

APR 14 1960

CIVIL RIGHTS NEWSLETTER

PLEASE POST

Wednesday April 13

Minneapolis, Minn.--Governor Orville Freeman of Minnesota has denounced racial segregation. Freeman spoke to some 400 students who protested lunch counter segregation in the South. Speaking on Tuesday, he criticized segregation in the North, saying, "All around us we find discrimination in the field of housing, and even more serious is the hidden discrimination that still exists in many of our churches."

Raleigh, NC--Negro students from ten Southern and Border states announced yesterday they will meet in Raleigh over Easter weekend to map out integration efforts. The Reverend Martin Luther King--leading Negro clergyman--will address the meeting.

Houston, Tex.--Negro students say there will be more sitdown demonstrations in Houston, unless lunch counters are integrated by April 24th. The Negroes said in a letter Tuesday they will not be bound by the decisions of Houston's bi-racial committee, since Mayor Lewis Coutrier also said he would not be bound by the group.

Nashville, Tenn.--The Tennessee Board of Education has moved to crack down on student racial demonstrations. The Board today ordered any student at a state-supported school who is "arrested and convicted of charges involving personal misconduct" dismissed from his school. At the same time, Negro students staged lunch counter demonstrations and sitdowns in Nashville for the second straight day. Yesterday, after Negro students turned down a bi-racial committee's plan for partial integration, 70 Negroes walked into five downtown stores and took seats at lunch counters. In downtown Nashville hundreds of spectators and dozens of state police picketed near the State Capitol, carrying signs saying "Make Nashville Great, Desegregate." Violence flared briefly when a white divinity student, picketing with the Negroes, was struck by a Nashville truck driver. On two other occasions white youths hit Negro pickets.

In the North...

*Fund Raising Efforts*  
~~Lafayette College's~~ Student Council late last week voted to contribute \$300 to aid Negro students who have been forced to leave school as a result of their moral protest.

Several ~~Bucknell University fraternities~~ recently voted to contribute one hundred dollars apiece to aid the Southern Negro fight for dignity and equality.

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If you can contribute any money to your fellow students...  
If you can provide and information for this newsletter...  
If you know of any individual or group needing more information...  
Contact: Student Civil Rights Action Movement (SCRAM)  
Box 30, Lehigh Univ., Bethlehem, Pa., 'Phone--UN 6-9086

YOUR PARTICIPATION IS URGENTLY NEEDED IN THIS FIGHT FOR EQUALITY

APR 20 1960

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# CIVIL RIGHTS NEWSLETTER

Monday April 18

Raleigh, N.C.--142 Negro student leaders from 10 Southern states have decided on a coordinated plan to continue their 11-week-old campaign against the South's racial barriers. Climaxing a 3-day meeting at Shaw University, the college students voted to set up a temporary organization to guide their activities. The organization will be an independent movement, but closely tied to the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, headed by the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., one of the South's foremost integration leaders. The students also discussed the possibility of staging a Dixie-wide "selective buying" program, but decided to study the proposal further before taking any action. At the opening session King told the students of selective buying--a program where Negroes buy only from stores where "one can buy with dignity and self-respect". The conference members also went on record encouraging students arrested in anti-segregation demonstrations to accept jail terms rather than pay fines or post bond pending trials. James Robinson, Executive Secretary of the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) says the students at the conference indicate a growing depth of understanding of non-violence. He says the amount of self-suffering they will accept appears stronger now than it was several months ago. A white youth attending the meeting was slugged by a white man as he picketed in Raleigh on Saturday. In another scuffle, a white ministerial student on the picket line was struck by another white youth on Friday.

Nashville, Tenn.--Twelve University of Minnesota students are driving back to Minneapolis today after an Easter Sunday meeting with Negro student sit-in leaders at Fisk University. The cross-country "Motorcade for Civil Rights" was staged by 10 white and 2 foreign exchange Minnesota students to "dramatically demonstrate group concern" for Negro student demands for racial equality. A similar group from Butler University joined the motorcade at Indianapolis. Fearful of racial trouble, Nashville police escorted the small motorcade into town. The Northern students met with Negro leaders to express their sympathy for the desegregation efforts, and attended Easter services at 3 Negro churches.

