

the

Student Voice

Vol. I THE STUDENT NONVIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE August
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OCT. CONFERENCE

The Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, in fulfillment of its stated purpose, will sponsor a Fall conference the weekend of October 14-16 in Atlanta, Georgia, at the Atlanta University Center. The purpose of this conference is to provide direction for the Student Movement in the Fall.

Specifically, its purpose is to refine the thinking of those already involved in the movement and to initiate incipient leadership into the basic philosophy of nonviolent action. It is also designed to bring to light many of the problems confronting the country in the field of human relations, to make students aware of the potential of nonviolence in their solution, to foster cooperation between elements that are currently involved in the movement in all areas of the country, and to provide a medium whereby the students involved can hammer out the future directions of human relations activity. The first session of the conference will begin at 3:00 p.m. Friday, and the conference will close Sunday afternoon. It will include two workshop sessions, two discussion group sessions, and three plenary sessions.

Those invited to participate in the conference are two delegates and two alternates from each protest area and potential participants from areas where protests have not yet taken place. In addition, organizations active in the human relations field and student groups in other parts of the nation which are interested in the problem are invited to send observer-participants. For further information about the conference and accommodations, write SNCC, 197 $\frac{1}{2}$ Auburn Ave. Atlanta, Ga.

RECENT ACTIVITIES

SNCC sent three representatives to each of the Conventions to speak before the Platform Committees on behalf of the student movement. Those present at the Democratic National Convention were Marion S. Barry, of Nashville, Bernard Lee, of Montgomery, and John Mack, of Darlington, S.C. Mr. Barry and Mr. Lee were also present at the Republican National Convention

and with them Diane Nash of Chicago.

SNCC sent letters to every Congressman before the August session of Congress urging them to enact effective civil rights legislation in that session. They also had six members of the Committee representing it at demonstrations in Washington on August 14.

SNCC sent five representatives to lead workshops and participate in a panel discussion on the student movement at the National Student Association Congress in late August in Minneapolis, Minn.

AUG. SNCC MEETING

Representatives from ten Southern states and the District of Columbia met the weekend of August 5 at Morehouse College, Atlanta, Georgia, for the third SNCC meeting.

Official student delegates in attendance were Marion S. Barry, Jr., chairman, Tennessee; Henry Thomas, secretary, Florida & D.C.; Clarence M. Mitchell, III, Maryland; Edward B. King, Jr., Kentucky & Virginia; David Forbes, North Carolina; Angelina Butler, Tennessee & South Carolina; Lonny C. King, Jr., Georgia; Bernard Lee, Alabama; Nathaniel Lee, Alabama; and Frank James, Arkansas. The Committee noted the significance of representation from Arkansas for the first time.

Observers present were: Curt Gans, National Student Association; Donna L. McGinty, "Southern Project," USNSA; Jane Stemberge, Office Secretary, SNCC; Ella J. Baker, SCLC; Martin Luther King, Jr., President, SCLC; John Marion, United Presbyterian Church; Edwin T. Randall, Friendly World Broadcasters; Bonnie Kilstein, Episcopal Society for Racial and Cultural Unity; Robert Kohn, ACLU Attorney; Morgan C. Stanford, ACLU Attorney; Robert Moses, SNCC; Carl T. Rowan, Minneapolis Star and Tribune; L.D. Reddick; Kathy Coulborn, Oberlin College NAACP; and James Laue, Harvard University student.

The Friday sessions were devoted to discussion of the status of the movement. Detailed reports of state and area activities, program planning and problems received attention. A special summary report of south-wide July 4th demonstrations was given. Additional cities where desegregation of lunch-counters has been accomplished were noted.

Saturday morning, Jane Stemberge, office secretary, presented evaluations of

Coordination, Communication, and Finance since the June SNCC meeting. She reported on letters written to: lawyers assisting in the Students' cases, expelled students, and certain organizations requesting them to send observers to the August meeting, and other sympathy groups. A detailed account from the National Student Scholarship Fund for Negro Students regarding applications placed by expelled students was circulated among committee members. The monthly financial report of contributions, SNCC office expenses and disbursements was distributed and referred to the subcommittee on Finance. The content and circulation of the June newsletter was discussed.

Marion Barry and Bernard Lee described the reception of the SNCC platform recommendations and their experiences in Los Angeles and Chicago at rallies and discussions. It was decided that an informative letter should be sent to all U.S. Congressmen on the nature and the scope of the student protest movement. They also presented an account of the contributions received in these cities.

