economic and racial denomination lines. The Reverend Gene Britton has spent a lifetime impassioned with the needs of others just as he exemplified in 1953 when he resigned his position as Acting Managing Editor. In 1954 he received a Bachelor of Arts degree in Journalism from UGA. His journalism career was brief but included work at *The Atlanta Constitution* as political reporter and as the Atlanta Bureau Chief of *the Macon Telegraph*. He also served as the Director of Information Research Services at the Georgia Education Association. A call to minister led him to the Virginia Theological Seminary where he received a Master in Divinity in 1968. Since that time he has served in various Episcopal parishes in several cities in the northern part of the state including St. Gregory the Great and Emanuel Episcopal Churches here in Athens. He's also worked as a chaplain in the Georgia Department of Corrections in Jefferson and currently serves as part-time Interim Rector of St. Albans Episcopal Church in Elberton. Thanks again to our four guests and your families for taking the time to return to the University of Georgia and the *Red and Black*. We're certainly looking forward to hearing more from you. I'd now like to set the scene for our audience. In the fall of 1953 a year before the U.S. Supreme Court outlawed separate but equal education systems based on race these four editors of the *Red and Black* ignited a firestorm of controversy when they championed the right of a young black man, Horace Ward, to be admitted to the all white University School of Law. A series of editorials appeared earlier in 1952 and in the fall of 1953 that challenged racial segregation in Georgia's public schools. Editor in Chief Walter Lundy, and Managing Editor Bill Shipp found themselves targeted for attack by University System Board of Regents member, Roy Harris. He threatened to have the Board of Regents withhold appropriations for the school newspaper unless the staff would stop

running editorials advocating the abolition of segregation in schools. At Harris's request The University of Georgia ultimately placed the *Red and Black* under the strict authority of the publications control board which would review the content of future editions and editorials. This action led to the resignation of both Lundy and Shipp who refused to surrender what had been a free and unfettered press. Their Wednesday, December 2nd resignations were front page stories in the December 4th edition which was produced under the direction of acting editors Pricilla Arnold and Gene Britton. Arnold and Britton also declared their resignations on the editorial pages of the same edition with impassioned editorials lambasting the University for instituting such stringent control and stifling student expression. They left the paper that night not knowing whether or not their work would, in fact, be published. It was as was a final issue of the quarter the following week with yet another set of acting editors and a skeletal staff and an unsure future for the paper. As did these editors, the *Red and Black* survived that and other hurdles over the next fifty years including separating from The University of Georgia in 1980 to form an independent, not for profit corporation becoming once again a free and unfettered press. Our interviewers have prepared some questions for our guests and I'm going to defer to Dr. Williams—Dr. Daniels, I'm sorry for the first questions.

DANIELS: I'd like to ask the first question directed to Mr. Shipp. In one of the editorials which referred to the title of that editorial was "The Color is Black," you stated the following and I quote, "The Atlanta negro who has sued for admission to the free white University of Georgia suddenly found himself facing two years in the not so free non-segregated army." Ward's chief counsel in his trial, Don Hollowell, and other have commented that the fact that he

was drafted into the army thirty days prior to the time that his case was scheduled to go to trial was not perhaps a coincidence. I'd like to get you to respond to that.

SHIPP: Many years later I interviewed Senator Herman Talmadge who by the way later nominated Judge Ward for the Federal Judiciary and I asked him and I said, "Herman, you just tell me just between us girls, did you have Horace Ward drafted?" And he looked at me and smiled. That was the only response that I received from him. I remembered during that time when they were looking at Horace as a prospective student and the Dean of the Law School was asked over and over again, "Why did you not admit this man to the law school?" And finally Dean Hosch looked at, I guess it was Hollowell and said, "Well, he just didn't look like a University of Georgia student" [Laughter], which was not quite true. We forget one thing in 1953 there were persons of color all over this campus. They were students. They were students from Asia; they were East Indians, much darker, I might say than Judge Ward. But here was an American Southern black man who spoke English and wrote English better than I did and sure as hell had better grades than I did and could not get into law school. That's kind of where we headed there.

DANIELS: Okay. I think that's another question that I'll defer to my colleague Dr. Middleton. Much has been made of Regent Roy Harris as well as Governor Herman Talmadge, two of the states, perhaps at that time, most influential politicians during the 1950s. Both of them predicted race wars, race riots, blood shed. In fact they stated that many blacks would be killed if the races were mixed and schools were desegregated. I'd like to get any of the panel's

reaction to Governor Talmadge and Regent Roy Harris perhaps appealing to the fears of many in Georgia during that time.

BRITTON: Happily he was wrong [Laughter]. I think in many respects Georgia, throughout this whole struggle was more fortunate than surrounding states. Ernest Vandiver who has campaigned on a “no not one” basis. When it came down to a showdown, unlike his colleagues Orval Faubus and George Wallace and others kept the public schools open in Georgia. So I think in many respects the dire prediction of Roy Harris and Herman Talmadge didn’t come true. That’s not saying that it was all peaches and cream at Georgia. It was not, but it was better than it might have been if we had been in South Carolina or Arkansas.

LUNDY: I’d like to add to that. I think Georgia behaved, on the whole, in many ways in an admirable fashion throughout the desegregation process. Looking back on it I’m very saddened over many things that happened including the part of that in which we were involved. I am saddened that we were that way but Georgia did show that it could change and as someone living outside of the state into the 60s and the 70s I could look at Georgia with some pride.

