

THE STUDENT VOICE

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THE STUDENT NONVIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE
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LOUISVILLE — Birdie McHugh, SNCC Member, and others climbing into paddy wagon under arrest after "stand-in" demonstration at downtown segregated department store tea room.

FOCUS ON LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY

"Integration of downtown public accommodations is not only morally right and economically feasible but is also inevitable," according to Louisville Mayor Hoblitzell. The mayor made this statement, as he called upon operators of downtown restaurants and theaters to discontinue racial segregation by May 1. At the same time, the mayor called upon leaders of the sit-in movement to discontinue demonstrations until at least May 3.

The mayor's plea is a follow-up of a trip he made to St. Louis, Mo., with representatives of the Mayor's Committee and the Steering Committee which directs the demonstrations. The purpose of the trip was to observe how desegregation works in St. Louis, which came as a result of the strong stand taken by the mayor of that city.

Since the demonstrations started in February, more than 651 students have been arrested. By the end of March, 18 major downtown establishments, including hotels, theaters, restaurants and department store tea rooms had agreed to integrate, and a major breakthrough on other facilities was anticipated. The students still were not satisfied knowing that there were numerous public facilities downtown where they could not receive first-class service. They renewed their demonstrations with larger forces and with more arrests. In the meantime, prominent white citizens signed a newspaper ad urging swift integration of all

downtown facilities, and a similar statement by students and faculty at the University of Louisville favored integration at two eating establishments near the campus. There were also expressions of active support from the Presbyterian and Baptist Seminary students.

One of the student leaders, Miss Beverly Neal, said "there were many times when we felt like giving up. But the things we are working for are too important; we had to keep on." And the students are still moving in Louisville. With two department stores, 92 restaurants and four theatres already open to all, the students say they still have a long way to go. They plan to completely eliminate racial segregation from the City of Louisville, and until this end is accomplished, the protests will go on.

There was a hint recently by Negro leaders that integration efforts aimed at segregated hiring policies would probably be underway soon. Frank L. Stanley, Jr., Co-Chairman of the Steering Committee, said that Committee was now studying plans for a proposed "Selective Buying" campaign to be directed only toward those businesses that refuse to hire qualified Negroes as clerks or in other capacities than menial. The Rev. W. J. Hodge also said that the Committee would take under consideration a boycott against the Louisville Transit Company to hire Negro bus drivers. "Employment," said Stanley, "is still of paramount importance to members of

the Committee and the Negro public."

It is with pride that *"The Student Voice"* tells their story. The *"Voice"* offers its congratulations to the students of Louisville, Kentucky for their excellent dedication to see that those rights innately endowed all freeborn American citizens, are won in our time.

LATE NEWS

Four Negro college students leaders Wednesday, May 17th, led a suit in Federal Court seeking desegregation of Atlanta, Georgia, parks, swimming pools, tennis courts, the Municipal Auditorium, the Municipal Courts and everything else the city has anything to do with. The suit—a sort of broadside against all remaining segregation in city facilities of every kind—was brought by members of the Committee On Appeal For Human Rights.

A racially mixed group of college students from Nashville, Tennessee, trying to crack bus station segregation, were taken to jail Wednesday, May 17th, in Birmingham, Alabama after a tense four hours at the Greyhound terminal. A small number of white persons allowed on the loading docks by police sent up a cheer and a round of hand-clapping as officers loaded the group into patrol wagons. As the wagons pulled away, the students sang. Police Chief Jamie Moore

SNCC Wires President Kennedy

On May 23, Edward B. King, Jr., Administrative Secretary of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee sent the following telegram to President John F. Kennedy:

TELEGRAM

The recent outbreak of mob violence and the massive assault upon free-born American Negro students, who are first class citizens of the United States, as they traveled throughout the cities of the state of Alabama, as inter-state passengers on inter-state buses, is completely unjustifiable. At a time in the history of our great nation, when we are telling the people of Asia, Africa, Latin America and the free world in general that we desire to be their friends, Negro Americans continue to be assaulted by the Southern reactionaries. It is a fact, in Alabama, and in the entire South, that the decisions of the United States Supreme Court as well as rulings of the Inter-state Commerce Commission, regarding the equal treatment of Negro citizens are constantly being denied or circumvented. It is also well established that many Negro students have been beaten, cars burned, resulting in a complete break-down of law and order in the city of Montgomery, Alabama. A threat to our position as a democratically governed nation abroad prevails at this time and we feel that the office of the President of the United States has failed to make any public statement to the American people, either condemning or upholding this disrespect for an important segment of this nation's citizenry. We strongly believe that the President has a moral obligation and a legal duty as the Chief Executive of this nation, to speak out against violence. The office of the President cannot remain silent any longer on this grave crisis.