The discussion of the second southern regional conference of student protest leaders on nonviolence was tabled Saturday afternoon in order to plan the initial "kneel-in" that Sunday with the Atlanta students. In addition, the Committee drafted two press releases and a statement to be distributed at the churches.

The remainder of the sessions were devoted to considerable debate, proposals, and definitions of the general purposes of the October Conference, and other further action. A preliminary prospectus was drawn up to be sent to the foundations and other civil rights personnel, which included the program, speakers, workshops and selection of delegates decided upon.

The weekend sessions were concluded Sunday evening after subcommittee reports were presented and accepted.

KNEEL - INS

Throughout the years, the white Southerner has failed to realize the moral wrongness of segregation because the problem of segregation has not been presented to him as a moral problem. Today, however, students feel that the time has come to awaken the dozing consciences of white Southerners by carrying the problem of segregation to the church, which they think is the best place for reconciling moral problems. Not only are they appealing to the church because segregation is morally wrong, but because the church is the house of God, to be attended by all people, regardless of race, who wish to worship there.

The attitude of the students kneeling in is not one of protest but a feeling that only when all are united under God can there be true brotherhood. They are trying to dramatize that the church, the house of all people, fosters segregation more than any other institution.

The "kneel-in" should be used throughout our nation as a means of appealing

to the consciences of white Americans. For this reason, SNCC feels that the "kneel-in" will be one of the next important phases of the student movement.

EDITORIALS

POLITICS AND THE STUDENT MOVEMENT

The political ramifications of the student protest movement are often underestimated and glossed over. However, as the movement gains momentum, it becomes increasingly important and expedient to realize the rights and duties we have as American citizens to exert political force to improve the conditions of those suffering second-class citizenship and the American community as a whole. For this reason, it is imperative that we look into the possibility of engaging in political activity on all levels, local, state, and federal. This means we let politicians know forcefully how we feel about issues which are of vital importance to us. Elections are coming in November, and we have done our part in seeing that both parties have included in their platforms the strongest civil rights planks ever written. But this is not enough. Elections also serve to remind us of the most blatant denial of civil rights that exists in this country today - the denial of right to vote to millions of citizens of the South. Let us now dramatize to the American people the existence of this situation and also our determination that this condition shall not continue to exist. It has been suggested that this can be done most effectively by demonstrations, pickets, and rallies on election day. This is an activity in which every community, every college, every club, North and South, can participate. As citizens working for the betterment not only of our communities, but of the country and the world, again we are called to witness that we are willing to do that which is often unpopular to see that neither we nor our fellow-citizens are forced to endure second-class citizenship.

THE FREEDOM BABY

Some ninety odd years ago Americans engaged in a war protesting the institution of slavery and dedicating this nation to a "new birth of freedom." While their protest succeeded and the institution of slavery was abolished, their dedication failed and the freedom baby had an icicle thrust into its heart while it was still wet. The resulting institution of separate but "equal", stratified by "intimate", took hold and grew: A sunny, warm child with an icicle in its bosom.

Now the South is pregnant again. Americans are engaged in nonviolent action protesting the institutions of racial segregation and dedicating the nation once more to a "new birth of freedom."

Students initiate and spearhead the current struggle with large-scale social action based on nonviolence, but the protest involves the entire community. These are the battle lines drawn on the basis

of black against white, old against young, outsider against insider. The Protagonists are singled out by their willingness to engage in "peaceful petitions to the consciences of their fellow citizens for redress of old grievances that stem from racial segregation and discrimination." Nor is there time for straddling the line. All who do not march with us march against us, for the status quo already contains the flowers of evil.

In particular, adult members of the community are a test case of some urgency. Already involved by a prior commitment, they cannot disengage themselves. Some of them have bent a lasting intelligence to the task of creating the conditions needed for freedom. All of them, as citizens, have offered their time, money, and many of their talents to the task of educating the youth and young adults. They have insisted that the job of youth is to obtain schooling; the challenge of young adults to reach for a higher education. They expect, indeed they require, young adults to funnel back into their community special skills, knowledge and academic training.

Negro students of the South have simply returned sooner than expected from the lessons of parents and teachers, local and world events with the overbearing knowledge that America cannot endure practicing racial prejudice in today's world, with academic training to express their knowledge in words, with the courage to translate it into action. They come, the headlines of today, as the heritage of yesterday and the herald of tomorrow. They cannot be let down without turning our lives into mockery.

