

Inter-Racial Committee Pickets 6 Restaurants; Dickerson Pledges Aid

Restaurant Men Say Business Not Affected; Racial Policy Firm

Bar Association Head Agrees to Present All Cases to E. J. Barrett

By BRAD DRESSLER

The student community inter-racial committee yesterday picketed six restaurants which they accuse of refusing service to Negro students. The establishments, all of them on campus, were posted from 11 a. m. to 1 p. m. and from 5 p. m. to 7 p. m. Pickets carried signs reading "Illinois Laws Says Don't Discriminate," "Jim Crow Must Go," "Herb McKenley, Athlete of the Year, Can't Eat Here," etc.

Charles Bidwell, manager of Bidwell's candy shop, said that business has improved since the picketing started. E. O. Blankenship, manager of the Steak and Shake drive-in, believes that the receipts yesterday topped those of last Tuesday.

Skelton's drugs announced that in spite of the pickets, there would be no change in their policy of serving Negroes in the booths but not at the fountain.

Hagen's steakhouse said that business had not been affected in any way by the pickets.

Merle Todd, of Todd's restaurants, said that if there was a suit brought against him, he would fight it through all the courts if it took 15 years. He also said that the trade that formed the foundation of his business was the trade that he would continue to serve, regardless of consequences.

John McClellan, manager of the Steak and Shake on campus said that there was no noticeable decrease in trade during the picketing hours. He also stated that there would be no change in the policy of the restaurant.

A rally of the student community inter-racial committee last night heard Earl B. Dickerson, president of the National Bar association, promise that he would take all briefs and affidavits against local restaurants accused of discrimination to Edward J. Barrett, attorney general for Illinois, if no action was taken within the county.

He also pointed out that action should be taken by the students, community members, and faculty to obtain an opinion on the matter of racial discrimination from the president of the University, and he cited the example of the University of Wisconsin, whose campus establishments were forced to cease discrimination when the president and faculty came out against it.

Dickerson traced the history of the United States, pointing out that in a majority of the cases decided in the high courts of the land, the benefits derived were due in part to the presence of the Negro.

The 14th amendment was cited as the first time that all people born and naturalized in the United States were declared citizens. Until that time, Dickerson said, not even white people were legally citizens.