

THE STUDENT VOICE

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THE STUDENT NONVIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE
 197 1/2 Auburn Avenue, N. E., Atlanta 3, Georgia

February
 1961

Feb. First "Celebration"

Shortly before Feb. 1, SNCC sent out a call for nation-wide demonstrations to take place on the first anniversary of the sit-in movement. Specifically, SNCC asked that students focus attention on theatre discrimination. We report briefly on the response to that call and the action that marked Feb. 1 in the South.

Students from Morgan State and Maryland State demonstrated with the use of revolving ticket lines in front of six large theatres in Baltimore. A total of 200 participated, many of them white, and all of them members of the strong group in the Baltimore Area.

Winston-Salem, N. C. students picketed three downtown theatres and stood-in requesting admission. 100 High Point, N. C. students marched around the large theatre there carrying signs which read "We picket for tickets." Charlotte students sought for hours to purchase tickets to two downtown theatres and were refused as "being on private property." In Greensboro, where students had great cause to remember the anniversary, they worked in revolving lines of seven students who continuously requested admission to 3 theatres. The demonstrations, lasting from 2 PM until 8:30 PM, were staged by A & T College, Bennett, and two white students from Guilford College.

In Hampton, Va., 15 students from the Institute sat in a white section of the Lee Theatre. They were arrested and charged with violation of the state segregated seating law. Results of the trials have not come in yet. In Richmond, students began promising negotiations with theatre managers.

In Nashville, Tenn., several hundred students sought admission to city theatres. They were refused. Orangeburg, S. C. students celebrated by returning to sit-in at Kress Variety Store. They were arrested for trespassing. In Rock Hill, S. C., ten students were arrested for sitting-in and they elected to serve their 30-day jail sentence. In Spartanburg, S. C., students tried unsuccessfully to get service at three lunch counters.

Atlanta, Ga. students held the day's largest demonstration when 400 marched from campus to downtown Atlanta. As they reached Rich's Department Store, 30 students peeled off and began a two-hour picket of the store. Other marchers dispersed to various stores and the entire downtown area was once again under total picket. Six of the students who were "obstructing the sidewalk" were taken into custody and received a lecture from Police Captain Little!

It was a big day in the South . . . as it has been a big year. SNCC continues to call for students to join this, the "second phase of the student protest movement." STUDENTS IN THE NORTH AND WEST ARE ASKED TO CONDUCT PICKETING AT THEATRES BELONGING TO RKO, LOEW'S, AND PARAMOUNT CHAINS to support the Southern students.

News From The States

ALABAMA—Students of Talladega College in Talladega issued a statement to city police that they were fired upon while returning from a meeting in Anniston in January.

In Montgomery, the NY Times libel case continues, with Circuit Judge Walter Jones refusing to desegregate the courtroom and refusing to acknowledge statements that he is not qualified to judge this case since he is a member of the commission which chooses jurors in the county. On Feb. 2, Mayor Earl James won his \$500,000 libel suit against the Times and four Alabama Negro ministers. The first \$500,000 was won in Nov. by Police Commissioner Sullivan. A third case remains to be heard. On Feb. 5, the cars of Rev. Ralph Abernathy and Rev. J. E. Lowery (two of the defendants) were seized as partial payment of the \$500,000 settlement.

During the first week in Feb., the Alabama Court of Appeals refused to grant hearing to Rev. Fred L. Shuttlesworth and 13 Birmingham students who were convicted in October 1958 for attempts at bus desegregation. Rev. Shuttlesworth, who was not even on the bus at the time of the arrest, was fined \$100 and given 90 days in jail; others received 180 days in jail.

U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals in New Orleans will now decide whether or not the NAACP may operate in Alabama. NAACP was outlawed in the state in May, 1956. Alabama state courts have refused to hear appeals. FLORIDA—12 Negro children will know by March 1 if they will enter all-white schools in Pensacola. Federal District Judge Carswell may find discrimination and thus order the county school board to desegregate immediately.

Trustees of the University of Miami have agreed to desegregate the privately-endowed school. On Feb. 3, four Negroes applied for admission and five others obtained application forms.