Adults everywhere who have born the scars of the "old grievances" can do no less than to give them moral and financial support. Those who have the courage to face the truth of their own teachings can and must help them with direct action of their own. There is a deeper sacrifice - their jobs, their family peace, their security is at stake. They must weigh these measures of comfort against those measures of freedom. For implicit in the student movement is the challenge to adults to apply nonviolent action to problems of housing, voter registration, school integration and employment.

The South is pregnant again, but everyone who believes in freedom must join in the labor in the nation is to bear a freedom child.

LETTERS

LETTER OF CONGRATULATION

Eureka!

At last the students have their own publication.

I am sure that others have found as I have that the daily press cannot be relied on for a true account of "The Movement." At best, the reporting is spotty, piecemeal, and ever-so-often inaccurate. At worst, the distortion is deliberate. In

some places, there is a blackout of any and all statements by student leaders. But now the "Troublemakers" will be able to tell their own story. We shall expect it to be authentic, comprehensive, revealing, penetrating--and with a certain something of the college atmosphere. Perhaps not all this at once, now, in the beginning. But with a subject so worthy, young writers, talented and unfettered, are bound to rise to the challenge.

My best,
L.D. Reddick

AN OPEN LETTER TO SNCC FROM A MEMBER OF
EPIC, STUDENT ORGANIZATION FOR BOSTON
AND NEW ENGLAND

During the summer months the students in Boston EPIC have held discussions concerning the future of the nonviolent movement. Our discussions have been lively and we are hopeful that in the coming months, the student movement will continue to grow until every manifestation of discrimination is removed from our society. We have also tried in our discussions to sharpen our total philosophy and to draw conclusions concerning the possibilities of nonviolent, direct action. Most of us agree that the kind of action which the Southern students have taken has broader implications for the political situation which confronts the world today. The kind of community which we have created in our activity might serve as a small-scale model for the future society which we can bring into being.

The philosophy of civil rights and civil liberties is today a revolutionary philosophy in most parts of the world, whether we are speaking of the colonial peoples of Asia and Africa, the peoples living under totalitarianism, or the peoples living under the repressive conditions of racist bigotry. The police state, regardless of what form it takes, makes victims of its "citizens." Even in societies where there is a measure of freedom, the power of the existing bureaucracies often appears to be too immense to challenge. People lose their will to be free, resistance seems utterly futile; they soon become mere puppets who perform their entire living according to cue. They laugh, applaud, weep, nod, fight according to plans which they have had little part in making. Our lives become part of a bureaucratic ritual. We are speaking now of the mass society, a society of directives from above and lifeless people below. This grim picture seems to be the shape of the society toward which we are heading. We must say "No" to the ritualized existence of mass society, and we must say "No" to the prospect of nuclear war which could end not only freedom but the possibility of freedom. Those of us who have tried to halt the testing and building of nuclear weapons see the face of mass society when we address the public. It is the face of indifference or hostility. It is the face which we have seen when we picket northern Woolworth stores in support of your movement. Even if people agree with our ideas, they think we are too small to make any changes. Our picketing

seemed puny when compared to the Pentagon.

One of the achievements of the Sit-In Movement has been to successfully challenge the customs of the southern power structure. Your action has given you a taste of freedom. You have sung in unison "We are not afraid." Your voices have been heard. When people act together in a common cause, they become living men and women. Whatever the immediate goals of our actions might have been, we are now different people than we were before we started. We have tasted the freedom that we know is our right. In brief, we have become human beings. We have had our first experience, and we are happy, but not content. Students in the North have heard your voices; we pledge to you are complete solidarity. We are with you because we know that freedom and human life are at stake. Whether we are working to erase discrimination in our own communities, or supporting your movement, or addressing the public about the danger of nuclear war, our voices will be clear and confident. "We are not afraid. We shall overcome someday."

