

THE ATLANTA INQUIRER

*The power of the Pen is mightier than the
Sword*

*Our Front Page is your Doorway to News of every thing of
importance going on in our community*

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TEN CENTS

NOTE: This Is A Reprint of the First Edition of the Atlanta Inquirer. Articles are from the Atlanta Inquirer archives and are not being printed in their entirety.

Three Suits Filed Here

Students Seek Legal End To Bias In Cafeteria Located On Tax Supported Premises

VIOLENCE



LONNIE KING WAS ATTACKED- by an angry white man while picketing the Mann Brothers Market on Gordon last week, but the freedom fighter, though an ex-Navy boxer, refused to fight back in keeping with his non-violence code. (Note other picketers remaining passive during incident.)

The People Speak

Dear Editor:

It is with great appreciation that we, the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, salute the appearance of THE ATLANTA INQUIRER. As a regional organization, established primarily to promote better communication and consolidate the activities of the student movement throughout the South, we feel deeply the necessity of free and fearless Negro press. As an organization with headquarters in Atlanta, we have observed the activities of the Atlanta student group, the Committee on the Appeal for Human Rights. We have seen their great need for an open channel through which to appeal to the entire Negro community. THE ATLANTA INQUIRER, following the policy set forth in "This We Pledge" of the first issue, will be such a channel.

KICKOFF AND DEDICATION

STUDENT LEADERS

of
Historic Marker
Commemorating the
40th Anniversary for the Atlanta University Center Student Movement
and the
Appeal for Human Rights
March 31, 2000
3:00 p.m.
Trevor Arnett Quadrangle

Historic Marker Honoring

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY CENTER
STUDENT MOVEMENT FOR
CIVIL RIGHTS
1960

Where Are They Now?

Hundreds of Atlanta college students fed up with the "gradual" approach to integration six years after the May 17, 1954 Supreme Court decision outlawing "separate but equal," turned Atlanta upside down for a year and a half and made racial change in the city everybody's business.

Most of the leaders of what has been called the "best organized, most productive student organization in the country" were students who had graduated from, at the time, Atlanta's six high schools for Negro students: Samuel H. Archer, George Washington Carver, David T. Howard, Luther Judson Price, Henry McNeal Turner, and Booker T. Washington, all of which were schools named for Negro leaders.

AN APPEAL FOR HUMAN RIGHTS-I

We, the students of the affiliated institutions forming the Atlanta University Center – Clark, Morehouse, Morris Brown, and Spelman Colleges, Atlanta University, and the Interdenominational Theological Center – have joined our hearts, minds, and bodies in the cause of gaining those rights which are inherently ours as members of the human race and as citizens of these United States.

We pledge our unqualified support to those students in this nation who have recently been engaged in the significant movement to secure certain long-awaited rights and privileges. This protest, like the bus boycott in Montgomery, has shocked many people throughout the world. Why? Because they had not quite realized the unanimity of spirit and purpose which motivates the thinking and action of the great majority of the Negro people. The students who instigate and participate in these sit-down protests are dissatisfied, not only with the existing conditions, but with the snail-like speed at which they are being ameliorated. Every normal human being wants to walk the earth with dignity and abhors any and all proscriptions placed upon him because of race or color. In essence, this is the meaning of the sit-down protests that are sweeping this nation today.

We do not intend to wait placidly for those rights which are legally and morally ours to be meted out to us one at a time. Today's youth will not sit by submissively, while being denied all of the rights, privileges, and joys of life. We want to state clearly and unequivocally that we cannot tolerate, in a nation professing democracy and among people professing Christianity, the discriminatory conditions under which the Negro is living today in Atlanta, Georgia- supposedly one of the most progressive cities in the South.

Among the inequalities and injustices in Atlanta and in Georgia against which we protest, the following are outstanding examples:

(1) Education

In the Public Schools System, facilities for Negroes and whites are separate and unequal. Double sessions continue in about half the Negro Public Schools, and many Negro children travel ten miles a day in order to reach a school that will admit them.

On the university level, the state will pay a Negro to attend a school out of state rather than admit him to the University of Georgia, Georgia Tech, the Georgia Medical School, and other tax-supported public institutions.