In view of all these tragic developments in Alabama, the President must now, more than ever, exercise firm and precise leadership in this, over and above the general direction given the Attorney General, sweeping power to: "Take all necessary steps to handle the situation."

Speaking as the South-wide spokesman for the student nonviolent sit-in movement, we hereby request that you, the President of the United States, speak to the American people on the issue that Negro Americans are, in fact, first-class citizens of this nation; that they are as such, entitled to exercise all rights and privileges guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States as they seek to use the various modes of inter-state travel. And finally, that your high office issue a firm and unequivocal statement in support of the right of free travel for all citizens without interference by any segment of the American people.

said eight students—seven Negroes and a white girl—were taken into protective custody. "It is dangerous for you and for others to stay here," Moore told the students.

All told, 16 persons were taken into custody—14 Negroes, a white man and the white girl. Ten of them—including the two white persons—were on the bus coming into town.

The Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth, president of the Alabama Christian Council On Human Relations, was charged with interfering with an officer and refusing to obey an officer. He was released on \$50 bond. The students remain in jail.

The bus station arrests came shortly after the group found itself stymied in an effort to board a bus for Montgomery.

SNCC ONE YEAR OLD

One year ago, April 17, 1960, the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee was established at the first conference for Southern "Sit-In" Leaders and Northern Student Supporters, held at Shaw University, Raleigh, North Carolina. One month later, the Committee held its first meeting on the Atlanta University campus, Atlanta, Georgia, where plans were made to establish an office and secure staff personnel.

Since the birth of SNCC one year ago, we have witnessed growth within the Committee and we have seen the organization combine the natural and spontaneous leadership within the individual protest groups, to carry out non-violent demonstrations against racial segregation throughout the Southland.

We well remember the excellent representation of the Coordinating Committee Members delivered before the Platform Committees of the Democratic and Republican National Conventions, calling for strong civil rights legislation plank. The Committee worked with jailed and expelled students throughout the summer of 1960 and encouraged the continuation of protests and the initiation of new and more far-reaching action. With the opening of the 1960-61 College year, the Committee endeavored to form a more thorough picture of what groups were involved in the movement, what their plans were, and what their needs were. With this in mind, the Committee held a Southwide conference on "Non-violence and the Achievement of Desegregation," October 14-16, on the Atlanta University Center campus, Atlanta, Georgia. At this conference, students from every protest group in the South were invited to study the many aspects of the movement under the guidance of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., Richard Gregg, Lillian Smith, James Lawson, and others. Out of this conference came plans for the initiation of new and more far-reaching action. The "Election Day" project which the conference approved, to voice the need for immediate civil rights legislation and executive action, took place in more than seventeen cities throughout the North and South. With the Yule season in mind, the Committee launched a nationwide "Christmas Withholding Campaign" calling for a boycott of all stores which continue to practice racial segregation. The opening of Congress in January 1961, found SNCC urging Congress to take immediate steps to curb filibuster, change rule XXII of the Senate and to enact provisions of Part III of the 1957 Civil Rights Act.

Shortly before February 1st, SNCC sent out a call for nation-wide demon-

Attention! Join Our Own Peace Corps Of the South

We are calling for Northern and Southern students to join hands and work for rehabilitation in our own country, in the state of Mississippi!

The Mississippi Project will enlist students to work in the Delta Region on Voter Registration drives. The project will begin July 1st and will run through September. You are needed to set up an office, to collect affidavits of denial of registration rights, to file these with the Justice Department which has already ordered an investigation in several counties there, and even to teach reading and writing to prospective voters. Housing and expenses will be provided.

There are 27 counties in Mississippi with more Negroes than whites. These counties hold 36% of the seats in the House of Representatives under present apportionment. This is our opportunity to join with such brave fellow freedom fighters as Amzie Moore of Cleveland, Mississippi to make democracy work!