Jonathan Schwartz
Brandeis University

A STATEMENT MADE BY THE 172ND GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, U.S.A. ENCLOSED IN A LETTER FROM H.B. SISSEL, ASSOCIATE SECRETARY

Student Demonstrations

Acknowledging that Christians have historically upheld the just authority of the state as being constituted by God for His own glory and the public good so long as the state has not commanded anything contrary to the law of God;

Affirming that some laws and customs requiring racial discrimination are, in our judgment, such serious violations of the law of God as to justify peaceful and orderly disobedience or disregard of these laws;

Believing that current student demonstrations against racial segregation, while in some cases conflicting with local laws or customs, seem to be consistent with our Christian heritage, the Federal Constitution, and the moral consensus of our nation; and

Deploring the violent reactions that have produced assaults on the persons of student demonstrators and the unjust arrest in some cases of the victims rather than assailants;

The 172nd General Assembly

Commends those who, when struck, did not strike back; who, when cursed, did not curse back; who acted with patience and dignity in the face of violence and hostility;

Assures students of our common cause with those who for the sake of conscience participate in such responsible nonviolent demonstrations;

Urges them to continue to recognize the dangers to the civil order inherent in conflict with established authority; and

Urges United Presbyterians to search their consciences and prayerfully to determine, within the fellowship of the Church whether God calls them to support these efforts.

STATE REPORTS

ALABAMA

Protests have taken place in four cities in Alabama, Montgomery, Birmingham, Huntsville, and Tuskegee. Demonstrations started in Montgomery on Feb. 25, and there was considerable violence and unfair treatment by police in demonstrations that followed. As a consequence of the demonstrations, Governor Patterson of the state of Alabama had nine college students expelled and twenty-four others given suspended sentences. Dr. L.D. Reddick, member of the faculty and historian of Southern Christian Leadership Conference, was fired for allegedly having communist affiliations. Eight faculty members have resigned in protest of his firing. Dr. Trenholm, president of the institution, has recently given the governor a guarantee that students and faculty will behave themselves in the coming term. Obviously, this guarantee has no validity and will not influence the students' activity in the Fall.

In Tuskegee, students staged a mass march on Feb. 25 and have participated in demonstrations in Montgomery.

On March 10, students in Huntsville also staged a protest march.

Birmingham students staged a sit-in on March 31. On August 10, three students went to see James Morgan, mayor of Birmingham, to discuss lunch counter segregation and were thrown out before they could state their program.

ARKANSAS

Two cities in Arkansas are active in protest demonstrations. They are Pine Bluff and Little Rock. In Pine Bluff, there have been no sit-ins as such, but the community is carrying out a boycott successfully of Woolworth's and Newberry's.

In Little Rock, there have been four sit-ins. On March 10, students from Philander Smith College participated in the first attempt at Woolworth's, and there were five arrests. There were no arrests in the second demonstration, but five stores closed their lunch counters. The third demonstration took place on April 13, and there were 8 arrests and heavy fines. The NAACP put up the students' bail, and the cases have been appealed. A community committee was formed in May to help the students in their efforts, but, as yet, has done nothing.

FLORIDA

In Florida, demonstrations started in Deland on Feb. 12, when students sat in at lunch counters. On the following day, Florida A&M students sat in at Tallahassee. On March 12, they conducted a mass march which police broke up with tear gas. Several students were arrested and chose to serve jail terms rather than to pay fines. The community is continuing a boycott of stores which discriminate this summer.

Students in Tampa sat in at lunch counters in private buildings and bus stations on Feb. 29, and, on Mar. 2, students in St. Petersburg, Sarasota, and Daytona

Beach sat in. An attempted boycott followed in Daytona, and this month stores opened their lunch counters to Negroes.

On Mar. 4, sit-ins occurred in Orlando and Miami. The participants in Miami were adult ministers. On August 1, Woolworth's, Grant's, and Kress integrated their downtown stores. On August 17, 18 students from the CORE Institute in Miami were arrested when they sat in at a restaurant in Shell City in Miami.

On Mar. 7, students met with the city manager and petitioned unsuccessfully for the use of the civic center in Sanford.

At Jacksonville, students first sat in on Mar. 12. Other demonstrations occurred on the 15th and 19th of August. 25 students sat in at Woolworth's on the 15th, and two smaller groups sat in at Cohen's Department Store and Woolworth's on the 19th.

Students sat in at lunch counters in St. Augustine first on Mar. 15, and in a subsequent demonstration on the 17th fights broke out and were suppressed by the police. About the middle of July, a lone student sat in at McCrory's Store and was arrested.

On April 5, students in Pensacola sat in at a variety store.

A very recent report states that Key West, Cocoa, Melbourne, Homestead, West Hollywood, Bradenton, Vero Beach, Fort Lauderdale, Lontana, West Palm Beach, have well integrated their lunch counters.