According to a recent publication, in the fiscal year 1958 a total of \$31,632,057.18 was spent in the State institutions of higher education for white only. In the Negro State Colleges only \$2,001,177.06 was spent. The publicly supported institutions of higher education are inter-racial now, except that they deny admission to Negro Americans.

(2) Jobs:

Negroes are denied employment in the majority of city, state, and federal government jobs, except in the most menial capacities.

(3) Housing:

While Negroes constitute 32% of the population of Atlanta, they are forced to live within 16% of the area of the city.

(4) Voting:

Contrary to statements made in Congress recently by several Southern Senators, we know that in many countries in Georgia and other southern states, Negro college graduates are declared declared unqualified to vote and are not permitted to register.

Willie Mays

President of Dormitory Council for the Students of Atlanta University

James Felder

President of Student Government Association
For the Students of Clark College

Marlon D. Bennett

President of Student Association For the Students
of Interdenominational Theological Center

(5) Hospitals:

Compared with facilities for other people in Atlanta and Georgia, those for Negroes are unequal and totally inadequate.

Reports show that Atlanta's 14 general hospitals and 9 related institutions provide some 4,000 beds. Except for some 430 beds at Grady Hospital, Negroes are limited to the 250 beds in three private Negro hospitals. Some of the hospitals barring Negroes were built with federal funds.

(6) Movies, Concerts, Restaurants:

Negroes are barred from most downtown movies and segregated in the rest. Negroes must even sit in a segregated section of the Municipal Auditorium. If a Negro is hungry, his hunger must wait until he comes to a "colored" restaurant, and even his thirst must wait its quenching at a "colored" water fountain.

7) Law Enforcement:

There are grave inequities in the area of law enforcement. Too often, Negroes are maltreated by officers of the law. An insufficient number of Negroes is employed in the law-enforcing agencies. They are seldom, if ever, promoted. Of 830 policemen in Atlanta only 35 are Negroes. We have briefly mentioned only a few situations in which we are discriminated against. We have briefly mentioned only a few situations in which we are discriminated against. We have understated rather than overstated the problems. These social evils are seriously plaguing Georgia, the South, the nation, and the world.

We hold that:

- (1) The practice of racial segregation is not in keeping with the ideals of Democracy and Christianity.
- (2) Racial segregation is robbing not only the segregated but the segregator of his human dignity.
- Furthermore, the propagation of racial prejudice is unfair to the generation yet unborn.
- (3) In times of war, the Negro has fought and died for his country; yet he still has not been accorded first-class citizenship.
- (4) In spite of the fact that the Negro pays his share of taxes, he does not enjoy participation in city, county and state government at the level where laws are enacted.
- (5) The social, economic, and political progress of Georgia is retarded by segregation and prejudices.
- (6) America is fast losing the respect of other nations by the poor example which she sets in the area of race relations.

It is unfortunate that the Negro is being forced to fight, in any way, for what is due him and is freely accorded other Americans. It is unfortunate that even today some people should hold to the erroneous idea of racial superiority, despite the fact that the world is fast moving toward an integrated humanity.

The time has come for the people of Atlanta and Georgia to take a good look at what is really happening in this country, and to stop believing those who tell us that everything is fine and equal, and that the Negro is happy and satisfied.

It is to be regretted that there are those who still refuse to recognize the over-riding supremacy of the Federal Law.

Our churches, which are ordained by God and claim to be the houses of all people, foster segregation of the races to the point of making Sunday the most segregated day of the week.

We, the students of the Atlanta University Center, are driven by past and present events to assert our feelings to the citizens of Atlanta and to the world.

We, therefore, call upon all people in authority—State, County, and City officials; all leaders in civic life—ministers, teachers, and business men; and all people of good will to assert themselves and abolish these injustices. We must say in all candor that we plan to use every legal and non-violent means at our disposal to secure full citizenship rights as members of this great Democracy of ours.