Once again as in Rock Hill, South Carolina, we can demonstrate that racial discrimination is no longer a local issue, that when segregation affects one of us, it affects all and that we cannot and shall not give up our relentless aims for freedom.

If you are interested in joining or contributing financially to this project, please contact the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee at once. We need your help!

strations to take place on the first anniversary of the "Sit-In" Movement. Specifically, SNCC asked that students focus attention on theatre discrimination. In eleven Southern cities, students walked up to the ticket windows of downtown *white only* theatres, and requested admission. They were turned away. But 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."

With a sincere interest to help those citizens of Fayette and Haywood Counties, Tennessee, who demonstrated their determination to the entire nation, their right to exercise the freedom of casting a vote in the ballot box, SNCC initiated a food and clothing drive to assist these free born American citizens, to use those rights guaranteed them in the XV Amendment to the Constitution.

With SNCC standing behind the belief in "jail versus bail," four Committee Members decided that since nine students in Rock Hill, South Carolina, had shown their determination to remain in jail after being convicted for requesting service at an all-white drug store lunch counter, that in good conscience, they had no alternative other than to join them. So, after the adjournment of the February 5th SNCC meeting, a call came from the Committee to ask students to echo their dislike for racial segregation by joining these students in jail. It is significant that students in Atlanta, Georgia and Lynchburg, Virginia went to jail for long sentences and voiced their deep moral and religious convictions to the entire world.

Throughout these months also, the publication of "The Student Voice" has continued and circulation has grown rapidly. SNCC has continued to work with other agencies and organizations prominent in the field of civil rights, to speak on behalf of the student movement, and through the bimonthly meetings, to examine the needs and to meet them.

April Meeting of SNCC

The Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee met on the Johnson C. Smith University campus, Charlotte, North Carolina, April 21-23. The following persons were in attendance:

- Mr. Nathaniel C. Lee—Alabama (Miles College)
- Miss Ruby D. Smith—Georgia (Spelman College)
- Miss Lenora Taitt—Georgia (Spelman College)
- Miss Lydia Tucker — Georgia (Clark College)
- Miss Patricia Simon — Georgia (Spelman College)
- Mr. Lonnie C. King—Georgia (Morehouse College)
- Mr. Daniel Mitchell — Georgia (Clark College)
- Mr. Frank G. Halloway — Georgia (COAHR)
- Miss Birdie McHugh—Kentucky (Central High School)
- Mr. Raoul Cunningham — Kentucky (Central High School)
- Mr. Arthur Smith—Kentucky (Central High School)
- Mr. William Greene — North Carolina (Women's College of the University of North Carolina)
- Mr. John A. Gaines—South Carolina (Friendship Junior College)
- Mr. Howard Hamer—South Carolina (Friendship Junior College)
- Mr. Charles Sherrod—Virginia (Virginia Union University)

Observers present were Mr. Timothy Jenkins, United States National Student Association; Mr. Thomas Gaither, Congress of Racial Equality; Mr. Bernard Lee, Southern Christian Leadership Conference; Mr. Richard M. Ramsay, American Friends Service Committee, Mr. Herman Roether, American Friends Service Committee, and Mrs. Estelle Wychoff Southern Conference Educational Fund.

Advisors present were Miss Ella J. Baker, National Student YWCA.

The Committee closed its busy weekend agenda on a high note calling for "SIT-INERS" across the South to extend their efforts into job discrimination, thea-



MAKING HISTORY—These three young Atlanta high school students will be the first of their race to attend Georgia Institute of Technology with other freshmen next fall. Left to right, Ralph Long, Jr., Lawrence Williams, and Ford Greene.

Georgia Tech Admits Three Negroes

Three Negroes will be admitted with some 1,000 other freshmen next fall to previously segregated Georgia Institute of Technology, President Edwin D. Harrison announced recently. All of the Negro applicants were from Atlanta. Those accepted were:

Ford Greene and Ralph A. Long, Jr., seniors at Turner High School, and Lawrence Williams, a senior at Washington High School.

Greene is scheduled to be valedictorian of his class, Long rates fourth in a class of 204, and Williams was described as a "B-minus" student. All scored well on their college board examinations.

Tech is thus the second unit in the state University System to drop its segregation barriers. Unlike the University of Georgia, it is admitting Negroes without the pressure of a direct court order. Also, Georgia State College, Atlanta, is presently under court order not to deny admission to qualified Negro applicants.

ter stand-ins, recreational beaches, swimming pools, parks facilities, and an all out voter registration campaign.