Through pressure from St. Petersburg's NAACP President and from players, the New York Yankees and St. Louis Cardinals are taking steps to end hotel segregation in their Florida spring training centers.

GEORGIA—Savannah White Citizens Councilmen demand that Georgia State Patrol uphold the segregation laws rather than the federal integration orders! Late in Jan. the State Court of Appeals upheld conviction of 32 Negro students in Savannah. They were fined \$100 each for trespass and/or unlawful assembly. If the State Supreme Court also supports the conviction, the students will appeal to the U. S. Supreme Court in an effort to test the constitutionality of Georgia's 1960 Anti-Trespass Law.

7 Savannah students were arrested in early Feb. for playing ball in Daffin Park. The charge was violation of a state law regarding unlawful assembly. On February 2, the U. S. Justice Department ordered a civil rights investigation of the situation, and FBI agents are studying the case records. Also, in Savannah, the NAACP-instigated boycott reached its 44th week with the launching of a city-wide "ride-in" on Jan. 22. The purpose — to test a statement of Savannah Transit Company president that buses were now desegregated.

After the riots, the arrests, the expulsions, and the noise of Georgia's white supremacists — the scene at Athens is quiet. The first two Negroes ever to attend the state University are being accepted by fellow students and are making every effort to resume a normal academic life.

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THREE PROTEST GROUPS ELECT JAIL; CALL COMES FROM ROCK HILL FOR HELP

Standing behind the belief in "jail versus bail," a total of ninety-nine students entered jail during the first week of February . . . with the determination to remain there. Six of the students are in Virginia, in the Lynchburg City Jail, convicted of trespass after a drug-store sit-in. They went in on Feb. 5 to serve 30 days. Eighty-four of the students are in Georgia, in the Fulton Tower of Atlanta, convicted of trespass in a downtown cafeteria. They went in on Feb. 7 and 8 to serve 30 days. Thirteen of the students are in South Carolina, convicted of trespass in variety and drug stores. Nine of them, Friendship College students, went in on February 1. Four more went in on February 7. These last four are members of SNCC who decided, during the February SNCC meeting, that "we have no alternative other than to join them." The South Carolina arrests occurred in Rock Hill. Convicted and sentenced, the students were divided — the boys sent to York County Prison Farm in York, S. C. and the girls to the York County Jail, Women's Division. They will serve 30 days for trespassing.

At the time of the February SNCC meeting, the Lynchburg and Atlanta students were not in jail. Consequently, the Rock Hill Crisis was the one to receive attention. There was another reason for this, too. In Rock Hill, the 9 students arrested on February 1, were put on the chain gang! Two days later SNCC met in Atlanta. From this meeting came the statement: "THERE ARE NINE STUDENTS HERE SERVING THIRTY DAYS ON THE YORK COUNTY CHAIN GANG FOR SITTING AT LUNCH COUNTERS AND REQUESTING SERVICE. THEIR SITTING-IN SHOWS THEIR BELIEF IN THE IMMORALITY OF RACIAL SEGREGATION AND THEIR CHOICE TO SERVE THE SENTENCE SHOWS THEIR UNWILLINGNESS TO PARTICIPATE IN ANY PART OF A SYSTEM THAT PERPETUATES INJUSTICE. SINCE WE TOO SHARE THEIR BELIEFS AND SINCE MANY TIMES

DURING THE PAST YEAR, WE TOO HAVE SAT-IN AT LUNCH COUNTERS, WE FEEL THAT IN GOOD CONSCIENCE WE HAVE NO ALTERNATIVE OTHER THAN TO JOIN THEM."

And so, after the meeting, four members of SNCC went to Rock Hill — to a drug store, were arrested and sentenced. The two boys, Charles Sherrod of Virginia Union University in Richmond and Charles Jones of Johnson C. Smith in Charlotte, are now on the chain gang. The two girls, the first to be sentenced in York County, are Ruby Doris Smith of Spelman College in Atlanta and Diane Nash of Fisk University in Nashville. They are members of SNCC, representing the states of Tenn., N. C., Virginia, and Georgia.