GEORGIA

Demonstrations have taken place in three Georgia cities, Savannah, Augusta, and Atlanta. In Savannah, students from Savannah State College sat in first on Mar. 16 and are now maintaining a boycott of the downtown area. Two students were arrested for picketing without a permit. They were fined and have appealed their case. On August 17, a group of 26 students staged the first wide-in in Georgia at a Savannah public beach. They were arrested for disrobing in public and each fined \$50. On Sunday, August 20, students knelt in for the first time in Savannah. One church there declared that it would accept Negroes on Aug. 26.

On April 9, a lone Negro soldier sat in at an Augusta bus terminal. Then on May 2, 5 Payne College students were arrested for attempting to ride on the white section of an Augusta Bus Co. bus. They have filed a suit asking for \$10,000 damages.

In Atlanta, Atlanta University Center students placed an add in the newspapers stating their grievances and their determination to do something about them on Mar. 3. Two weeks later they sat in at 10 places in government buildings and bus stations, and about 80 students were arrested. No charges have yet been brought but students have filed three suits for integration of cafeterias in city, county, and state office buildings. As a result, the governor has said he will close the cafeteria in the state capitol, and the mayor has opened the cafeteria in the city to Negroes, but closed it to the public. This means that the 22 Negroes employed in the city hall and their

guests may now eat in the cafeteria. They also sat in and are maintaining a boycott of Rich's Department Store. A&P is also being boycotted by the community because of its employment policy. On May 17, 2000 students marched to the state capitol. They knelt in at Atlanta churches on Aug. 7, and have repeated attempts on subsequent Sundays. One of the churches has stated that it will accept Negroes.

KENTUCKY

Demonstrations have taken place in Lexington, Louisville, and Frankfort, and in all three cities they were successful. As a result of the activities in Frankfort, 2 faculty members were dismissed and 12 students expelled from Kentucky State. There was a mass withdrawal of students in protest of the expulsion. The college Board of Regents reviewed the action of the president and found it to be just, but has promised to look into the cases individually. As a result of sit-in demonstrations in Kentucky, the state legislature has established a state advisory board on human relations.

LOUISIANA

On Mar. 8, students in New Orleans held an on-campus demonstration.

Students at Southern University in Baton Rouge sat in at private establishments and in bus and railway stations on March 28. This demonstration was followed by a march and picketing protesting employment policies. Demonstration leaders were expelled, and other students stayed out of school in protest.

MARYLAND

On Feb. 20, students staged their first demonstration in Baltimore, followed by more demonstrations and extensive picketing. To date, 9 chain store restaurants and 10 additional individual restaurants have integrated. Students have also been carrying on a voter registration campaign in which almost 2100 voters have been registered. Picketing and sitting in continues at restaurants which have not yet desegregated. On August 15, 26 students from the Baltimore Civic Interest Group marched 41 miles to Washington, D.C., for a civil rights demonstration.

Students in Bethesda are maintaining picket lines around Glen Echo Amusement Park and Hiser Theater with much support from the white community. They have had, however, opposition pickets from the American Nazi Party and a group in support of free enterprise.

MISSISSIPPI

On April 17, a Negro physician and party swam at a public beach in Biloxi. As a result, there have been several incidents in Biloxi including shooting in the streets. The Federal government has brought a case against the city of Biloxi because Federal money was used to make improvements on the beach with the understanding that it would be open to the public.

In Starkville, 7 Arkansas students were arrested for using a white rest room and trying to use a white cafeteria.

Negroes are maintaining a boycott of stores that segregate in Jackson.

NORTH CAROLINA

The sit-in movement started in North Carolina in Greensboro on Feb. 1 when 4 A&T College students sat in at a Woolworth's counter. Students continued demonstrations and during the month of August, stores in Greensboro began serving Negroes.

By Feb. 8th, demonstrations had spread to Winston-Salem and Durham. These were followed by picketing and marches. In Winston-Salem, there were occasional attempts to reopen the counters. Stools were removed from the counter in one store. Both Durham and Winston-Salem have now integrated their stores.

On the 9th of Feb., there were sit-ins in two cities, Charlotte and Fayetteville. These were followed by picketing of the stores. Charlotte has since integrated its lunch counters.

The next day, students in Raleigh sat in and subsequently picketed and held a prayer meeting on the state capitol steps. On August 18, Woolworth's, Kress, and McLellan Co. in downtown Raleigh integrated.