MIDDLETON: Well let me first abandon any attempt at reportorial objectivity and say what an honor it is to be here with you folks today. I wondered if you’d take us back to 1953 and tell us what possessed you to take the courageous stand that you did.

SHIPP: Well I think naiveté had a lot to do with it [Laughter].

LUNDY: Yes, and I was just asked a question over as we were recording something I guess for the radio, at any rate. Student mischief, did that have anything to do with it? I suppose it did. I think we all wanted to make a name for ourselves. I'm going to embarrass my sister who's in the audience who sent us a telegram, "If you can't be famous be notorious." [Laughter] There was a little levity there. I hope we didn't take it all too seriously but we did believe deeply in the stand that we took.

DAVIS: I think we thought we had the right to say what we thought too. And in my mind I knew that it was our generation who was going to have to do something to solve this segregation of the races because it was not working and it wasn't ever going to work and it was quite clear that our parents generation was not going to get the job done, that we were going to have to. And I think we felt entitled to say what we thought about the matter. We were naive in that respect, certainly.

SHIPP: The one thing I think we ought to be cognoscente of here, the *Red and Black* of that period was—thought of itself in a way as a crusading newspaper. We had attacked the city government. We had suggested the city government was corrupt because there was a red light district running right down the street under the cops' nose. We'd suggested that the university administration was guilty of malfeasance, misfeasance, and nonfeasance [laughter] for their failure to keep up veterans housing and they had rats in it and we had pictures and all that. And no one really responded with great anger [laughter] so why not say; why not integrate the law school? One thing we did not understand and I don't really know we grew up in it, but that the program, the system of government, the system of economics—the core of it was segregation.

That's what it was all about. I remember hearing a speech by Gene Talmadge and I heard the speech not long ago and it was his final speech that he delivered on the radio in his final race for Governor. He's talked for twenty minutes running for governor. Not once did he say we're going to have better roads, better schools, we've go to do something about infant mortality, he didn't mention those things that are just common place once. Instead he devoted the entire speech to preserving white supremacy and preserving segregation. That's the kind of system we lived in.

LUNDY: 1953 was a very different period. But what we did not realize in 1953 was how much the world was changing and how much the United States had changed and I give a great deal of credit to President Truman, the desegregation of the military. My views were perhaps more liberal because of living in California for three years in my grade school years and that was simply because our father was in the U.S. Army. I had been to non-segregated schools as youngster.

BRITTON: I grew up in an all white school system in South Georgia and all this talk about separate but equal was obviously a fiction. There was nothing, certainly separate but there was nothing equal about it. And it seemed to me that even as a high school student something wrong with this picture. I don't know why or how exactly that I became somewhat passionate on this subject. I do remember that there was a social studies class, a debate over President Truman's Fair Employment Practices Commission legislation and I took the side that favored it. I don't know, maybe some research did it or something, I don't know why but I knew that as Bill Shipp has said that the color line had already been broken here but when I came to the

University of Georgia there were no American blacks here and there was something wrong with that picture. And as I said, I feel very passionate about that because in my heart there was a moral problem here. There's something that contained a lie, separate but equal, there was something that obviously was discriminatory and when it came to what we did on the *Red and Black* I don't think- I don't know that I had all this analyzed and put together and systematized.

UNKNOWN [Shipp?]: None of us did.

BRITTON: But I certainly was being consistent with what I had come to believe.

DAVIS: Well if you could just—I could never see the logic of it. When I was growing-in my early years we grew up outside of Canton and the people who owned the place next to us were black. They owned their land. They worked hard. They raised a large family. They had a value for education. And there was just nobody who could tell me that those people were any different, really, from my family who had the same values. So I just, was unpersuadable on the subject of separating people and I'm even more so today.

BRITTON: When I—I remember taking the bus in those days students didn't have cars as much as today and whenever I wanted to go home for the weekend I had to take the trail ways. And I would go down to the Athens bus station and there was a white waiting room and a colored waiting room. A white water fountain and colored water and I never could understand the rational of colored water as opposed to white water [Laughter].

LUNDY: Can anyone here now believe that during World War II German prisoners of war who were being transferred from one prison camp to another could eat in restaurants anywhere the bus happened to stop that was taking them but black American soldiers who were fighting for their country could not? That was wrong.

SHIPP: And those same German prisoners of war sat in the orchestra at the movies and the blacks had to sit upstairs in the balcony; that always astounded me.

MIDDLETON: What made the *Red and Black* then, such a center of this focused morality in 1953, or were you unusual?

SHIPP: Were we unusual? [Laughter]

BRITTON: Could you say weird? [Laughter]

LUNDY: Different.

MIDDLETON: I mean nothing before and not much after for quite a while.

SHIPP: Well there was nothing after because you had a Board of Control. Incidentally I think that is a great title. If we had that board now it would be known as the “Board for the promotion of the free press and projection to the first amendment.” [Laughter] But they said flat out what they were. They were the Board of Control. [Laughter]

LUNDY: It was a simpler time.

DANIELS: I'd like to know how—what was the reaction of campus, particularly with students as well as faculty with respect to the stand that you had taken related to both equal opportunity under the law as well as your advocacy for free speech.

LUNDY: We can all comment on that one. I just assume lead off I suppose as anybody. I think most of the campus, most of our student colleagues, friends, supported us. There were some important exceptions to that and they tended to be involved in campus politics or they were aspiring politicians many of whom were in the law school. But on the whole I felt that I was supported by most of my friends. The faculty was in a terrible position. The faculty, if they had come out for us, any of them, publicly, would have lost their jobs. I've already expressed this. I want to say it in public: Tyus Butler who is here today thank goodness and we're so glad to welcome him so enthusiastically, he was down at McGregor's where the *Red and Black* was printed the morning of the Roy Harris edition. I don't remember which one of the others here, I don't remember which, was with me. He saw it come off the press. He could have stopped it. He did not. Had Dean Drewry known that he had advanced warning, I feel strongly that that edition of the *Red and Black* would never have been distributed on campus.