Don Clarke

President of Student Body For the Student of Morehouse College

Mary Ann Smith

Secretary of Student Government Association For the Students of
Morris Brown

Roslyn Pope

President of Student Government Association For the Students of
Spelman College

APPEAL FOR HUMAN RIGHTS-II

Forty years ago, on March 9, 1960, the students of the six member institutions in the Atlanta University Center (Atlanta University, Clark College, Morehouse College, Morris Brown College, Spelman College, and the Interdenominational Theological Center) published an advertisement in the Atlanta newspapers entitled "An Appeal for Human Rights". The "Appeal" protested the devastating effect of racial segregation in the areas of education, employment, housing, voting rights, hospital access, public accommodations, and law enforcement. This document alerted the citizens of Atlanta of the students' determination to seek immediate change. Joined by people of goodwill from throughout the city and the nation, the Atlanta Student Movement launched the sit-in protest campaign, which eventually led to the end of legalized segregation in places of public accommodation.

While acknowledging the significant social and political gains of the past four decades, we find that there remains much work still to be done in order to remove the final vestiges of years of institutionalized racism and prejudice. For while segregation undergirded by law no longer exists, economic and social justice for all is not yet a reality and the access made possible by desegregation has not ended systemic racial inequities. In the year 2000, we are witnessing a resurgence of racial bigotry and the withdrawal of remedies designed to redress past wrongs. Economic power for African Americans remains an elusive goal, especially for the entrenched underclass, still mired in grinding poverty.

We are on the threshold of a new millennium that will be characterized not only by global interdependence and structural economic change, but also by greater racial and cultural diversity. Metropolitan Atlanta is much more culturally diverse today than in 1960 as a result of the arrival of large numbers of Asian, Hispanic and other ethnic groups. It is also important to recognize that an estimated 86% of the new entrants into the U. S. labor force by 2010 will be non-white. The structural changes in the economy and the transition to a post-industrial, knowledge-based society in America makes the elevation of the African American underclass even more imperative. These current realities make racial discrimination a luxury our nation can no longer afford, as we face economic challenges from China, Japan, the European Union, and other nations.

At the dawn of the 21st century, we, the veterans of the 1960 Atlanta Student Movement, along with the current student leaders of Clark-Atlanta University, Morehouse College, Morris Brown College, and Spelman College join our hearts and minds in issuing a "Second Appeal for Human Rights". We affirm our commitment to uphold the inherent dignity of all people. We protest injustice and call upon the citizens and leaders of all races in the Metropolitan Atlanta to create a shining example of progress and racial harmony in the United States.

The following are some of our concerns:

EDUCATION

In the 1960s, the struggle for equal education centered on the fight to integrate the public school system. Today, the fight must be refocused. In 1960, the population of Atlanta was 62 percent white. Since that time, as a result of white flight, the white population of Atlanta has declined by 64 %. Today, Atlanta's population is 68% minority, and over 80% of the children who attend public schools in Atlanta are African American, Hispanic American or Asian American. The Atlanta public school system suffers from comparatively low-test scores, under-enrollment in college preparatory courses, inadequate career and vocational guidance, and high dropout rates at the high school level.

Georgia has demonstrated only marginal success in improving African American student enrollment in higher education during the past four decades. Although African Americans represented 32.3% of the college age population in Georgia in 1996, only 7.1% of these students were enrolled in the flagship institution, the University of Georgia in Athens. Moreover, only 3% of the students in three historically black state colleges and universities are white. In large measure, a de facto segregated public school system (PreK-12) and higher education continues to exist in Atlanta and the State of Georgia.

We welcome the commitment of the Governor of the State of Georgia, his Education Commission, and the Georgia General Assembly to improve education.

ECONOMICS AND HOUSING

Since 1970, structural changes in the economy of Metropolitan Atlanta have led to a major shift of manufacturing, warehousing and retailing jobs away from the city to the outlying suburbs. At the same time, there has been an increase in managerial, professional and higher skill service employment in the city. The negative effect of this transformation has been exacerbated by the limited public transportation between the city and its suburbs. Still, there is great disparity in the wealth of Atlanta's African American and white populations. According to 1994 data, the median wealth of white families was more than 7 times that of African American families.

According to a recent report by Fannie Mae, a federally funded housing agency, white neighborhoods receive four times as many mortgage loans as do African American neighborhoods. The barriers to commercial credit play no small part in relegating African Americans to the status of consumers rather than producers of goods and services. Regardless of the capital window through which access is sought, African Americans continue to face higher standards, receive smaller loans, suffer substantially higher loan denials and then pay higher interest rates when loans are granted. Several studies undertaken by the Federal Reserve in the 1980's proved that African Americans in the Atlanta metropolitan area experienced discriminatory lending practices and "red-lining" by local banks. These practices are as untenable today as they were forty years ago.