Also from the meeting came the unanimous decision to telegram a call to President Kennedy and Sargeant Shiver, newly appointed Peace Corps head, to place Fayette and Haywood Counties in Tennessee on the State Department roster for technical assistance when the program is initiated.

Among the high points on the Committee's agenda was the sit-in demonstration Friday night in the S & W Cafeteria and the Saturday stand-in demonstration before downtown Charlotte theaters. Charles Jones, James Hester, Thomas Gaither and Edward King sat-in at S & W Cafeteria for almost forty-five minutes without receiving service. The portion of the counter where the four Negroes sat, was closed and the manager summoned the police. No arrests were made. The manager refused to sign a warrant for trespassing. At the Carolina Theater, where the Saturday demonstration began at 7:30 p.m., two members of the Coordinating Committee, Charles M. Sherrod, Virginia Union University, Richmond, Va., and James A. Hester, Johnson C. Smith University, Charlotte, N. C., were arrested and taken into custody by city police. They were charged with alleged trespassing violations and placed under a fifty dollar bond each. After thirty minutes at the Carolina, the students moved to the Imperial Theater. There police threatened to arrest the entire group on charges of violating the city picketing ordinance. The demonstrators moved away from the Imperial after a brief stay and went around the corner to the Charlotte Theater. At the Charlotte, the cashier sold a ticket to Edward B. King, Jr., of Atlanta, administrative secretary of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee. King walked into the theater with his ticket. He was followed by assistant

SNCC Integrates Atlanta White Greyhound Restaurant

The following report is a first hand account given to "The Student Voice" by two members of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, Harold Andrews and Frank Holloway, both of Atlanta, Georgia.

"Working under the guidance of SNCC on Sunday, May 21, 1961 at approximately 1:30 p.m., we, Frank Holloway and Harold Andrews, successfully integrated the lunch counters at the Greyhound Bus Station in Atlanta. We were politely served without incident. However, there were heavy detachments of plainclothed policemen on the scene. Later that afternoon, we boarded a bus for Montgomery, Alabama, to join the other students on the *Freedom Ride, 1961*. The only incident that occurred between Atlanta and Montgomery was at LaGrange, Ga., where we attempted to enter the station. We were met by a policeman and several other men, and we were pushed, hit and kicked out of the station. There were several men around and it is our belief that they passed the word on that we were two *Freedom Riders* enroute to Montgomery.

We arrived in Montgomery at 9:30 p.m. and a mob estimated at around 1,500, met us at the bus station. The Federal Marshalls held them off and some twenty of the Marshalls surrounded us to protect us from the mob. We then went into the white section of the bus station and attempted to make a telephone call for help. During which time, the Marshalls were fighting the crowd from the outside. We tried to get transportation but there were no taxicabs around. Then we tried to talk with some of the Negroes on the outside, but because of the tension, they were afraid and wouldn't help us. They said that some cars had been burned by whites and they were scared the same thing might occur again. Since we could not make contact by telephone the same thing might occur again. Since we could not make contact by telephone we decided to walk to First Baptist Church where a mass meeting was being held, but the police and the Marshalls made us go back into the bus station. The Montgomery policeman asked us to go to the Negro side for our own protection but we refused to leave the white waiting room and were arrested while the Marshalls looked on (seemingly approving). AFTER we were arrested and taken down to the city jail, a sergeant on the Montgomery police force came over and escorted us back to the bus station. He also refused to tell us anything. Back at the bus station again, we still had the problem of making contact with the Negro community. Finally a brave young cab driver came by and decided to help us. Then for one solid hour or more we rode throughout the riot-torn city streets of Montgomery trying to get to the church where the mass meeting was being held. After road blocks, being searched five times, arrested, and walking, we finally made it to the church where we joined the other *Freedom Riders* inside all night.

manager Ed Peace. Pearce revoked the ticket sale, refunded the ticket cost to King and King left the theater. Pearce exhibited the ticket which says the theater reserves the right to refuse service to anyone.

Plans for future action and nationally coordinated efforts were discussed. Such projects, when completed, will be brought to the attention of all persons concerned. An example of this kind of action is the "DRIVE AGAINST TRAVEL BIAS" of which material has already been released. Another concern for the summer, will be a stepped-up drive against segregated public beaches, golf courses, swimming pools and parks.