SHIPP: And Tyus's career might have been cut short.

BUTLER: I might not be sitting here today. [Laughter]

LUNDY: Faculty members individually expressed their support to us but publicly, not really. They couldn't. They would have lost their jobs.

SHIPP: Some of the students, some of the students in the journalism school rightfully saw this as an opportunity to move up on the *Red and Black* [Laughter]. So they weren't exactly supportive.

LUNDY: Hell, we didn't want the *Red and Black* to die. We loved the *Red and Black*. I'm glad somebody took over. Even if I didn't think much of some of them.

AUDIENCE MEMBER: Thanks?

DAVIS: Well I did get some -- I did get some criticism from other students who were worried that the *Red and Black* would not survive. And it was touch and go there for a time. But, as happens—it was a great learning experience for me because I learned right then that nobody is indispensable and you will move on and the waters will close over your footsteps. But that was about the only criticism I believe I got from other students.

BRITTON: I think outside the journalism school I ran into a lot of apathy. I mean, the attitude of most white students was, "How does this affect me? I'm doing okay. I'm getting a B in English 101 so why should I be upset about this?"

DAVIS: I think a lot of, “Well this is the way it’s always been.”

BRITTON: Yeah.

LUNDY: Inertia’s a powerful force in society.

MIDDLETON: I know Ralph McGill the legendary editor of *The Constitution* supported you and sent a letter to Bill Lundy expressing his support. What about beyond *the Constitution*? Did you get much support from the institutional press and did you think it was adequate?

SHIPP: We got a great deal of support from the *Yankee Press* and the *Archive* supported us.

LUNDY: *Newsweek*, *Time*.

SHIPP: Right. If Fox and CNN had been in business now we would have had it made.

[Laughter]

LUNDY: Seldon Meyer of the Gainesville newspaper stood out, (DAVIS: “Yeah, that’s right he did.”) wrote a very forceful editorial which I assume is with the *Red and Black* papers.

MIDDLETON: Did you ever have second guesses about your decision to resign? Could you have stayed and had even greater influence from inside fighting the board for instance?

DAVIS: No, I have not had second thoughts since then. I did an awful lot of pondering at the time and came to the conclusion that that was not the way it was going to work [laughs]. That the institutional control had been imposed and it was not really likely to be loosened in my time on the *Red and Black* and it was just wrong.

BRITTON: This was not a David and Goliath situation. We were poor, what was the term, squirts and sissies or whatever [DAVIS laughs] not out playing football like real men should [laughter] against the establishment of the University System. And there was no way we could have won that fight by staying on.

SHIPP: Gene and I covered a Board of Regents meeting at this time in which Roy Harris was President and delivered a speech to us at the Board of Regents meeting in which he said, you know, “You’re just a bunch of sissies and you ought to be made to play football for Wallace Butts Thank God he didn’t tell me for Vince Dooley [laughter], but...before that time—but it was an interesting time. I—generally though we received a lot of support from around the state and around the nation and it’s always surprised me that it took ten years after that, it took ten years was the Civil Rights Movement to really come to fruition; for the final laws of segregation to be stricken from the books. Ten years after that 1953 thing. And part of the reason was, and I think you hit on it Kent, is, “Couldn’t you work within the system?” And the answer was, “No,” because the system was corrupt. I never had second thoughts about leaving the *Red and Black*.

LUNDY: I felt backed into a corner. There wasn’t any way.

MIDDLETON: Well Roy Harris not only called you a “handful of sissy, misguided squirts,” but he also said that you were subject to communist influences [laughter] and of course this was the McCarthy Era.

LUNDY: Yes.

MIDDLETON: Do you see any parallels between fighting communists then and perhaps fighting international terrorists now or an era of fighting communists and an era of fighting...?

BRITTON: Dissent is never comfortable. It's always threatening to the power structure, whatever that power structure is.

DAVIS: It's always going to be a struggle to maintain first amendment rights. The price of eternal—of freedom is eternal vigilance if that's the quotation? And that's certainly true with first amendment rights. You'd better think very hard before you acquiesce in the diminution of those rights because you're not going to get them back.

BRITTON: Freedom is a fearful thing and again I think--- the only way that I can keep my way of living alive is to put some constraint around it and I think, let's take away some personal rights to protect what we have. I think that was the attitude then. I think to a large extent it's what the war on terrorism has become and certainly I oppose to terrorism.

SHIPP: I worry now as I did then. I worry more now. The issue of segregation is still on the table but it's not on the table in a legal sense. The issue of the right to dissent is still very much on the table. You're still threatened by it. I see faculty members right now and I wonder why they do it; don't you sign a loyalty oath?

MIDDLETON: We do.

SHIPP: Saying you're not a communist, right?

MIDDLETON: And never have been.

SHIPP: And never have been. And most of the communist I know about who still active are at Harvard. Now, not in Russia [laughter]. So, why do we do this? And this war it seemed to me is exacerbated the whole problem of dissent. If you say, "Wait a minute. Why are we at war?" Whether or not you support the war or suddenly you're accused of some traitorous act, you're not quite with it anymore and that bothers me—that struggle was going on then and that struggle is going on now. Joe McCarthy may be on the stage but there are others who carry, maybe off the stage, but there are others who carry his mantle.