New York, N.Y.--The American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) has denounced interference by police and college authorities with anti-segregation picketing. The Union said today that such interference is "a fundamental threat to freedom of speech and academic freedom". In a statement released by Executive Director Patrick Murphy Malin, the ACLU said it believes such picketing is legal under the first amendment. "So long as the purpose of the picketing is to inform--including urging people not to buy--but not coercive, it is Constitutional." But the group warned that to be lawful, the picketing must not interfere with traffic or with the customers' entrance to a store.

Vatican City--Pope John has deplored world racial tension in delivering his Easter address yesterday. Speaking to some 200,000 persons who stood in a steady rain to hear him, the Pontiff said it is "indeed sorrowful that so many of our brethren do not enjoy any kind of freedom--personal, civil, or religious."



Ann Arbor, Mich.--Police Saturday arrested 15 white students, 3 of them women, for passing out leaflets while picketing four stores in sympathy for Southern Negro students. Both Negroes and whites were among the 50 U of M students who took part in the demonstration. Those arrested were released without bond and ordered to appear in court on Tuesday on charges of violating an ordinance banning distribution of leaflets in Ann Arbor.

Savannah, Ga.--Racial tension flared Saturday when Negro youths attempted a sit-in demonstration at an all-white lunch counter. One Negro demonstrator had his cheek bone broken by a white youth, later arrested by police. But, speaking from his hospital bed, the injured Negro said "when I get out of here I'll be ready to go back and get hit again." After the scuffle, police and fire units mobilized for possible further trouble in the city's crowded downtown shopping district. Two fire department pumpers were hooked to hydrants and firemen had hoses ready. Savannah is in the grip of a Negro business boycott, with many merchants reporting their businesses affected.

Little Rock, Ark.--Negroes picketed two department stores and a chain variety store in downtown Little Rock over the weekend. The group's leader--Mrs. L.C. Bates, President of the Arkansas NAACP--said she called the demonstration as an expression of "our dissatisfaction with the dual services these stores are offering." Police looked on at the picketing but did not interfere. Earlier in the week, 8 Negro college students were arrested when they attempted to get food service at the two department stores.

New Haven, Conn.--An inter-racial group of ministers is mapping out ambitious plans for a community-wide rally next month. Purpose of the mass meeting will be to end segregated housing in New Haven and to provide financial support for Negroes expelled from Southern colleges for their part in the lunch counter demonstrations. Funds collected would be used for legal expenses incurred by the Negroes.

Chattanooga, Tenn.--Nearly a score of Negro students, carrying bibles, picketed downtown variety stores over the weekend, as they carried signs saying: "Don't Shop--Pray".

Jackson, Miss.--An Easter week Negro boycott of white business houses has ended with the leader of the movement claiming it has "exceeded our expectations."

Cleveland, Ohio--NAACP Executive Secretary Roy Wilkins yesterday criticized Northerners for being too timid over the issue of equal rights. He said that except for a few instances the North has been trying to keep things quiet by advising the Negroes to "be calm and go slow." Wilkins said the lack of interest in the North was what triggered the student sit-in demonstrations against segregation in the South.

Nashville, Tenn.--Judith Cowan, of the University of Wisconsin Student Association, yesterday announced plans for 60 North-South student exchange visits to spread the news of Negro protests.

Student Civil Rights Action Movement (SCRAM)  
Box 30, Lehigh University, Bethlehem, Pa., UN 6-9086

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## CIVIL RIGHTS NEWSLETTER

Thursday April 21

Nashville, Tenn. --Some 2500 Negroes, led by students, staged an orderly protest march on Nashville's City Hall Tuesday, demanding an end to racial intimidation and violence. The march was touched off by the dynamite bombing of the home of Alexander Looby, a Negro attorney and City Councilman who has been active in court suits against segregation. The lawyer and his wife escaped injury, but the explosion shattered windows for blocks around.

The students marched in columns of three and four abreast, circling the Davidson County courthouse. They were met on the courthouse steps by Mayor Ben West, who addressed them, replying to their questions. He drew cheers when he said "I appeal to all citizens to end discrimination, to have no bigotry, no bias, no discrimination. After West's remarks, the marchers dispersed quietly.