We must also acknowledge the distressing problem of homelessness and sub-standard housing existing in the midst of affluence and plenty. We submit that solutions can and must be found.

TRANSPORTATION

Since 1960, the Atlanta Metropolitan Area has added 2 million new residents, making it the 11th most populated urban area in the United States. Seventy percent of the nearly 650,000 people that have moved into the 10-county Atlanta region since 1990 live north of I-20, the area that has attracted the largest increase in jobs and highway expenditures. Extraordinary spending on road construction, with only a comparatively modest investment in public transportation outside of Fulton and DeKalb Counties, has created an absolute reliance on the automobile. As a result, Atlanta is congested and has intolerable levels of air pollution. According to a report on a study by the Brookings Institution in Washington, "There is a stark divide between the northern shaves and their less fortunate brethren to the south, a growing schism that threatens the region's economic, social, and racial foundation, and only a more equitable, geographically balanced level of growth will keep the Atlanta region from choking on its success."

The MARTA system serves only Fulton and DeKalb counties and 75% of its riders are African American. While the highest concentration of African Americans live in Fulton and DeKalb counties, more than 50% of the metropolitan area's jobs are outside of these two counties. The MARTA system does not service suburban areas and only a limited number of African American urban poor own cars. This mismatch between where most African Americans live and where most new jobs are being created is especially punishing on families trying to leave the welfare rolls.

It is projected that the Atlanta metropolitan region will spend \$36 billion over the next 25 years on transportation improvements. It is imperative that the problems mentioned above become a high priority on the agenda of the Georgia Regional Transportation Authority and other transportation agencies.

POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT

In 1960, throughout the South, voting rights discrimination against African Americans resulted in denial of that crucial right to many of our citizens. Many people suffered and some died in the struggle to gain the right to vote. Their sacrifices laid the groundwork for the passage of the Voting Rights Act of 1965. Yet, in Atlanta, low voter turnout for elections in the African American community continues to be a problem. For example, in November of 1997 only 37% of African Americans registered to vote in Atlanta cast their ballots in the municipal election. Another concern is the number of African Americans who are not registered, or if registered, simply stay at home on election day. We deplore this under-utilization of a privilege won through untold sacrifice. The cure to these ills, where they exist, is greater involvement in the political process by the African American electorate and greater accountability by public office holders.

In spite of the recent trends towards voter apathy, African Americans hold high level political positions in city, county, state, and national government. For example, in Atlanta, an African American has held the office of mayor since 1974. Currently, African Americans represent almost 20% of the elected officials in the Georgia General Assembly, and hold a majority of the seats on the Atlanta City Council and the Fulton County Board of Commissioners. This trend is encouraging, but does not represent in any real sense the true capacity of the African American community in Atlanta, or in Georgia, to participate in determining its own destiny in a democratic society.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE AND PUBLIC SAFETY

Between 1978 and 1996, the prison population in the United States more than tripled from 500,000 to 1.8 million. The tripling of the incarceration of non-violent offenders during that period, resulted largely from the heavy enforcement of drug possession laws. African Americans and Hispanics are more often subjected to police brutality, suffer from racial disparity in sentencing, and tend to be more heavily impacted by the "get-tough-on-crime" laws requiring life terms without parole, mandatory minimum sentences and "two-strikes-you-are-out" laws. In addition, as a result of economic factors, large numbers of African Americans and Hispanic Americans are more dependent upon public defenders who have heavy case loads.

The State of Georgia has one of the largest prison populations in the world. Moreover, the criminal justice system of

Georgia has failed to ensure that all prisoners serve appropriate and equitable periods of incarceration. Some other troubling facts are:

Atlanta has the highest crime rate as well as the highest proportion of residents living below poverty of all cities of comparable size.

Although African Americans represent around 30% of the population of Georgia, they account for nearly 70% of the inmate population.

African Americans represent 68% of the prisoners in Georgia serving life sentences without parole, as compared to 32% for whites.