LUNDY: I don't know. I think the—it is very apt to compare this to McCarthyism, what was going on there and I don't think—very few of us are still alive who remember what a fearsome period that was in our history. Many of my colleagues at the state department who are now revered as heroes lost—gave up their entire careers because of that. People who had worked

hard for the U.S government but just because they had been involved somehow in our China Policy lost their jobs. This was a dreadful injustice. If we had all been kicked out of school, and there were some on the faculty who would have liked to have done that I suppose, it would have been nothing like what happened to the few men who were cashiered from the U.S government at that time. This was a fearsome thing. Much more serious.

DANIELS: I'd like to read another excerpt from one of your editorials. This also appeared in the October 8th, 1953 column. You made strong statements about the exclusion of blacks from the University, you stated the following and I quote, "What a miserable system it is when the University allows students of every race, creed, and color except black to roam it's campus and mix with us Anglo-Saxon Protestants while the southern Negro, a United States citizen, is placed in a separated group as if he were a leper." In light of the 175 year exclusion of blacks from the University and your statement here, what is your perspective today about pro-active measures to increase black enrollment at this University and others?

LUNDY: I think you've asked a very complicated question that has to be—I'm going to get into bureaucratic language here for which I apologize. It has to be decided on a case-by-case basis. I cannot look at it any other way. But remember affirmative action was not in our vocabulary in 1953 in this very different period of time. How you deal with injustice is always going to be controversial. And when you're advantaging one group there are those who are going to be bitter because they feel that they were disadvantaged and therefore I see no alternative to a case-by-case basis.

MIDDLETON: All right. I know we want to leave some time for question and answer from the audience and Dr. Daniels I think you've got a—something you want to move on with?

DANIELS: Thank you. Before we take the opportunity to entertain questions from the audience we would like to extend an opportunity for a very special guest to respond to the panel. We are pleased, as was noted earlier, to have in the audience today the honorable Horace T. Ward. In 1950 Mr. Ward was a resident of the state of Georgia. He was a tax-paying citizen in this state. After completing Morehouse College with a Bachelors degree and Atlanta University with a Masters degree, Mr. Ward decided to pursue a legal education at the public tax-supported institution in Georgia. There was one small problem. The University at that time was all white and segregated as a result of legal maneuvering and various obstructionist tactics to keep him out of this law school, in 1952 Ward became the first African American to sue for admission to an all white college or University in the state of Georgia. During his trial University officials testified that he did not have the mind to study law, nor the ability to practice law. Though his seven year battle to enter the University was unsuccessful this man who did not have the mind to study law later completed North Western University Law School. And he did not stop there. This man who supposedly did not have the ability to practice law joined the Hollowell Law Firm and helped to win the case that resulted in the desegregation of The University of Georgia in 1961. Ward then went on to a distinguished precedent setting career as a trial lawyer, as a state senator, he went on to become the first African American state civil court judge in the state of Georgia. He then went on to become the first African American superior court judge and later the first African American federal district court judge in the state of Georgia. Ladies and

gentlemen, please join me in welcoming the honorable Horace T. Ward to make a few comments in response to the panel [Applause].

WARD: To the President of the University, the sponsors of this program, the officials of the Richard Russell Library, to the moderators and others. Well I didn't come to give a prepared speech and I want to get on with the questions but I would like to make a few remarks, not so much in response to [laughs] what the panel, the responses that the panel have given but I do want to take this opportunity to thank these four courageous young journalists at the time for the position that they took which was courageous and kind of trail-blazing which was completely politically incorrect at the time. I know that from experience. I had applied over here to the University in 1950 and I thought pretty much that I was going to get in when I pulled action because the Supreme Court had already ruled in Sweatt vs. Painter that the University of Texas Law School had to be desegregated. And I thought they heard about the decision [Laughter]. But I was operating under some serious miscalculations. I did not fully understand the political climate at the time. I knew who the Governor was and so that was my miscalculation. The state officials and the University officials were operating under a serious miscalculation. They did not think I was a serious student, a serious applicant to study the law. They thought that I was, or they advocated, pronounced that I was a foot soldier to break down segregation, working for the NAACP and was being paid for the job. Well I wasn't being paid by anybody [laughter]. I need to file a claim, need to file a claim if I was supposed to be paid in addition when I applied to The University of Georgia I turned down out of state aid and if I've got interest on that now I'd have a lot of money [laughs]. But I do want to congratulate and salute the four editorial writers of the *Red and Black* for their efforts back in the 1950s. I did not know them personally

at the time. I did not—have not read the articles, as a matter of fact I had been drafted in the army in 1953. But my lawyer, not Don Hollowell but A.T. Walden told me that he had read some of these articles. I got to know Bill Shipp pretty good over the years because of his work with the Atlanta newspapers as editor, as a reporter and editor and I got to know Miss Arnold, Pricilla Arnold Davis, through Maurice Daniels' work. Now today I'm pleased to meet the other two. I had seen them in Maurice's documentary, Reverend Britton—Father Britton, and Mr. Lundy. I want to thank you for your efforts and I think you made a difference in what has happened in this state thus far. I would like to just thank that this quotation from Dr. Benjamin Mays' book *Disturbed by Man* is appropriate for my congratulation and honor to you and it goes thusly, "A person has but one life to live and he or she must respond to the call of his or her duty this day, or not at all. The road each person will take will depend upon many factors but certainly the high road, the low road, and the middle road are available to every person and which person he or she takes is largely ones own choice." In my opinion the lives and careers of Bill Shipp, Walter Lundy, Pricilla Arnold Davis, and Gene Britton show that they have sought to take the high road. Thank you very kindly. [Applause]

DANIELS: At this time we will entertain questions from the audience to our panelists. Yes, please stand.