Raleigh, N. C. --Negro student leaders this week agreed to set up a temporary organization to coordinate their anti-segregation protests. The organization would be an independent movement called "The Student Non-Violent Coordination Committee." At the closing session of the three-day meeting, the 200 students agreed to meet again early next month, in Atlanta, to discuss finances, ways of extending sit-ins, and more permanent setup.

Washington, D. C. --The Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. told a nationwide television audience this week that the sit-in movement refutes the idea that Negroes in the South are satisfied with segregated facilities. The leading Negro integration leader said the sitdown demonstrations have served to "dramatize the indignities and injustices that Negroes are facing."

Miami, Fla. --Miami Negroes scored a major breakthrough in their fight against separate lunch counter facilities this week, when merchants in downtown Miami agreed to serve them on an integrated basis. The decision, announced by a bi-racial committee, closely followed an ultimatum by Negro leaders that they would fill up the city's jails, if necessary, to gain that goal. The committee's chairman said his group found that store managers had no objection to serving Negroes at their counters. .

Baltimore, Md. --A second major Baltimore department store began to serve Negroes in its restaurants this week, and a third store is preparing to follow suit. "We have lifted restrictions," said an official of Hutzler Bros., "Negroes will be served in our restaurants." Officials of the Hecht-May Co. indicated that they will soon follow suit. H. J. Kohn & Co. began to admit Negroes to its dining rooms on March 29.

Washington, D. C. --The Civil Rights bill is expected to undergo final Congressional passage on the House floor today. Earlier in the week, the House rules committee approved a resolution permitting the House to accept the measure as adapted by the Senate on April 8. The Senate made 16 changes in the legislation, designed primarily to help Negroes in the South vote.

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APR 25 1960

STUDENT PROTEST MOVEMENT (Continued)  
Events of April 1 - April 21, 1960

A. In Locations Where Demonstrations Occurred Before April

Galveston (Tex.). Lunch counters in most downtown stores desegregated April 5. As in San Antonio, conferences which led to new policy initiated by church and civic leaders.

Greensboro (N.C.). Mayor's committee reported April 1 that its recommended settlement rejected by merchants; later, some Negro student leaders denied they had agreed to plan. Proposal was that those stores catering to all customers integrate about two-thirds of their lunch facilities, reserving rest for whites. Merchants' position was (and, presumably, is) that same "rules" should apply to their facilities as to restaurants. Greensboro Daily News commented editorially: "Why have the variety stores rejected this moderate change? They say they do not want to be singled out from any other establishments which sell food. Yet their policy of catering to mixed clientele already sets them apart from establishments which serve food only. Their vulnerability to change lies in the policy of serving to all at nine counters but denying service at the tenth." Sit-ins were resumed and the Woolworth counter - where the movement began February 1 - was closed again April 5. Kress remains open.

Nashville (Tenn.). Here also Mayor's committee had its recommendations rejected. Committee had proposed 90 day trial of plan whereby every store catering to Negro customers would integrate a portion of one of its eating facilities; committee also recommended that, if plan acceptable to all, prosecution of 150-odd persons arrested during the demonstrations be dropped. Negro students on April 9 rejected proposal which, they said, "involves the same stigma;" opinion of merchants seemed equally unfavorable. On April 19, home of Z. A. Looby, Negro member of City Council, largely destroyed by bomb, which also damaged adjacent buildings. Over 2000 people marched that day to City Hall, where written denunciation of Mayor's performance was read to him; he vigorously defended himself. When asked if he would recommend desegregated counters to merchants, he replied, "yes."

High Point, (N.C.). Mayor's committee recommended 60 day trial of desegregated service rejected by merchants. In McClellan's variety store, stools removed on April 4 and desegregated service offered.

Richmond (Va.). Four drug stores in predominantly Negro section near downtown desegregated April 7. Also, Baltimore's two leading department stores desegregated all eating facilities on March 29 and April 16. And in Las Vegas (Nev.), the ban was dropped on Negro guests at hotels and casinos.

Sit-ins for the first time occurred in Charleston (S.C.), on April 1 at variety store.