From our direct reports of Rock Hill we tell our readers the following: The nine students who went to jail Feb. 1, the four who joined them, the entire student body of Friendship College . . . all . . . have called on students everywhere to come in and fill the York County Jail! We repeat — a direct call has come from Rock Hill, asking students to join the movement there. SNCC is echoing their plea and saying GO TO ROCK HILL . . . NOW!

If you cannot go, please write. Do not forget the students in Virginia and Georgia. Here are the contacts: Virginia: Rev. Virgil A. Wood, 1419 Grace Street, Lynchburg, Virginia. Georgia: Mr. Lonnie C. King, Jr., 659 Larkin Street, S. W., Atlanta, Ga. South Carolina: Rev. C. A. Ivory, 442 South Trade Street, Rock Hill, S. C. You may also write directly to the students in jail. Virginia: c/o Miss Becky Owens, Lynchburg City Jail. Georgia: c/o Mr. LeRoy Washington, Fulton Tower, Atlanta. South Carolina: c/o Mr. Robert McCullough, York County Prison Farm, York, S. C. and to Misses Diane Nash and Ruby Doris Smith, York County Jail, Women's Division, York, S. C.

Remember "Freedom Village"

The drive for food and clothing to Fayette and Haywood Counties, Tennessee continues. There is desperate and immediate need for money, canned goods, staple foods, and warm clothing. These go to those 70 persons living in tents in Fayette County and to the 27,000 Negroes of both counties who suffer constant and severe intimidation.

FAYETTE: send supplies to Mr. John McFerrer, Route 4, Box 133, Somerville, Tennessee. Make checks out to "Fayette County Civic League" and send to same address.

HAYWOOD: send supplies to Mr. Odell Sanders, 307 West May St., Brownsville, Tennessee. Checks to "Haywood County Civic League" go to same address.

In addition to immediate needs, there are problems of a long range. Primarily . . . how can this discrimination be stopped? We urge you, and your group, to write strong letters to your Congressmen, to the President, and to influential people in your community . . . immediately!

Letter From Rock Hill Student

The following letter was received by Mr. and Mrs. Clarence H. Graham, of Rock Hill, S. C., on the morning of February 1, 1961.

Dear Mom and Dad:

By the time you read this, I suppose you both will be upset and probably angry, but I hope not. I couldn't tell you but this morning I wanted to, but just didn't know how.

I want you to know that this is something that I really and truly want to do. I just have to. I want you both to be proud of me, not angry. Try to understand that what I'm doing is right. It's not like going to jail for a crime like stealing, killing, etc., but we're going for the betterment of all colored people.

You must realize it's time I made some decisions for myself now. After all, I'm almost grown and I do want you both to try and understand this is something that I've thought about very seriously.

Really, I just couldn't be at ease with the rest of my friends and classmates up there and my knowing I should be there too. So try to see things my way and give us, the younger generation, a chance to prove ourselves, please. And most of all, don't worry. Pray for us.

Your son,
 Clarence

Clarence Graham is serving thirty days on the York County chain gang, for sitting-in on Feb. 1.

Attention All Protest Groups!!

Repeatedly we have asked that you send news in to "The Student Voice." Very few of you have cooperated. The purpose of this paper is to report what YOU are doing. We do not always know what you are doing, unless you send word to us.

There is a wealth of action. It is news. We urgently request that you — north and south — send clippings, newsletters, reports, pictures, letters to "The Student Voice." NOTE CHANGE OF SV. ADDRESS: Send all material to SNCC office: 197 1/2 Auburn Avenue, N. E., Atlanta 3, Georgia. Without your financial and journalistic aid, "The Student Voice" will have to cease publication.

NATIONAL STUDENT GROUPS JOIN SNCC

At the October Conference on "Nonviolence and the Achievement of Desegregation," it was decided that The National Student Christian Federation and The United States National Student Association would become members of SNCC. For our readers, we are asking leaders of these organizations to describe the nature of these organizations and their relation to the Coordinating Committee.

The National Student Christian Federation and The Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee
 By James Monson
 President of NSCF, Member of SNCC

One of the decisions made at the October Conference of the SNCC in Atlanta was to include several organizations in the Committee, among them the National Student Christian Federation. As I sat through the plenary session which made that decision, it was clear to me that few persons knew what the NSCF is and does, or why it was included. A clarification—indeed, a justification—may be in order.