AUDIENCE MEMBER #1: Yes, Reverend Britton, you wrote a great series in 1958 for *The Atlanta Constitution* called The Young Lines about the emerging political leaders in Georgia and I wonder if any of those as you interviewed them gave you hope for a desegregated future?

BRITTON: I'm trying to remember the series [Laughter].

AUDIENCE MEMBER #1: I remember it indelibly. You mentioned Jack Pratt, you mentioned Ernie Vandiver, Peter Zack Geer...

BRITTON: Ah. It's coming back [laughter].

AUDIENCE MEMBER #1 People like that.

BRITTON: Well from Peter Zack Geer I'll say no. I didn't get any hope at all. From Ernie Vandiver I would say yes.

AUDIENCE MEMBER #1: Carl Sanders?

BRITTON: Carl Sanders was a progressive candidate for Governor. Thank you.

DANIELS: Are there other questions from the audience? Yes.

AUDIENCE MEMBER #2: You, as you were talking about all of this—it sounds so very calm but if I recall in 1945 there was a lynching just south of here and when I saw the documentary about the integration in Georgia, the mobs were horrible, the courses that were here didn't seem very calm. I wonder-am always curious about, how people are concerned about their own safety or their own lives. Did you not get any feeling for that, knowing the climate around here?

SHIPP: The tensions at my home were very great. People came and threw garbage on my mothers porch and she was very ill and mistreated, mistreated her—she got telephone calls in the night. There was a great deal of tension and what you say is true, in 1962 I was at Old Miss and I thought we were going to have Civil War 2. The reason for that though was because of the authorities, the people in control, condoned violence, condoned the tension and thought if that kind of violence and tension existed that somehow a segregated society could be maintained. It was nothing further from the truth, but yes, those were tense times.

LUNDY: That was not my experience. My parents simply commented that they could tell who their friends were when all this was happening. But they received no threats. The Grady County was my home where I spent my high school years. This didn't happen in that part of the state I'm proud to say.

DAVIS: I never felt, I suppose I should have worried about my safety, but it never occurred to me to do so. My parents were very angry at me and I was a little worried about that but I figured they would forgive me finally and they did. But aside from that I don't recall any feeling of threat.

BRITTON: Like Walter's parents, my parents were very supportive although they were segregationists. I don't recall, I think for a moment it occurred to me that with the Regents and the President of the University at the time and the Dean of the Journalism school at the time would it be possible for me to be expelled from the University, which I loved? But that thought

passed and I really, in retrospect, think that was more of my own paranoia than any actual threat. I never felt threatened. There was a little bit of name-calling in the white majority at the time. The only thing worse than the “N” word was the “N-L” word. And that was thrown around to some extent but as I said earlier, I think mostly in my classmates outside the Journalism school were pretty apathetic about the whole thing. But I never really felt that a cross would be burned on my lawn or that I would be lynched or whipped or whatever the going reaction was at the time.

LUNDY: As far as being expelled from The University of Georgia, I am sure that this was considered, particularly in the case of Bill and me who quit first. I—we were not dealing with a bunch of dummies however in this faculty. The University has always had many distinguished men and women in its faculty and these men and women were smart enough they didn’t want martyrs. In fact, the only threat—the only bail threat that I can remember was in a meeting where we were—it was mentioned that if we resigned what if we said, and it wasn’t said, “What if we said if you resign you will have to withdraw from the University?” And I said something innocuous like, “I really don’t think that would happen.” I don’t remember exactly what I said, I was twenty years old and foolish enough to think I was invulnerable.

SHIPP: Some time after this died down a member of the faculty of the Journalism school came to me and said Dean Drewry thinks you would be a lot more comfortable and so would he if you went your separate ways. And we did. And I thought that was really good advice because I did, I joined the army. But that kind of thing went on. I think one thing nobody understands exactly what the system of government was—my friend George Barry and I usually take credit for this

story but it's his story, he lived up in Blairsville about this time, little boy. Talmadge goes up there, makes a speech about the necessity for preserving our way of life and he went on and on about preserving our way of life and George says he looked around and there were people who were suffering from malnutrition, the roads were no good, the school houses were falling down, and this man went on and on about our way of life and the segregated society and there wasn't a Black man within 300 miles of Blairsville, Georgia. [Laughter]

LUNDY: Blairsville's where my grandmother grew up and the last black family left there in 1946. I remember her saying so. [Laughter]

DANIELS: Yes?



AUDIENCE MEMBER #3: We know that Talmadge later nominated Ward to the bench. Did any of you in later years hear anything from Roy Harris; have his views changed at all?

DAVIS: I doubt it.

LUNDY: I doubt it they've changed. But of course I was out of the state.

SHIPP: I'm sorry. Did Roy Harris change?

AUDIENCE MEMBER #3: Did Roy Harris make you aware that he had perhaps changed his views?

SHIPP: No, as a matter of fact in the gubernatorial campaign that Jimmy Carter ran in 1970, one of the pledges that Carter made in order to attract a certain kind of voter is that he would reappoint Roy Harris to the Board of Regents. He said that throughout the state. Then he came to Athens and said he would not appoint him to the Board of Regents. Harris never changed.