Mr. Charles F. McDew of South Carolina State College was elected to serve as chairman of SNCC until the next meeting at which time a chairman will be chosen for the two months following. The next Coordinating Committee meeting will be held June 8-11, in Louisville, Kentucky.

SNCC Launches Drive Against Travel Bias

Delegates attending the STUDENT NONVIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE meeting held in Charlotte, North Carolina, April 21-23, unanimously voted to rally student action with a "DRIVE AGAINST TRAVEL BIAS." The appeal will call attention to the recent Supreme Court decision outlawing racial segregation in Bus Terminal restaurants operated as an integral part of interstate Bus service. The project will also serve notice to Bus and Train Terminal waiting and rest room facilities which remain segregated in many Southern cities, in spite of the 1955 Interstate Commerce Commission ruling against the use of separate accommodations. It will also attempt to implement the announcement made by Mr. Bryce Wagoner, president of the Trailway's Bus Terminal Restaurants, Inc., of Raleigh, North Carolina, that his restaurant chain which stretches through Florida, Maryland, North Carolina, Tennessee, and Virginia, will not refuse dining service to anyone because of race.

The Coordinating Committee emphasized to students that, if the Interstate Commerce Commission, the Trailway's Terminal Restaurants Co., and the U. S. Justice Department will actually prosecute violations of the Act, the Trailway's Restaurants Co. policy, and the Supreme Court decree, the bus and train corporations can be forced to integrate all the stations and depots in a few months. They cannot afford to run the risk of paying \$100-\$500 fines each time they refuse to serve a Negro at their white lunch counter or vice versa. And they can't afford (unlike a dime store) to close their counters and restaurants because their passengers would be so inconvenienced they would turn to other forms of transportation.

In some areas of the South, local organizations were already pushing for such a campaign. SNCC decided to expand this with the closing of the College year. With thousands of students traveling across state lines of public conveyances enroute to their home, they offer and provide the manpower for a really MASSIVE REALIZATION of the promise made in these decisions. Many of these students, of course, will not be the hard-core activists who are ready to continue sitting when refused service and to be jailed in a strange city or town, but they will be useful by simply requesting service, stressing their rights as interstate passengers.

"The Student Voice" urges you to support actively the appeal issued by SNCC. Information and appeals have been sent out to student groups and civil rights organizations all over the country. For those of our readers who did not receive a copy of the suggestions of SNCC, we are reprinting them below:

1. Request service, and if refused, attempt to speak to the manager of the station and negotiate with him.
2. Leave the station after being refused service by the manager or after communications breaks down.
3. Continue sitting and accept jail.
4. In all cases, send a DETAILED COMPLAINT to the Chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission, Washington, D. C.; the President of the Trailway's Restaurants Co., Raleigh, N. C.; and to the United States Attorney General, Justice Department, Washington, D. C.
5. In all cases, send a copy of your complaint to the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, 197½ Auburn Avenue, N. E., Atlanta 3, Georgia. We will in turn, put pressure on the involved persons and agencies to enforce the law.

NEWS FROM THE STATES

ALABAMA — Charges that Negroes are systematically excluded from juries in Dallas County, Ala., were denied before the Supreme Court in Washington, D. C., by Alabama Asst. Atty. General David W. Clark, who declared the all-Alabama jury



PHOTO BY AP/WIDEWORLD. 1961 PASSING THROUGH ATLANTA. The group includes: W. G. Bergman, Detroit, Mich.; James A. Peck, New York City; James Farmer, (CORE National Director, New York City); Albert Bigelow, Cos Cob, Conn.; Joseph Perkins, New York City; Jimmy McDonald, New York City; Henry Thomas, (SNCC Member, Washington, D. C.); Genevieve Hughes, Chevy Chase, Md.; Isaac Reynolds, Detroit, Mich.; Mae Frances Moultrie, Sumter, S. C.; Frances Burgman, Detroit, Mich.; Ivan G. Moore, Sumter, S. C.; and Charles Person, Atlanta, Ga.