NSCF is a federation of most of the student Christian movements in the USA and the various church agencies and boards which have to do with college and university work and students. One person has referred to it as a "UN of student Christian activity," and though the analogy is not perfect, it is helpful. NSCF is a national organization, involving students in all parts of the United States, north and south, and it is vitally concerned with all that happens in the university world in all places.

We have been concerned and involved in the student movement almost from the beginning. One of the fore-runners of the movement's sudden spread over most of the South was a major conference on the Christian World Mission held at Athens, Ohio, in December, 1959, where large numbers of white and Negro students met each other.

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"Unfinished Revolution"

A. Philip Randolph has said that "a revolution is unfurling—America's unfinished revolution. It is unfurling in lunch counters, buses, libraries and schools — wherever the dignity and potential of man are denied. Youth and idealism are unfurling. Masses of Negroes are marching onto the stage of history and demanding their freedom now!"

Tom Kahn is a student who, for years has been fighting injustice. He has written of this unfurling of youth in a pamphlet called "Unfinished Revolution." We told our readers of this excellent booklet in an earlier issue of the newsletter. Again, we tell you of it, in hopes that you will obtain and read it. The Rev. James Lawson, expelled last year from Vanderbilt Divinity School for his leadership in the movement, has written the forward to Mr. Kahn's book . . . "I urge this pamphlet upon all students and adults who participate in the non-violent movement. For they should understand in depth the full glory of our struggle . . . a struggle through which we can help transform the face of the nation and record an indelible chapter in the history of the eternal mass movement for human freedom."

We, at SNCC, who have read the book and who know and appreciate the work of Tom Kahn . . . add again our recommendation. Please read this book. Copies may be obtained from the printer: Igor Roodenko, 36 East 10th Street, New York 3, New York. Cost is: 50¢ per copy, 12 copies for \$5.00, 12-99 copies at 40¢, 100 copies or more at 35¢.

It has been a year now. And in that year we have worn out of pants on lunch counters stools, worn out our shoes on picket lines, worn out our brains with decisions and long meetings. We have rejoiced, too. And let us never minimize the great victories which have been won—visible and intangible. But we will not be able to carry on by the rejoicing over 1960's progress. If we are to have a continuation of the great mass movement, then we must again grab hold of a mighty imagination and vision that catapulted us into 1960. Let us not kid ourselves any longer. The student movement does not have the newness, the glory, and the headlines that it had one year ago. But it has the same purpose, the same need, the same goal, the same job to do . . . and it has the concrete symbol again. Last year it was Greensboro's Woolworth's. This year it is Rock Hill's Jail.

Four members of the Student Nonviolent Coordi-

nating Committee left the final session of their meeting on Feb. 5 . . . to go to Rock Hill and they said: "THERE ARE NINE STUDENTS HERE SERVING THIRTY DAYS ON THE YORK COUNTY CHAIN GANG FOR SITTING AT LUNCH COUNTERS AND REQUESTING SERVICE. SINCE WE TOO SHARE THEIR BELIEFS AND SINCE MANY TIMES DURING THE PAST YEAR, WE TOO HAVE SAT-IN AT LUNCH COUNTERS, WE FEEL THAT IN GOOD CONSCIENCE WE HAVE NO ALTERNATIVE OTHER THAN TO JOIN THEM."

And they did. That's it. That is what will win the battle. The 1961 fight has been launched — in a small town in South Carolina, USA. We are asking now WHO is going to join? Who, again, is going to be reckless, idealistic, and crazy enough to sit-in this February? Who is going to fill the jails? Who is going to care this Spring? Who, in short, is out there?

NEWS FROM THE STATES

(Continued)

demic routine. A total of five KKK members were indicted for participation in the riots, and 13 university students were suspended.

Results of the College Board Exams taken by the four Negro applicants to Georgia Tech are forthcoming. If the students qualify on these exams, they will enter into a series of personal interviews with the administration at the end of which their applications will be answered. Tech President, Dr. Edwin Harrison, told the entire student body that any riots or action similar to that in Athens will mean automatic expulsion from the Institute.