WARD: In Maurice Daniels' documentary Roy Harris, when he was about 75 [laughs] I don't think he ever changed but he became the City Attorney of Augusta and he was appointed by Ed McIntyre who was the first black mayor. I don't know whether he changed or not but he did take a job under a black man [Laughter].

BRITTON: Mr. Harris died in 1985 and from all I could learn he was still kicking and screaming when he died. I do understand that he was part of the campaign management for George Wallace in Alabama when he ran for President.

SHIPP: And he was a co-founder of the White Citizens Council (BRITTON: "Right") which had a lot more visibility in Mississippi than it did here but he was one of the founding fathers of that [unintelligible] organization.

BRITTON: I didn't know that.

DAVIS: Yeah.

DANIELS: Yes, please.

AUDIENCE MEMBER #4: Miss. Arnold states-had mentioned that you felt that it was up to you, your generation and that your parents could not be able to do the things that needed to be done. I've had some discussion with one of my own students I'm happy to see there are a lot of students here today, that we have come a long way but we have a long way to go. And I think I made the statement a week or two ago that it was not going to be *my* generation; I was born in '44 that was going to take us where we needed to be either. That it was these people here. And we talked a little bit and was reminded of a phrase from the preamble to the I guess whoever sets of the University of Georgia in 1785 or 1803 it was Abraham Baldwin's comment as to why there should be a university in the state of Georgia and it was because the students, "the young the youth are the rising hope of our land." And I say that you are the rising hope and we've done the best we can and you have to get out there and, oh there's Coach Dooley, carry the ball the rest of the way. Thank you.

BRITTON: And your children will probably have to carry on too.

DAVIS: Yes, that's right.

LUNDY: Of course.

DANIELS: Other questions please. Yes, please stand.

AUDIENCE MEMBER #5: I too want to thank you for what you did. It was a very brave thing back in 1953. I am sitting here with a young child [unintelligible] in terms of my actions and never having come here. But my question to you is this: After you resigned did this action on your part have any effect on subsequent jobs after you left?

LUNDY: In my case none whatsoever. But I'm the only one in the group who left Georgia.

SHIPP: It was a seminal crisis in my life. I joined the army. Everything changed when I went overseas. My goals changed, my outlook changed. It was—but and I came back and came back to Athens to resume working at a radio station that I had worked here and the manager of the radio station said he didn't think he'd have a position for me but I did go to work immediately for *The Atlanta Constitution*. So it was okay. Nothing happened.

DAVIS: If anything I think it probably helped me. I interned on *The Atlanta Journal* in the summer of 1954 I think because I was known through this incident.

BRITTON: I'm not aware of any career change that resulted directly from this. I know that I felt good about what I'd done but no I think it was no—what happened to Bill Shipp didn't happen to me. There was not a seminal event. It was an important event that I still look back on frankly with some pride.

DANIELS: I'd like to just follow up with a related question. You were also in addition to being admonished by the various officials at the University you were condemned on the floor of the Georgia General Assembly. Were you aware of that at the time?

SHIPP: That's one of the great honors I've ever had [Laughter, Applause].

LUNDY: .. a very turbulent, very emotional week. I don't think I even thought about it.

BRITTON: I didn't know about it until I read what was going to happen here today. [Laughter]

LUNDY: I knew about it. I had forgotten about it.

DANIELS: Yes, please sir.

AUDIENCE MEMBER #6: Three out of the four got off pretty easy here and it looked like everybody dumped on poor old Shipp. What is it about Bill Shipp that everybody wanted to dump on him?

LUNDY: Well everybody knew, he's too modest to say so probably, everybody knew that he was the principal author and this first editorial about which—

SHIPP: Wait a minute, who asked the question? [Laughter]. You're not going to blame this on me?

LUNDY: I'm trying to give you credit for it if you'd shut up for a minute [Laughter]. This first editorial that Bill wrote that Dr. Daniels asked him about, this was his personal column 'The Color is Black'. There was no reaction to that. We thought we could get away with about anything. We genuinely thought that 'Created Equal' which came, I think, five editions later we genuinely thought that this was not going to attract any particular attention. Therefore, I'm a little bit uncomfortable with being called courageous. I'd rather be thought of as realistic and honest. Courageous? I don't know how courageous you can say that we were but once it happened we were not going to back down. We couldn't.

BRITTON: Right.

DAVIS: And when it comes to looking at courage, what we did was nothing—

LUNDY: Nothing compared to Judge Ward.

DAVIS: And the struggles of others in this movement.

LUNDY: Those who went to Mississippi and put their lives on the line and some of them lost their lives. Those are the real heroes and heroines.

DANIELS: Yes sir.

W. ROBERT NIX [AUDIENCE MEMBER]: A while ago the statement was made that what made these people think that they were so special? Well they were special and I was proud to have worked with them, I was the photographer, but they were special and what made them special was they did. Other people could have done something, would have done something, or maybe did it but 1953 these four people did. Maybe it wasn't big, maybe it wasn't earth-shaking, but they took a step. Maybe they didn't feel like they were heroes or special but they took that one step and that one step was all it took to get things moving. It took ten years Bill, and it's still going on. But a step was taken and it hadn't been taken for many many many many years. [Applause] And I'm proud to be here.

SHIPP: Dr. Nix, by the way, is one of the all time great press photographers. Probably hadn't told some of his colleagues that but he was very very great photographer.

LUNDY: Amen. I second that motion. I'd like to say in public if I can that, of this group I was the one who had the least to lose. I'd already been editor. Bill, Pricilla, Gene who would have followed they didn't have that privilege of being editor of the *Red and Black* and in 1953 that was something, the *Red and Black* was something. We loved it. [Applause]

DANIELS: We'll take one more question from the audience. Yes.