Two North Carolina cities, High Point and Elizabeth City, had sit-ins on Feb. 11. Both of them are now serving Negroes at their downtown lunch counters.

On Feb. 12, students in Concord sat in at lunch counters, and held a religious service on the courthouse lawn and a mass march. Stores in Concord recently began serving Negroes.

Students sat in in Salisbury on Feb. 16, and three stores gave desegregated service on Mar. 7. This was the first genuine victory of the movement.

On Feb. 18, students in Shelby sat in at downtown lunch counters. This was followed by picketing during which one of the Negro pickets was attacked.

In Henderson, students first sat in on Feb. 25. During the demonstration, one Negro student was assaulted by a white man.

Students sat in at lunch counters in private establishments and in bus and train stations in Chapel Hill on Feb. 28, and, since then, stores have desegregated.

On Mar. 1, students sat in in Monroe, in New Bern on Mar. 17, in Wilmington on Mar. 19, and in Statesville on Mar. 21. In addition to the towns mentioned above, Asheville has desegregated.

SOUTH CAROLINA

South Carolina demonstrations started in Rock Hill on Feb. 12, when they sat in private establishments. This was followed by picketing. On Feb. 25, there were sit-ins and a mass march in Orangeburg. Police used fire hoses and tear gas to disperse the students and then locked up approximately 365 for breach of peace. Following this, South Carolina State College Students initiated a selective buying campaign with the help of Negro businessmen in the community.

There was a mass march in Charleston also on the 25th, and, on April 1, students sat in for the first time at a variety store.

On Feb. 29, students sat in at lunch counters in Denmark.

On Mar. 2, students in Columbia sat in at lunch counters and at bus and train stations. They sat in again on Mar. 11, and on May 5 marched on the governor's mansion. Students have continued picketing this summer.

Summer students sat in on Mar. 4 and held a rally on the courthouse steps on Mar. 15.

Students in Florence also sat in on Mar. 4.

On July 7, students in Greenville sat in at the public library, and two days later 75 students sat in at lunch counters in W.T. Grant's, H.L. Green's, and Kress. They were "roughed up" by white observers, but there were no arrests. The second week in August, 18 persons, 10 of them Negroes, were arrested in Greenville following a street fight caused by students' third attempt to sit in in the public library.

Students were molested at Woolworth's and Kress counters in Spartanburg about the middle of August.

TENNESSEE

On Feb. 13, students in Nashville sat in at lunch counters at dime stores, department stores, and bus stations in the downtown area. Here followed two weeks of sit-ins during which violence occurred and nearly 150 students were arrested. Negroes maintained a boycott which is reported to have been 98% effective. A long series of negotiations followed the demonstrations, and, on May 10, 6 downtown stores integrated their lunch counters. Since this time, others have followed suit, and some stores have hired Negroes in positions other than those of menial workers for the first time.

Demonstrations started in Chattanooga on Feb. 19. These were the cause of riots starting on the 23rd and ending on the 25th. Picketing and a boycott of stores that discriminate followed.

In Knoxville, students sat in at lunch counters on Mar. 7, and subsequently stores integrated their lunch counters.

Memphis students sat in at lunch counters and in the public library and art gallery. This was followed by a meeting with the City Commission, which was unsuccessful. Negroes now have a boycott underway.

On Mar. 22, in Oak Ridge, a newspaper add appeared listing the grievances of the Negro community. Since that time, stores in Oak Ridge have integrated their lunch counters.

Other cities that have integrated are Kingsport and Johnson City.

The first demonstrations in Texas took place in Houston on Mar. 5 where students sat in in private and public buildings. This was followed by picketing. Negroes were served in the cafeteria in the city hall on the 25th, but the management returned to their segregated policy on the following day. One Negro was brutally tortured in demonstrations on the 7th. On April 25, 25 Negroes were served in a previously all-white cafeteria in a Greyhound Bus Terminal.

Mar. 11, students in Austin staged demonstrations against segregation policies in housing, drama, and athletics of the University of Texas. April 21, an ultimatum was delivered to merchants discriminating at their lunch counters, followed by a march of an integrated group of students from University of Texas. Since then, Austin stores have opened their lunch counters to Negroes.

In Galveston, high school students sat in at lunch counters of Woolworth's, Kress, Walgreen's, and McCrory's. These demonstrations continued for a little over a week. A biracial committee was formed, and, on April 5, the lunch counters were integrated.