Freedom Ride, 1961

Vowing to accept jail rather than bail if necessary, 13 members of an interracial CORE group left Washington, D. C., May 4th, for the Deep South on a bus trip to challenge segregation in all interstate facilities. The CORE group arrived in Atlanta on Saturday, May 13th, after traveling without difficulty through Virginia, experiencing one arrest in Charlotte, North Carolina for what was probably the first "shoe-in" in the barber shop, witnessed a welcoming (unfriendly) party in Rock Hill, South Carolina where violence occurred and members of the group were knocked to the ground, and then the group arrived in Winnsboro, S. C. where they met more difficulties. In Winnsboro, Hank Thomas was arrested with Jim Peck after they requested service in the all white bus restaurant. The CORE group received service in Columbia and Sumter, South Carolina without any trouble.

The group journeyed on to Augusta, Georgia where they were served in the white restaurant at the bus terminal. They also received service in Athens, Georgia and arrived in Atlanta to have their shoes shined without an arrest occurring.

In an interview with Mr. James Farmer, National Director of the Congress Of Racial Equality, "The Voice" received some interesting information. Mr. Farmer said that "I think it is the shame of our country that such a ride is necessary, but it is the hope of our nation that such a large number of people of both races, of all ages, are willing to take this ride." He said further that the "ride itself is no trick or stunt. Our ultimate objective of course, is an open country where all citizens, regardless of their race, will be able to travel any place in the country using all facilities without discrimination." However, said Farmer, "the Freedom Ride itself has a limited objective, and that objective is testing the Interstate Commerce Commission regulations with regards to interstate passengers."

The Voice talked with Dr. and Mrs. Walter Bergman of Detroit CORE, and Dr. Bergman said that "the reaction I have most strongly about the Southern customs, are how absurd the patterns

are from community to community, you find one thing integrated and another segregated." He went on to say that "perhaps the most amusing experience was the one that we had in Charlotte, N. C. where after eating together without any difficulty, we had a man jailed for trying to get a shoe shine."

Mrs. Bergman went on to tell about the arrests in Winnsboro, S. C., where a Negro and a white member of the group were arrested as they walked into the white bus terminal restaurant and requested service. She said that "I think we had the experience that day of being a Negro living in the South. I spent that day trying to find out what had happened to those two members. When I talked to the police about the charges against these two people, the officers first asked me which two were I interested in, and I said both." "Well," said the officer, "we have no place for your kind here."

The CORE group left Atlanta on Sunday morning for Birmingham, Alabama. When the group arrived in Anniston, Alabama, a group of angry white persons, totaling around 150 to 200, attacked the two buses carrying the "Freedom Riders." Somebody in the crowd broke a window and threw a fire bomb into the bus. Moments later the bus was engulfed in flames. Some of the crowd that surrounded the burning bus were reported to have struck a few of the CORE members as they came out coughing and gasping for air. Most of the bus passengers were taken to Anniston Memorial Hospital suffering from inhalation of smoke fumes, and none were believed to be in serious condition.

When the second bus load of CORE members arrived in Birmingham, Alabama, up to 30 white men, many armed with lengths of lead pipe, attacked five of the "Freedom Riders" as they tried to enter the white Trailways Bus Terminal restaurant. Charles A. Persons of Atlanta was hit on the head and received a bad cut and was treated at a local hospital. James A. Peck of New York City, was taken to University Hospital and his condition was listed as serious. Peck had at least a dozen gashes on his scalp and neck. His account of what happened when the bus pulled into Birmingham goes like this: "We got off

the bus and some of us went into the waiting room. Just as we got into this room, a group of about eight men stopped us, turned us around, and forced us through a door. "They didn't start beating us right away," he said. "But when we were pushed into an alleyway, about six men began beating me with clubs and their fists." Peck said he eventually got too dizzy to tell what happened after that, and came to himself after he had been admitted to the hospital.

Although the group faced further violence in Montgomery, Alabama and Jackson, Mississippi, before reaching New Orleans, Louisiana on May 17th, they reported to "The Voice" on May 15, that "Freedom Ride, 1961" will go on. It is with great pleasure that we tell their story, and we commend the dedication of the entire group and their spirit of nonviolence which prompted this action on behalf of the rights of all men everywhere.

SNCC Telegram Protests Metropolitan Opera Segregation

A telegram protesting segregation at the Atlanta, Georgia Fox Theater during the week of Metropolitan Opera was sent April 4, to Mr. Rudolph Bing, general manager of the Met.

