LOUISVILLE — Birdie McKHugh, 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 in- evitable," according to Louisville Mayor Hobbizol. 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 2.

The mayor's plea is a follow-up of a meeting on other facilities was anticipated. The protest will go on. Accomplished, the protests will go on.

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 planning studies 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. Hedge 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 said eight students—seven Negroes and a white citizen—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. At one point, 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 order to leave the city, and was charged with a $50 bond. The students remain in jail.

The bus station arrests came shortly after the group joined itself styled in an effort to board a bus for Montgomery.
One year ago, April 17, 1960, the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee was established at the first conference of Southern Negro Students 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.

Sights of the birthplace one year ago, we have witnessed growth within the Committee and we have seen the organization combine the national need for spontaneous leadership within the individual protest groups with the demands for non-violent demonstrations against racial segregation throughout the Southland.

We are well represented by the excellent representation of the Coordinating Committee Members delivered at the first conference of the Democratic and Republican National Conventions, calling for strong civil rights legislation planks.

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 Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee launched 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 published "A Southwide Student Protest against Non-Violence and the Achievement of Desegregation," October 14-16, the Atlanta University Coordinating Committee newsletter.

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, Mr. Howard Verger, Lillian Smith, James Lawson, and others. Out of the conference came plans for the initiation of new and more far-reaching action. The "Election Day" project which the Coordinating Committee of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee sent out a call for nation-wide demonstration for the right to vote the need for immediate civil rights legislation and executive action.

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. John H. Lewis—Alabama (Mills College)
Mr. Gordon D. Smith—Georgia (Spelman College)
Miss Lenora Taitt—Georgia (Spelman College)
Miss Lydia Tucker—Georgia (Clark College)
Miss Patricia Simon—Georgia (Spelman College)
Mr. David King—Georgia (Morehouse College)
Mr. Daniel Mitchell—Georgia (Clark College)
Mr. Frank G. Hallaway—Georgia (Mills College)
Miss Birdie McHugh—Kentucky (Central High School)
Mr. Louis Cunningham—Kentucky (Central High School)
Mr. Allen Smith—Kentucky (Central High School)
Mr. William Greene—North Carolina (A & T College)
Mr. Charles Sherrod—Virginia (Virginia Union University)

The Committee closed its busy weekend agenda on a high note for "SIT-INERS" across the South to extend their efforts into job discrimination the following week.
**Freedom Ride, 1961**

Vowing to accept jail rather than bail if necessary, 11 members of an integrated 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 12th, after traveling without difficulty through Virginia, experiencing one arrest in Charlotte, North Carolina for that 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 Winsboro, S. C. where they met more difficulties. In Winsboro, Hank Thomas was arrested with Jim Peck after they requested service in the all white bus restaurant. This CORE group received service in Columbia and Sumter, South Carolina without incident.

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 shine 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 share 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 (nigger, 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 interpassenger service."

The Voice talked with Dr. and Mrs. Walter Bergman of U-tout CORE, and Dr. Bergman said that "the reaction I have most strongly about the Southern customs, are how abhorrent the patterns are from community to community, you find one thing integrated and another segregated." He went on to say that "the most amazing 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 arrest in Winsboro, 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 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 busses 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 crew 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 lay 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 nine 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 16th, they reported to "The Voice" May 19th, that "Freedom Ride, 1961" will go on. It is with great pleasure that we tell them 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 Launches Drive Against Travel Bias**

Delegates attending the STUDENT NONVIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE meeting held in Charlotte, North Carolina, April 21-23, unanimously voted to help student activists opposed AGAINST TRAVEL BIAS. The appeal will call attention to the Interstate Commerce Commission ruling against the use of separate accommodations. It was also attempted to implement the announcement made by Mr. Bryon Wagnner, president of the Trailways Bus Terminal Restaurant, Inc., of Raleigh, North Carolina, that his restaurant chain which breathes through Florida, Maryland, New York, Tennessee, and Virginia will not refuse dining services to the Negro because of race.