On Mar. 13 in San Antonio, Negroes delivered an ultimatum to store managers to desegregate their stores, and stores were desegregated on Mar. 16.

On Mar. 26, student from Bishop College in Marshall sat in at lunch counters in variety stores and bus stations. They also held a mass gathering at the court house square. Police used a fire hose to disperse a crowd on the 30th, and an instructor was fired from Bishop College in connection with the demonstrations. Picketing continues there and Negroes are maintaining a boycott of stores that discriminate.

No demonstrations occurred in Corpus Christi, but stores completed desegregation started two years ago on Mar. 25.

On April 26, a Negro minister was served at three previously all-white restaurants in Dallas.

Students at Lamar Tech in Beaumont staged a sit-in at downtown lunch counters on April 20.

San Angelo has integrated its lunch counters this month.

VIRGINIA

There have been demonstrations in 17 Virginia cities, Hampton, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Suffolk, Richmond, Newport News, Petersburg, Arlington, Lynchburg, Danville, Hopewell, Charlottesville, Lawrenceville, Fredericksburg, Roanoke, Williamsburg, and Fort Monroe. To date, stores in Alexandria, Arlington, Fairfax County, Falls Church, Fredericksburg, Hampton, Norfolk, Portsmouth, and Newport News have opened their counters to Negroes. Demonstrations are continuing, however, in Fredericksburg and Richmond to open additional facilities. In Petersburg, the community has been organized and Negroes are maintaining a 65% effective boycott on stores that discriminate. Negotiations in Petersburg are imminent, but, until a definite date is set, demonstrations will continue.

WASHINGTON, D.C.

On July the 4th, twenty sit-in leaders assembled on the steps of the Capitol in a demonstration. They remained 45 minutes before the police came and told them to leave. On August 11, students from many areas picketed the Capitol and Democratic and Republican headquarters pressuring Congress to enact strong civil rights legislation this session. The Committee was represented by Ezell Blair, N.C., Clarence Mitchell III, Md., Bernard Lee, Ala., Ed King, Ky., Frank James, Ark., and Henry

Thomas, Fla. and Wash., D.C.

CONTRIBUTORS

Central High School, Phila., Penna.
Southern Christian Leadership Conference
Mrs. Arthur V. Scheiber, Seattle, Wash.
Committee on Appeal for Human Rights, Atlanta, Ga.
Amherst College, Committee on Human Dignity
Greater John, the Baptist, Church, Chicago
Congregational Church of Manor Park, Chic.
David Fineman, Central High School, Chic.
Southern Conference Educational Fund
Evanston Young Democrats
Montgomery Improvement Association
Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights
Concern, University of Chicago
Lillian R. Lipson, Winnetka, Ill.
Charlotte McDowell, Temple University
Bob Johnson, Field Foundation
Social Action Theatre, Cambridge, Mass.

WE WELCOME ALL CONTRIBUTIONS AND INFORMATION!! In order that we may be an effective organization, we need both. The Committee office secretary does not yet enjoy starving, although she is becoming rather accustomed to the same. Also, numerous irate readers are probably wondering how we could be so incompetent as to fail to mention the accomplishments of many an active group in the movement. We are not incompetent; we are just uninformed. So, if you want your state reported properly, send us information. Thanks.

BOOKS

*Gregg, Richard B., The Power of Nonviolence.
*King, Martin Luther, Stride Toward Freedom.
*Reddick, L.D., Crusader without Violence.
East, P.D., The Magnolia Jungle.
Kahn, Tom, Unfinished Revolution.

The starred books can be gotten either at your local book store or at Southern Christian Leadership Conference, 208 Auburn Ave., Atlanta, Ga. East's book may only be gotten at local bookstores, and Kahn's book may be gotten from Igal Roodenko, printer, 36 East Tenth St., New York 3, N.Y.

JAIL VS. BAIL

There are not enough jails to accommodate the movement. This is an important strength. If one or two of us are arrested, the rest must non-violently seek arrest. If, upon arrest, you pay your bail or fine, you provide room for a friend. Only so many can fit into a cell; if you remain there, there can be no more arrests! This is one of the best ways to immobilize repressive police apparatus.

Imprisonment is an expense to the state; it must feed and take care of you. Bails and fines are an expense to the movement, which it can ill afford.

Bayard Rustin