The telegram was signed by Edward B. King, Jr., administrative secretary of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee. It stated, "The Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee seriously concerned as to the decision of the renowned Metropolitan Opera Company to come South segregated. In addition to providing more fodder for the grist mills of democracies' enemies, there is the real possibility of the Met meeting some tangible criticism at opening of the fall season. We would be happy to entertain some valid explanation for the unsavory incidents experienced by the Negro community on Tuesday and Wednesday nights."

The reference was to four Negroes Tuesday night with dress circle tickets who were refused seats among white patrons, and two Negro women who were refused admission to the dress circle on Wednesday night, and who declined to accept segregated substitute seats.

selections are based on chance drawings. Clark said he could not explain why five Negro jurors were stricken from the panel in the case of the Rev. Lewis Lloyd Anderson, who was convicted of manslaughter. Asked by Justice E. Whittaker if it was a practice for Negro defendants "Not to want Negro jurors to hear their cases", Clark said he did not know.

U. S. Judge Seybourn Yynne, ordered the Birmingham Train Terminal Company's waiting room facilities integrated. The order resulted from a suit brought in 1957 by Mr. and Mrs. Carl Baldwin of Birmingham.

Members of the Mobile City Commission revealed they do not plan to appeal a recent Federal court order that the city's golf course be opened to Negroes. The commission said they felt an appeal would be merely a waste of money after City Atty. Fred G. Collins told them there was nothing that could be done. Since the ruling Negroes have been using the course without incident.

ARKANSAS—In Little Rock colored parents requested a District Court decree backing up a Circuit Court ruling that the local school board must be fair in pupil assignment. Sitting in St. Louis, the Eighth U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals said the board must use the pupils' assignment law "objectively in the making of initial assignments of all students . . . to the end that imposed segregation is discontinued . . ." The District Court was instructed to main jurisdiction of the case "to the end that the views as expressed in the opinion of this court . . . are carried into effect".

FLORIDA—The Escambia County School Board (Pensacola) agreed to comply with a U. S. District Court order directing the integration of the public school system. The board adopted a resolution calling on the school superintendent, Dr. W. J. Woodham, and school board attorneys to prepare a plan for gradual desegregation of the city-county schools. Bowing to a recent federal court order, the City of Miami last week desegregated its five municipal swimming pools. City Manager Melvin Reese told the pool managers, "any taxpayer who seeks admission and pays his fee, if any, and obeys the rules must be admitted".

A white student is seeking admission to the all-Negro Florida A. & M. University, Tallahassee, for the summer term as a freshman. He is Try Lawrence Ruther, a permanent resident of Miami who said he now lives in Tallahassee. W. L. Bryant, assistant registrar at the University, said no decision on Ruther's admission can be made until he completes his application.

GEORGIA—Two Hundred and five applications to transfer to all white high schools by Negro students in the 1961-62 term beginning in September have been issued thus far by school officials. The 11th and 12th grades of the Atlanta high schools are to be desegregated in September.

The Atlanta Transit System buses and trolleys, president, Robert L. Sommerville, announced recently that two Negroes have been selected to receive training as operators. He said that the transit system will not confine them to routes which run through Negro residential areas.

The Atlanta Water Department announced recently that they are going to hire Negro water meter readers in the near future.

KENTUCKY—Lexington theatres of two chains have signed an agreement calling for integration. The agreement was signed after seven months of demonstrations. CORE chairman Julia Lewis announced the agreement, signed April 27th. The pattern negotiated in Lexington is expected to be applied in Richmond, Kentucky, and other communities as well. Stand-ins and picketing of the theatres have been going on since last fall.

The Carrollton city public schools will be integrated in September, according to Superintendent Robert D. Ison. The integration of 25 Negro youngsters has awaited construction of the city's new grade school, which is now near completion.

MISSISSIPPI—The NAACP announced recently, that its "Operation Mississippi", designed to eliminate racial segregation in the state, is rolling into high gear. Medgar Evers, field secretary of NAACP, revealed that attacks have been mounted against discrimination in employment, public libraries and public transportation. Recently, students at Campbell, Jackson State, and Aougaloo Colleges' have held demonstrations against racial segregation in the city of Jackson. Four students were arrested on April 19th when they sat in the white front section of a bus used for public transportation. Tried the following day on charges of "breach of the peace", they were ne \$100 each and given suspended sentences of 30 days in jail. The convictions are being appealed. Their trail was held in the same Municipal Court where nine Tougaloo College students were arrested for a "read-in".