EDDIE LEWIS [AUDIENCE MEMBER]: Would the panel and the audience care to hear the perspective of a staff member at that time who was not on the editorial board?

DANIELS: Sure. Please.

EDDIE LEWIS [AUDIENCE MEMBER]: Could I please? I was delighted to be invited to this. I was the business manager of the paper at that time. I'm Eddie Lewis from Calhoun, Georgia. And I lived through that with the editorial staff and with your kind permission I'd like to reflect on some of the comments that have been made and maybe a different spin as we would say on it, but not really. We did not want them to resign. There was a lot of debate going on. I personally thought they should live to fight another day. I did not want them to leave, particularly since Bill and Pricilla and Gene had not had the opportunity to be an editor of the *Red and Black*. And it was something in those days. And we had a lot of meetings about that and the support was there and we were very disappointed in what happened. However, we all fully understood, you know, the gauntlet had been thrown down by certain people and they really had a choice and we understood and supported them in that decision but we did not agree with them in what they did. For the sake of the newspaper and in case anyone is interested there is the paper from 1953 where it says, "Roy Harris Threatens the *Red and Black*" and there's the cartoon and there's the editorial 'No Other Road Open.' And that's—this was the beginning of the publication because that was followed very shortly and I know some of you have seen this in other publications but this—I just happened to have this. It was lying on my coffee table. And I decided to bring it where it says, "Editors Quit as Board Passes Plan of Faculty Supervision for the *Red and Black*." And it was a tough time; let me tell you for everybody. And the other side of the coin was is the *Red and Black* going to continue? On those November nights and mornings in 1953. And luckily it came early December we only had one other issue, the issue where Pricilla was the acting editor and Gene was acting managing editor. Thank goodness was

the last issue of the quarter and we had until the 5th of January to sort of take cover and see what would happen.

LUNDY: You guys got one more issue out, you and Bob Bradford. There was one more issue after this, after the one Pricilla and Gene were in charge of.

EDDIE LEWIS [AUDIENCE MEMBER]: Okay, you're right. But it was some difficult times and I guess in defense of those that continued on it's like the king is dead, long live the king or the show must go on or whatever you want to say about it. We felt like that we needed the *Red and Black* to continue on, which it did and to this day and we're very sorry that the four of you were not a part of it because it was some empty halls there in 1954. And another thing I would like to comment on and it's my pleasure, Mr. Ward, to finally meet you in addition to being the business manager of the *Red and Black* at that time I was a freshman in The University of Georgia Law School. And I continued on there through 1956 and I can remember well Mr. Shipp made some comments about Dean Hosch, Alton Hosch, uhn-uhn. You were—you had a lot of support within the law school at that time. In fact, I would like to reflect, I think a lot of the students were in support of the newspaper and then the editors because I had a lot of one-on-ones with them but they were not willing to step up and say that publicly. They said it privately; most of them said it privately. There's nothing wrong with it. I can reflect on it from high school. We didn't go to school in Calhoun, Georgia but we certainly associated together. We played basketball together. We worked together. We grew up together and by 1953 I think most of the students at The University of Georgia were willing and ready to accept it. But we, as the staff said, we were a bunch of twenty year olds. What did we know? And it was the

powers that be. And it was the Roy Harris's and the Herman's (pronounced Hu-mons), it's not Herman by the way Bill, it's Herman (pronounced Hu-mon) and the pressure and the mindset from the previous generation but we didn't buy into it. So there was a lot of intimidation from the faculty and from some of the people at the University. But bottom line is what these four people did was the right thing to do and we were just sorry that they didn't stay and continue the fight. And it's my honor and my privilege and my pleasure to say that I enjoyed working with them fifty years ago and I'm glad that this day has come where they're being publicly recognized for their and I will say it, for their courage, for their stand, for their beliefs, for their convictions. A lot of other people would not have done it and you're all first class in my book and always have been and always will be. So, thank you again. [Applause] Does the *Red and Black* still look like this?

DANIELS: Very similar. Thank you very kindly.

EDDIE LEWIS [AUDIENCE MEMBER]: [Unintelligible] me to mention about how times have changed. Someone said, "Well, how did the *Red and Black*—[unintelligible] someone wanted to know how the *Red and Black* managed in those days, how it really survived, how it supported itself.

UNKNOWN: Cigarette advertisements

LUNDY: You nailed it.

SHIPP: You really did and you could get all the free cigarettes you wanted from Eddie.

EDDIE LEWIS [AUDIENCE MEMBER]: Yes. I handle the advertising for this newspaper for two years are you are very right sir. If it hadn't been for the half page tobacco ads we ran every week at that time we would not have had a newspaper.

UNKNOWN: Free speech.

EDDIE LEWIS [AUDIENCE MEMBER]: So, the money was there. The backbone was there so we had to continue. What were we going to say to Liggett and Myers? What were we going to tell them? No, we're not going to have a newspaper next week; we'll give you your money back? But you're right, that's what it was all about and a few other things in here but it did go on but it does look a little different now and..

UNKNOWN: If he can get those cigarette ads back in the paper we've for a mortgage to pay off.

DANIELS: If we can give the panelists if you have any closing comments that you'd like to make we'd like to wrap it up.

LUNDY: Just to thank everyone who put this program on. I don't think any of us ever thought that this would happen, fifty years from now that it would make any difference and I'd like to say that these papers that now are in the library they're not just Walter A. Lundy Collection by

any means or things that Bill Shipp turned over. We all contributed to this collection and what I had it was agreed that I would be the repository for it but both Bill and Gene and Pricilla all contributed to this collection and I'm a little embarrassed that it's called the Walt Lundy Collection.