Georgia's Governor Vandiver signed into law three of the four proposals issued by him and passed by the state legislature in Atlanta, on Jan. 24, 1960. On the last day of January, Georgia had three new laws which provide for a tuition program for pupils who do not wish to attend integrated schools; a local option on school closing and reopening because of desegregation; and a system of appeals from local school boards on pupil placement cases. The fourth proposal, guaranteeing "freedom of association" among school children, calls for a constitutional amendment and must be approved in a 1962 general election. The result of the new legislation is that — in fact, Georgia no longer has school segregation laws on the books. The local option program received strong support from the legislators and most citizens who felt that in this way Georgia could retain control of her schools, keep them open, and perhaps (some hoped) even keep them segregated. At any rate, Georgia did not follow the path of Louisiana, Virginia, and Arkansas. On Feb. 7, 3 requests for grants-in-aid had been received under this new program—two by the Fulton County School Board and one by the Atlanta City School Board. No action has been taken regarding these requests from parents wishing to transfer their children to private schools.

Atlanta students have moved with strength again. The story of their Feb. 1 march downtown is told in the article reporting events of the February 1st sit-in anniversary. On Feb. 7, 17 Atlanta students sat in at Sprayberry's Cafeteria. They refused when asked to leave and were arrested for trespassing. Immediately after the arrests, the Atlanta Committee on the Appeal for Human Rights telegraphed Robert Kennedy asking him to "investigate immediately this situation." After the hearing on Feb. 7, the students were ordered held on \$100 bond each. 11 students chose to remain in jail rather than accept bail. On Feb. 8, 12 more students sat in at Sprayberry's, were arrested, and will join the others in their stay in Fulton Tower, Atlanta, Ga. **LETTERS TO THESE STUDENTS SHOULD BE SENT TO: Lonnie C. King, Jr., Atlanta Committee on the Appeal for Human Rights, 659 Larkin Street, S. W., Atlanta, Ga.**

A third child was born to Dr. and Mrs. M. L. King, Jr., on January 30, 1961. "Yogi," the 5-year-old daughter, and "Marty," the 2-year-old son, have a new playmate—Dexter Scott—five pounds, six ounces! **KENTUCKY**—Integrated Asbury Seminary in Wilmore, Ky., had rented the gym of Wilmore Elementary School (all white) for their basketball games. Last week the County School Board asked that a Negro seminary not be allowed to play in the gym. Asbury's answer—none of us will play in this gym then. All games will be held elsewhere.

On July 1, a new merit system becomes effective in Ky. Negroes will have much more opportunity to work for the state government.

LOUISIANA—John Thompson of New Orleans sent his two young sons back to McDonough school on January 31st—and broke the total boycott of this desegregated school. Dozens of white women proceeded to picket the Walgreen's where Mr. Thompson was employed. Thompson's landlady ordered the family to move out. Pressures continued and the Thompsons became the second family to be driven out of New Orleans. The McDonough boycott continues. At William Frantz school, 10 white children attend along with 1 Negro first-grader.

The U. S. Fifth Court of Appeals in New Orleans is presently ruling on two appeals regarding Judge Skelly Wright's May, 1960, order that the public schools in East Baton Rouge and St. Helena parishes desegregate and that the six state trade schools be opened to all applicants immediately. Suits against the public schools in the two parishes were filed in 1952 and against the trade schools in 1956, by the NAACP. Governor Davis and the legislature will be called into another special session if the Appeals Court rules in favor of desegregation.

The last week in January saw four students — 3 Negro and 1 white — sentenced to 60 days in jail and fined \$350 each by New Orleans Criminal District Court for participating in a Sept. 17 sit-in in McCrory's. The sentence will be appealed.

In Shreveport, the sheriff and 10 businessmen were accused by the U. S. Justice Dept. of economic intimidation of Negro farmer, Francis Allen, who attempted to vote. On Feb. 4, the case was heard in Monroe and a compromise reached whereby the government will cease charges if the merchants will supply gas, gin cotton, and buy soybeans from the farmer. Representing the U. S. government was John Doar, first assistant to Attorney General Robert Kennedy.