The Coordinating Committee emphasized to students that, if the Interstate Commerce Commission, the Trailways's final report and the U. S. Justice Department will actually prosecute the case, the Trailways's restaurant policy, the CORE's decision rules, the Supreme Court decision, the the bus and train corporation management, the state and local laws, and the Negro's own will not refuse dining services to the Negro because of race.

In some areas of the South, local organizations have already started SNCC decided to expand this with the closing of the College year. With the increase in interracial contact across state lines of public conveyances, courtof the Supreme Court decision, the Trailways's restaurant policy, the CORE'S decision rules, the Supreme Court decision, the bus and train corporation management, the state and local laws, and the Negro's own organizations across the country, students are organizing to support the appeal issued by SNCC. Information and appeals have been sent to SNCC headquarters to encourage SNCC organizations all over the country. For those of our readers who did not receive a copy of the telegram above, we are reprinting it below:

1. Recruit and if refused, attempt to speak to the manager of the station and negotiate with him.
2. Leave the station after being refused service and to be jailed in a strange city or town, but they will be useful for the CORE's decision rules, the Supreme Court decision, the bus and train corporation management, the state and local laws, and the Negro's own organizations across the country to encourage students to support the appeal issued by SNCC. Information and appeals have been sent to SNCC headquarters to encourage SNCC organizations all over the country. For those of our readers who did not receive a copy of the telegram above, we are reprinting it below:

**SNCC Telegram Protests Metropolitan Opera Segregation**

A telegram protesting segregation at the Metropolitan Opera was sent April 4th 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 concemed as to the decision of the renowned Metropolitan Opera Company to come South segregated. In addition to providing more choice for the vast!-mills of democracy's' sponsors, 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 well-organized for the nonviolence incidents experienced by the Negro community on Monday and Wednesday nights."

The reference was to four Negroes in the orchestra and four members of the orchestra were refused seats among white patrons. The telegram urged the Metropolitan to separate the orchestra only to enforcement. In addition to providing more choice for the vast!-mills of democracy's' sponsors, 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 well-organized for the nonviolence incidents experienced by the Negro community on Monday and Wednesday nights."

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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 man-slaughter. Asked by Justice A. J. Whitaker of the court 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 Yenne, ordered the Birmingham Train Terminal Company's waiting room facilities integrated. The order resulted from a suit brought in 1962 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 such an appeal would be merely a waste of money after City Attorney Fred G. Collins told them "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' assignments in accordance with state law "objectively in the making of initial assignments of all students . . . 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 county school superintendent, Dr. W. J. Whitaker, to follow the court's directive, and continued "...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".

GEORGIA—Two Hundred and five applications to transfer to all white high schools in Atlanta have been signed by parents of Negro students in an effort to integrate the public schools of the city-county schools. Bowing to a recent federal court order, the City of Atlanta last week desegregated its five municipal swimming pools. City Manager J. T. Evans issued the pool management with an order stating "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 Tallahassee who says 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 grade students 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 the 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. The theatre 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 pickets 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 29 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 Aungoula College have held demonstrations against racial segregation for public libraries. Four students were arrested on April 19th when they sat in the white front section of a bus. Tired of public transportation, Tried the following day on charges of "breach of the peace", they were not arrested. They are suspended for 30 days in jail. The convictions are being appealed. Their trial was held in the same Municipal Court where five Tougaloo College students were arrested for a "rebellion".

It was during this session that German police dogs were used to rout peaceful picketing of the store. Dr. W. A. 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 Atlanta last week desegregated its five municipal swimming pools. City Manager J. T. Evans issued the pool management with an order stating "any taxpayer who seeks admission and pays his fee, if any, and obeys the rules must be admitted".

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NAME:

ADDRESS: (Street) (City & State)

Amount of Contribution: ______

Send to: S N C C

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