It was during this session that German police dogs were used to rout peaceful citizens awaiting the results of the trial across the street from the courthouse.

NORTH CAROLINA—Complete cessation of picketing of both Chapel Hill theaters was announced by University of North Carolina students, as reports spread that the management of one of the theaters was willing to integrate over the summer and the other would follow suit. Desegregation of the Chapel Hill theaters would mark a major victory in the recent South-wide campaign to integrate motion picture houses.

SOUTH CAROLINA—Four Negro college students picketed Secretary of Commerce Luther Hodges, as the former North Carolina Governor addressed an all-white Democratic party gathering in the Wade Hampton Hotel in Columbia. They carried signs reading: "Fourteen persons have been refused service at this Democratic dinner because of their color" and "Secretary Hodges, how can your conscience let you eat at this segregated hotel"?

Charleston will desegregate its municipal golf course rather than close it. Mayor Gailliard has urged everyone to abide by a federal court integration decree "with courtesy and understanding". This would make the Charleston course the first non-

military one in South Carolina to be integrated.

TENNESSEE—Nashville's well organized student protest movement scored another victory this week as theater operators agreed to drop their discriminatory policies. The students have maintained protest lines in front of theaters since February 1st of this year.

Restaurants at Memphis Continental and Greyhound bus stations quietly desegregated last week. Passengers holding interstate tickets are being seated and served regardless of race.

A 7-year-old white girl has been enrolled in the second grade of a rural Negro elementary school in Sevierville. Monisha Moore, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Bruce Moore, has been attending school with Negroes for the past four weeks. Moore said he enrolled his child in the Negro school because it is only one-quarter mile from the family home and also because he was dissatisfied with her progress in the white school to which she formerly rode 10 miles daily by bus.

TEXAS—On May 3, 23 pickets were charged for unlawful assembly as they demonstrated in front of two downtown Houston theaters. One member of the Progressive Youth Association, the student group sponsoring the theater "stand-ins", was injured by Loew's State Theater employees. The injured student, Miss Edythe Paige, a student at Texas Southern University, sent the following letter to Attorney General Robert Kennedy and President, John F. Kennedy: "I, Edythe Paige, a student at Texas Southern University, in Houston, Texas, and a sit-in demonstrator, wish to call your attention to the following incident. The night of May 3, at the Loew's State Theatre, I attempted to purchase a ticket along with other white patrons. But, because I am a Negro, I was refused and subsequently struck by the manager and patrons, blows which landed me in the hospital for four days, suffering from multiple concussions to the abdomen. I

do not wish to make trouble, as I am only seeking my rights as a citizen of the United States. I hope my injury will help in some way to open the eyes of those who deny my race the privileges to which we are entitled. Your high and honorable office can do much to help us extinguish the gross injustices which are being imposed upon us down here in Houston".

On last week-end, twenty-four Negro high school and college students, and one white student who accompanied members of the PYA, were arrested and charged with unlawful assembly after a "sit-in" demonstration at the Union Station restaurant. Mr. Eldewey J. Stearnes, Director of the Progressive Youth Association, Houston, told The "Voice" that "some of the students have come to trial and that that PYA has filed suit against the manager of the Union Terminal Restaurant". Stearnes pointed that "the students held interstate train tickets and that refusal of the restaurant to serve them, violates regulations of the Interstate Commerce Commission and the recent Supreme Court decision in the Boynton case".

VIRGINIA—Thirty-four Richmond Negro students convicted under Virginia's anti-trespass laws lost their appeals to the State Supreme Court last week. The high court upheld the \$20 fines levied in Richmond's Policy Court and affirmed by Hustings Court for picketing and sit-ins at a Richmond store last year. Since the case was initiated, the store, Thalhimers and other downtown stores, including Miller & Rhoads, have desegregated their eating facilities.

Seventy-five to 100 Negroes staged a march through downtown Hopewell after 33 Negroes were convicted in Municipal Court on transpassing charges in drug store sit-ins last fall.

Eight high school students joined four other Negroes in Danville's lunch counter sit-ins as the demonstration spread to a second variety store last week. The Negroes were not served at either Woolworth's or Kresge's stores. There were no incidents or arrests.

THE STUDENT VOICE
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