The majority of the prisoners on death row are African Americans and Hispanics.

Police brutality and racial profiling against African Americans in Atlanta and the nation are common and rarely punished. These incidents are seldom publicized except for high profile cases.

Widespread violence in Atlanta and the nation, in homes, religious institutions, schools, and work places, constitutes a serious public health problem. The African American Community tends to be disproportionately affected by this violence.

All citizens should be concerned about the conditions discussed above. It is well known that crimes against persons and property in our society are committed in large measure by persons without education, without economic security, and without hope. The resulting costs to society for systems of protection, policing, apprehension, adjudication, and incarceration, far exceed the reasonable cost of investment in the uplift of these citizens.

AFFIRMATIVE ACTION

Even though Affirmative Action programs have proven to be the most effective remedy used to address racial inequities following the civil rights movement, support for Affirmative Action is eroding across the nation. Far more than thirty years of remediation are required in order to lessen the impact of 250 years of slavery and 100 years of racial segregation. The recall of Affirmative Action will create a grave setback in efforts to achieve parity in this nation.

As a progressive community, we must not lose sight of the magnitude of the problems created by years of second-class citizenship. It is unreasonable to assume that the recovery will take only a fraction of the time that the sickness was allowed to fester. Atlanta, "the city too busy to hate", must become pro-active in addressing these issues. Benign neglect is not acceptable.

The above are some of the most egregious concerns confronting the Atlanta community in general and the African American community in particular. There are others, including the state of health of African Americans, the under-representation and stereotypical treatment of African Americans in the media, and the limited representation of African Americans in the information technology industry.

THE CHALLENGE

Over the past 40 years, some of the achievements of the city of Atlanta have been remarkable. People from all over the world look to Atlanta as an example of an exciting, progressive city enhanced by its cultural diversity. Nowhere are the human resources richer or more capable of addressing intransigent problems than in the city of Atlanta.

In past years, we, as African Americans, have resisted the assaults against our persons; our dignity, our rights, our liberties and our very survival through resolute solidarity among our community groups and institutions. We must do so now again. We must commit our intellect and energies across lines of geography, age, sex, economic and social station in order to secure for all citizens the guarantees of the United States Constitution.

We, the veterans of the civil rights movement of the 1960's, and the student leaders of today, beseech the citizenship and leaders of Atlanta, and the academic community, to develop plans to address problems which impede the full realization of the promise of equality for all Atlanta citizens. These plans should focus on creating equitable opportunities for citizens of the underclass. Specifically, we call upon the Mayor of Atlanta and the Governor of Georgia, in conjunction with the County Commissioners in Metropolitan Atlanta, to convene a Commission consisting of educators, students, corporate leaders, elected officials, representatives of faith-based communities, civic leaders, and youth. This Commission must examine the myriad of issues confronting the underclass and recommend policies that will enable these citizens to receive all benefits of full citizenship in the city of Atlanta, the State of Georgia and the United States of America.

Veterans:

Carolyn Long Banks

Robert Felder

Marion Bennett

Frank Holloway

Charles A. Black

Lonnie C. King, Jr.

Wilma Long Blanding

Gwendolyn Harris Middlebrooks

Anne R. Borders-Patterson

Daniel B. Mitchell

Herschelle Sullivan Challenor

Johnny E. Parham, Jr.

Julius E. Coles

Roslyn Pope

Morris J. Dillard

Frank Smith

Lydia Tucker Douglas

Mary Ann Smith Sumrall

James Felder

Current Students:

Sean Gardner, President - SGA, Clark Atlanta University

J.C. Love, President - SGA, Morehouse College

Charles S. Barlow, Executive Internal Vice President - SGA, Morris Brown College

Geneice R. Davis, President - SGA, Spelman College

Please Join

Former Students and Community Activists of the Atlanta University Center Institutions and
the 40th Anniversary Commemoration Committee of the Historic
“An Appeal for Human Rights”
and
The Atlanta Student Movement
1960-2000
March 31-April 2, 2000 at the Atlanta University Center