MISSISSIPPI—Three judges, appointed by the U. S. Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals, are investigating complaints against the State Sovereignty Commission and its practice of donating large sums to private White Citizens Councils in the state. On Feb. 6, the judges ordered a month's delay on the hearings originally scheduled for Feb. 13. The delay will afford time for the withdrawal of 2 union men who were among the four plaintiffs, but who, because of local labor pressure, dropped their claims. The remaining plaintiffs are Robert T. Smith, a Jackson grocer, and William Higgs, a white attorney who filed the suit on Jan. 7, 1961. The suit charges that payments to the White Citizens Councils violate the 14th Amendment because they were made

from "funds derived from plaintiffs by taxation" and used "for the purpose of subverting and opposing the law of the land" against racial discrimination.

On Feb. 3, the National Association of Citizens Councils announced that it has received a gift of 10 acres of oil land from an anonymous donor who wishes the activities of the councils continued. Last year, B. C. Campbell of Salt Lake City donated 30 acres of oil land for the same purpose.

NORTH CAROLINA—The N. C. Council of Churches, meeting in Raleigh in early February, called for legislative action in voting, housing, education, and employment which would completely remove racial discrimination in these areas.

On Feb. 1, North Carolina students responded to the call for stand-ins. In Greensboro, home of the sit-in, students were denied admission to "Porgy and Bess." They began a picket of the theatre. In Chapel Hill where the theatre stand-ins have been going on for some months, students continued to protest the fact that the Carolina Theatre is segregated and that there is no theatre for Negroes in the entire town. Among the demonstrators in the protest there have been Univ. of N. C. students and professors, local citizens, Duke Univ. faculty members, and Negro high school students. The action is fully backed by UNC student newspaper, "The Daily Tarheel." In Winston-Salem, on Feb. 1, students picketed three downtown theatres and staged stand-ins. Speaking to students at Winston-Salem Teachers College, NAACP Youth Field Secretary Rev. B. Elton Cox, focused on the anniversary of the sit-ins by issuing a call to fight on with sit-ins, stand-ins, wade-ins, swim-ins, pray-ins, vote-ins, drive-ins, apply-ins, run-ins, walk-ins, ride-ins, buy-ins, study-ins, play-ins, bury-ins!

Feb. 1 stand-ins were staged in two other N. C. cities — High Point where 100 picketed Paramount Theatre and in Charlotte where Johnson C. Smith students sought admission to the Carolina and Imperial Theatres. None of Charlotte's seven theatres admit Negroes.

SOUTH CAROLINA—Rev. Walter M. Cavers, Rock Hill Negro minister, revoked bail on his arrest for reckless driving in which a white man was killed. He fled the state and was seized in New York City by five white men. He asked and received protection from New York when he told that these men had pursued him and were intent on lynching.

S. C. Governor Hollings claims S. C. needs no new laws to protect her segregated school system. The Senate passed a resolution asking that Congress amend the Constitution so that 3/4 of the states must ratify decisions of the Supreme Court before they are effective.

On Feb. 1, 10 student sit-inners in Rock Hill were convicted for trespassing, fined \$100 or 30 days. They elected jail. The girls are now in the York County Jail in York, S. C. The boys are at the York County Prison Farm. For the full story on the Rock Hill Story, see the special report.

In Orangeburg, nine students were arrested on Feb. 1 for sit-ins at Kress' 6.

TENNESSEE — Alabama and Tennessee cosmologists, meeting at Highlander Folk School in Monteagle, set up a Volunteer Health Center in Fayette County to aid evicted sharecroppers in "Freedom Village". Reports from Fayette County indicate that 6 truckloads of supplies arrived from New York City residents. The New York drive was pushed by radio stations WMCA and WABE, and by Mayor Wagner who changed the name of Time Square during the drive-to "Operation Tennessee Square." The Baltimore "Operation Tent City" sent cash contributions of over \$4,000 and several truck-loads of supplies. Many other areas and student groups have worked hard in this campaign. The reports of their work will be given in the next issue. We urge our readers to cooperate in this great campaign!

A federal judge rejected Chattanooga's school desegregation plan last week as being too slow. He ordered a new plan presented in 60 days. During the first week in Feb., 50 Negro children attended school with whites in Davidson County (Nashville), Tennessee — for the first time.