SHIPP: I'd just like to say that I'm very honored by this. I had no idea that a year ago that this event would be commemorated. Thank you very much, everyone and Bob.

DAVIS: Yes.

BRITTON: Me too. I'm highly honored. I never thought of myself as being particularly courageous either. And I'd like to thank Mr. Montevideo for his hospitality today. I think the *Red and Black* is not only alive it's very well.

DAVIS: Yes.

DANIELS: At this time if I could present Dr. Derrick Alridge, Associate Professor at the College of Education and co-directory of the Food Solider Project for Civil Rights Studies. Dr. Alridge. [Applause]

ALRIDGE: Good evening. On behalf of The Foot Soldier Project for Civil Rights Studies and partnership with the Richard B. Russell Library for Political Research and Studies, we would like to honor Walter A. Lundy, Bill Shipp, Pricilla Arnold Davis, and Gene Britton for their

advocacy of Civil Rights, their courage in taking a stand for equality and their ongoing commitment to social justice. We present to you The Foot Soldier for Equal Justice Award.

Walter Lundy...

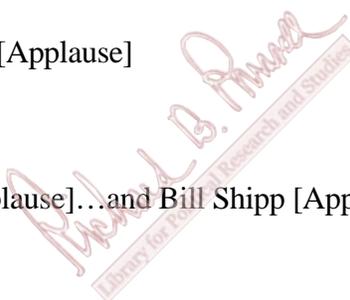
LUNDY: Thank you very much, I appreciate that. [Applause]

ALRIDGE: Pricilla Davis...

DAVIS: Thank you so much. [Applause]

ALRIDGE: Gene Britton [Applause]...and Bill Shipp [Applause].

[End of Interview]



Biographical Data
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 No Other Road

Walter Lundy
 b. July 5, 1933

Occupation:

States Air force from 1954-1958 as a transport navigator.

He was stationed in the Philippines from 1957-1958.

He entered the Foreign Service in 1960.

The American Embassy in Colombo, Ceylon (Sri Lanka) 1960-1963.

Saigon, Vietnam 1964-1966.

The Treasury Department, Office of Under Secretary for Monetary Affairs 1966-1968.

Economic Officer for India, Department of State, NEA Bureau for one year 1968-1969

Economic/Commercial Officer in India's U.S. embassy 1969-1973.

Financial Officer for the American embassy in Teheran, Iran 1973-1975

Department of Commerce, Office of International Marketing, 1976-1977.

Economic and commercial officer for Republic of China Affairs, EA Bureau for the State Department 1977-1979.

Deputy Director of the East Asia Bureau Office of Economic Policy 1979-1981.

Economic Counselor at the American Embassy in Seoul, Korea 1981-1984.

Division Chief, Economic Cone, Bureau of Personnel, Department of State 1984-1986.

Office Director, Economic Policy Staff at the Bureau of African Affairs 1986-1990.

Senior Examiner on the Board of examiners for the Department of State 1990-1992.

Director of the Office of Retirement and Career Transition, Bureau of Personnel, Department of State 1992-1994.

Retired from the State Department in 1995.

Bill Shipp

b. August 16, 1933

Occupation:

US Army 1954-1956

Writer, Associate editor and City Editor of *The Atlanta Journal and Constitution* 1956-1987.

Founder of Word Merchants which produces *Bill Shipp's Georgia*.

Associate editor of *Georgia Trend* magazine.

Panelist on "The Georgia Gang."

Contributing editor to *Atlanta* magazine.

Member of the Society of Professional Journalists

Former member of the Board of Governors of the Atlanta Press Club

Former director of the Georgia YMCA.

Founding director of Longstreet Press.

Books:

Murder at Broad River Bridge The Slaying of Lemuel Penn by Members of the Ku Klux Klan

The Ape-Slayer and Other Snapshots

Priscilla Arnold Davis

Publicist and Editor of economics studies for the non-profit Planning Association 1957-59

Fulltime mother

Majority to minority busing and building community council in the Atlanta School System

Volunteer in the field of affordable housing and organizing communities across economic and racial denomination lines

Rev. Gene Britton

Political reporter for *The Atlanta Journal Constitution*

Atlanta Bureau Chief of the *Macon Telegraph*.

Director of Information Research Services at the Georgia Education Association.

Episcopal parishes in several cities in the northern part of the state including St. Gregory the Great and Emanuel Episcopal Churches in Athens, GA.

Chaplain in the Georgia Department of Corrections in Jefferson

Part-time Interim Rector of St. Albans Episcopal Church in Elberton

Richard B. Powell
Library for Political Research and Studies

Subject Analysis

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- Commendation of Bill Shipp, Walter Lundy, Priscilla Arnold Davis and Gene Britton for their bravery and conviction
- Biographical Information about the interviewees
- Description of the events surrounding the rejection of Horace T. Ward to the University of Georgia Law School
- The resignation of the Red and Black editors in 1953
- Drafting of Horace T. Ward in the Military
- Desegregation of Georgia's Schools
- Desegregation of the Nation's Schools
- Desegregation of the Military
- Anecdotes about the interviewees experiences with segregation and racism
- Support and criticism of the Red and Black editors by faculty, students and fellow journalists
- McCarthyism
- African American enrollment in Universities across the U.S.
- Biographical information about Horace T. Ward
- Anecdotes about racial tension and the publics' response to the actions of the Editors of the Red and Black

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