SCHEDULE OF EVENTS

Friday, March 31 - 3:00 p.m. Groundbreaking Ceremony for Commemorative Marker and Special Recognition for Participants of 1960's Movement (3:00 pm)
The Main Quad (in front of Trevor Arnett Hall) at Clark Atlanta University
Saturday, April 1- 9:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m. Workshop and Strategy Sessions Conducted by noted National Facilitators and Speakers -Woodruff Library
Sunday, April 2 - 11:00 a.m. Ecumenical Service-Martin Luther King, Jr., Chapel, Morehouse College

The Public is Invited

HONOR ROLL OF INSTITUTIONAL, RELIGIOUS, STUDENT AND COMMUNITY ACTIVISTS

If you are aware of any person that contributed to the student movement in the 1960's in the Atlanta University Center and whose name is not shown, please call Mary Ann Smith Sumrall at (404) 344-8697 or Councilman C. T. Martin at (404) 330-6055

FOUNDING MEMBERS OF THE
COMMITTEE ON APPEAL FOR
HUMAN RIGHTS

Marion D. Bennett
Julian Bond
Albert Brinson
Benjamin Brown
Don Clarke
James Felder
William Hixon
Josephine Jackson
Lonnice C. King
John Mack
Willie Mays
Otis Moss
Johnny Parham
Roslyn Pope
Bobby Schley
Mary Ann Smith
Lydia Tucker
Marion Wright

ADULT MEMBERS OF STUDENT-
ADULT LIAISON COMMITTEE

Mr. W. H. Aiken
Rev. H. H. Backstrom
Rev. J.T. Bickers
Rev. Joe Boone
Mr. John Boone
Rev. William H. Borders
Mr. John Calhoun
Mr. Clarence Coleman
Mrs. Pearl Henderson
Mr. Jesse Hill
Atty. Donald Hollowell
Mr. Leroy Johnson
Rev. P.L. Jones
Rev. T.C. Lightfoot
Mrs. Charlie M. Lowe
Rev. Martin Luther King, Sr.
Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.
Mr. E. M. Martin
Mrs. Nina King Miller
Mr. Mayhlan Puryear
Atty. A.T. Walden
Rev. Wyatt T. Walker
Mr. Q.V. Williamson
Mr. Samuel Williams
Mr. Jim Wood

ADULT ACTIVISTS/SUPPORTERS

Bishop & Mrs. S.W.E. Bowen
Bishop K. H. Burris
Mr. & Mrs. Brady (Eunice) Cooper
Mr. W.C. Calloway
Mr. Charlie Cato
Ms. Connie Curry
Dr. Albert Davis
Mr. John Wesley Dobbs
Mrs. Gibson
Rev. T.W. Grissom
Dr. & Mrs. Richard (Gertrude) Hackney
Mrs. Delores Hart
Bishop J. J. Hinsley
Rev. J. R. Hurley
Ms. Dosh Jackson
Mr. Ira Jackson
Rev. P.L. Jones
Rev. B. J. Johnson, Sr.
Mr. Johnny Johnson
Dr. G. H. Lawrence
Mr. C. T. Martin
Atty. Howard Moore
Mr. James Paschal
Mr. Robert Paschal
Dr. C. Clayton Powell
Mrs. Juanita Redman
Mr. & Mrs. Arthur (Juanita) Smith
Mrs. Gracie Sterling
Mrs. Ruth Sturdivant
Rev. L. M. Terrell
Mr. & Mrs. Albert (Ree) Thompson
Mrs. Bertha Thrasher
Atty. Horace Ward
Dr. Clinton Warner
Mrs. Alice Holmes Washington
Mrs. Lottie Watkins
Atty. Isabel Gates Webster
Mrs. Hilda Wilson
Dr. & Mrs. P. Q.(Johannie) Yancey
Mr. Whitney Young
Dr. Howard Zinn

MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE ON
APPEAL FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

Ann Ashmore
Fred Bennette
Charles Black
Amos C. Brown
Johnny Bullock
Melvin McCaw
Harold Middlebrooks
Daniel Mitchell
Ralph Moore
Frank Smith, Jr.
Ruby Doris Smith
Herschelle Sullivan
Lenora Taitt
Melvin Talbert
Lana Taylor
James Wilborn
Norma June Wilson
Bernard Lee
Carolyn Long
Charles F. Lyles
Robert Mants
Lawrence Martin
Kenneth Crooks
Morris Dillard
Robert Felder
Clarence Ford
Larry Fox
John Gibson
Gwendolyn Harris
Frank Holloway
Julius Hope
Eva Kendricks
A.D. King