TEXAS — Houston Mayor announced that the Houston Police Station will serve all members of the force in a cafeteria previously used only by white officers. There are 39 Negro policemen in the city.

Federal Judge Conally, on Feb. 1, ordered Galveston public schools to begin desegregation by Sept., 1961. The ruling came after a suit filed by parents of two Negro girls. The Dallas schools will desegregate in Sept. 1961 also on order from the U. S. Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals.

VIRGINIA — On Feb. 1, 15 students from Hampton Institute were arrested for sitting in a theatre section reserved for whites.

The Episcopal Society for Cultural and Racial United called on the federal government to restore public schools in Prince Edward County. Prince Edward schools have been closed for two years by choice of the white citizens resisting desegregation. The NAACP is filing suit to demand the cessation of supporting the segregated system by public taxes.

Virginia Union students have picketed the two large department stores in Richmond for a year now. During the last week of Jan., Thalhimers and Miller-Rhoads served these students. Managers announce that segregation has ended at their lunch counters!

Six Lynchburg college students, 4 of them white, were arrested shortly before Christmas for sitting-in a downtown drug store. Released on \$1000 bond each, they appealed the ruling which sentenced them to 30 days in jail under Va.'s Trespass Law. When the Feb. appeal hearing upheld the ruling, all six students elected to go to jail rather than accept bail. The two Negro students attend Lynchburg Seminary; two white students attend Lynchburg College; and two are students at Randolph-Macon Woman's College. **LETTERS TO THESE STUDENTS SHOULD GO TO: Rev. Virgil A. Wood, 1419 Grace Street, Lynchburg, Va.** They will be in the Lynchburg City Jail for 30 days.

(Continued)

other for the first time and departed with a resolve to act to correct racial injustice. Soon after the movement began, a large group of student Christian leaders met to consider the movement, and issued a "Letter to Christian Students," which went deeply into the matter of moral and ethical civil disobedience and called for full support of the nonviolent movement. The letter has received very wide distribution and is still widely circulated and used.

When it became apparent that a crucial need for the movement was accurate publicity on a nation-wide scale, NSCF sent its General Secretary on several long field trips into the South, and through information letters informed our coordinators on hundreds of campuses of what was happening. We are continuing with information letters when appropriate, the most recent having been issued only at the beginning of January. We were involved in the Raleigh Conference in April of 1960, have supplied assistance through a legal aid and scholarship fund in considerable amounts, and shall continue to work in support in any other way possible. During the past summer we provided for the attendance of Negro students at many summer student conferences in order to inform the students of the movement.

NSCF is both an organization and persons. As persons, many of whom were first brought to the point of action through the student Christian movement, we shall take the initiative wherever we can. As an organization, however, we are rather more supportive than initiatory. We can see our role in terms of communication of what is happening to those who should be concerned, of understanding the movement from the Christian perspective and from that perspective calling for support, and, at a deeper level, working to change the hearts and minds of men.

We are well aware of the sin of our Churches in continuing the practice of segregation, in following the cultural norms rather than being conformed to the image of Jesus Christ. Although this is an extremely difficult situation, we accept the responsibility for our error, and rather than divorcing ourselves from the churches, hope that we may be able in some way to correct the situation within our own house.

NSCF exists to be made use of, and we hope that the nonviolent movement will call upon us for support whenever needed.

Announcing . . .

INTER-COLLEGIATE CONFERENCE ON COMMUNITY ACTION IN HUMAN RELATIONS to be held March 25-30. The conference is co-sponsored by the Western College Government Assoc. and the Western College Religion-in-Life Council. Topics include: housing, economics, labor, management, government, national organizations' efforts, etc. Speakers include Serena Davis, NAACP Regional Director; Robert Coates of the Civil Rights Commission; Lois Conyers of the Cincinnati Urban League; Jean Fairfax of the American Friends Service Committee.

The Conference is limited to 35 people. The cost will be \$15. For applications, write to: Susan Baarsch, Chairman, Religion-in-Life Program Council, Western College for Women, Oxford, Ohio. **APPLICATIONS ARE DUE BY FEBRUARY 24, 1961.** Students who will be able to go are urged to write immediately for applications.

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