Jacquelyn K Anderson
Marvin Anderson
Vivian Hansford
William P. Robinson
Delores Aldredge
Benjamin Hardeman
Ervin Ross
Charles Andrews
Cornelius Henderson
David Satcher
Bernard Scott
Harold Andrews
James Henry
Clarence Seniors
Diane Attaway
Wilford Hepburn
Christine Sparks
Lillie Avery
Brenda Hill
Lillie M. Sherman
Edwin Baldwin
Henry Hill
Edith Simmons
Marshall Ann Barrett
Birdie Hicks
Mack Simmons
Richard Hope
Patricia Simon
William Beasley
Walter S. Hornsby, III
Bertha Singleton
James Hudson
Bazalene Smith
Elizabeth Bennett
Louis Hudson
Bessie Smith
Charles Smith
Willie Paul Berrin
Edwina P. Hunter
Jessie Smith
Julia Blackshear
Gwendolyn Iles
Patricia Ann Smith
Otis Blackshear
Jane Bond
Arthur Jackson
Robena Smith
Ann Ruth Borders
Desiree Jett
Shirley Ann Smith
Gloria Boyd
B. Joseph Johnson, Jr.
Harry J. Spencer
William Brodie
Joe Edward Johnson
Wilbur M. Boyd
Libby Jones
Alton H. Stephens, Jr.
Rebecca Brown

STUDENT ACTIVISTS/PARTICIPANTS

James Joyner
Charles Stephens
Jacqueline Brown
Nellie Kelly
Gertrude Stephens
Virginia Brown
Gwendolyn Kenner
Ralph Stephens
Willie R Bryant
Evelyn Key
Betty V. Stevens
Wilbur Byrd
Edward King
Willie J. Stewart
Vivian Calhoun
Margaret Lee
Patricia Ann Tate
Adolphus Campbell
Wilma Long
Soloman Taylor
Ann Carson
Eva Lowe
Joi Thompson
Reginald Carter
Louise Mann
Robert Travis
Charlotte Cherry
Ezra Church
Prince Martin
Yvonne Tucker
Bronson Unthank
Carol Ann Clark
Virgil McDonald
Roland Turpin
Alice Clopton
Jocelyn McKissick
Freeman Walker
Julius E. Coles
Paul McPhail
Haskell Ward
India Cooper
Barbara Middlebrooks
Louis Ware
Mattie Cox
C. Middlebrooks
Leroy Washington
Roy C. Crittendon
Florence Miller
Alvin Watkins
William F. Cummings
Isaac Miller
Bradley F. Watkins
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Bob Moses
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Shirley Dalton
Earnest Moses

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Betty Darden
Dorothy Myers
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Altamese Nealy
Laurine Weaver
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Blondine Nelson
Barbara Wellmaker
Jessie Douglas
Mona Ray Norman
Gwendolyn Wells
Albert Dunn
Leola White
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Carissa Whitlow
Elroy Embry
Charles Person
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Judith Withers
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Claire Green
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Essie Young
Leon Greene
Joseph Piques
Suzon Grimes
Richard M. Ramsey
Geraldine Reid
Ernestine Gunn
Minnie Riley
Edith Hammond
Gwinnett Rhodes

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY CENTER, COL-
LEGE PRESIDENTS

Dr. James P. Brawley, Clark College
Dr. Rufus E. Clement, Atlanta University
Dr. Frank Cunningham, Morris Brown College
Dr. Albert E. Manley, Spelman College
Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, Morehouse College
Dr. Harry V. Richardson,
Interdenominational Theological Seminary

ATLANTA INQUIRER
ADVOCATES/WRITERS

Mr. Julius Alexander
Mr. Eddie Billups
Ms. Billie Davis
Mr. James Gibson
Dr. Charles Goosby
Miss Charlayne Hunter
Mr. Maurice Pennington
Mr. Herman Russell
Mr. John Smith
Mr. Bill Strong
Mr. J. Lowell Ware