A South-wide group of student leaders met in Raleigh (N.C.) the week-end of April 16 with the Rev. M. L. King, Jr. and other officials of Southern Christian Leadership Conference.

Fighting occurred in Nashville, Raleigh, and Savannah (Ga.).

Attempts at boycott were under way in a number of places not mentioned in April 1st report: included were Montgomery (Ala.); Little Rock (Ark.); Tallahassee (Fla.); Atlanta (Ga.); Jackson (Miss.); Charlotte and Greensboro (N.C.); Chattanooga, Memphis, and Nashville (Tenn.); Marshall (Tex.); Hampton, Petersburg, and Richmond (Va.). In at least two cities (Little Rock and Savannah), there was strong opposition within the Negro community to boycotting, and in several places (e.g. Jackson and Marshall) there was talk of undefined retaliatory boycotts by whites. How effective the boycotts were and are is disputed. According to the Savannah Press (April 14), the boycott in Savannah has taken a "heavy toll." In Pine Bluff (Ark.), NAACP announced on April 2 results of a nine hour check at three stores, two of which are being boycotted: 34 Negro customers in Woolworth's, 72 in Newberry's, and 2085 in Kress' which is not being boycotted because it has no lunch counter. CORE officials in New York sought support for nation-wide boycott of Woolworth.

Picketing has occurred in additional cities: Little Rock; Baton Rouge, and New Orleans (La.); Chapel Hill (N.C.); Chattanooga; Marshall; and Lynchburg (Va.). In a few places (e.g. Greensboro and Norfolk), white segregationist pickets appeared.

Public prayer meetings, rallies, etc. reported for first time in Baton Rouge, Oklahoma City, Chattanooga, Nashville; Houston (Tex.); and Petersburg (Va.).

Tennessee's state Board of Education notified all state colleges that students involved in public disorders must be expelled; the Alabama state Board ordered a weeding out of all faculty members of Alabama State College not "loyal" to the state, and noted that it had reason to suspect eleven. Montgomery revoked liquor license of Negro restaurant which had served touring Northern college group. In Little Rock, four students, two of whom had been earlier arrested after sit-in demonstrations, attended a white church on Easter Sunday. Picketing in New Orleans protested employment discrimination, not seating arrangements. On April 19, the Miami City Commission promised to survey business opinion and report findings within 30 days. Kentucky has established by law a state advisory commission on human relations. Governor Edmondson of Oklahoma undertook organization of a state-wide committee to advise on racial relations; in Virginia, a legislative resolution to create a study commission died in Committee.

#### B. In New Locations

March 22 - Oak Ridge (Tenn.): newspaper ad, listing grievances.  
April 2 - Danville (Va.): sit-in at public library.  
April 2 - Frankfort (Ky.): sit-ins at about 20 stores; served at three.  
April 5 - Pensacola (Fla.): sit-in at variety store.  
April 9 - Augusta (Ga.): sit-in at bus terminal by Negro soldier from nearby Fort Gordon; arrested.  
April 17 - Biloxi (Miss.): physician and party swam at public beach, and physician arrested for disorderly conduct. Negroes had earlier petitioned for use of beach.



MAY 12 1960

STUDENT PROTEST MOVEMENT (continued)  
Events of April 21 - May 10, 1960

A. In Locations Where Earlier Demonstrations Have Occurred

Nashville (Tenn.): Lunch counters of six downtown stores began desegregated service May 10.

Negroes served at previously white lunch counters or rooms in Austin and Houston (Tex.). In Austin, an ultimatum to merchants (April 21) was followed by mile-long march by interracial group of University of Texas students on April 29. Two days later, three downtown variety stores began serving groups of up to 3 or 4 on desegregated basis. Negroes were told counters would be closed if larger groups appeared. About 15 Negro students served in white cafeteria at Houston's Greyhound Bus Station on April 25.

Raleigh (N. C.): Charges against 43 students arrested in February for trespass on sidewalks of shopping center were dismissed April 22 in state court; the court decided under a 1946 precedent of U. S. Supreme Court that a sidewalk used generally by the public was open to the public. In Atlanta, no suits have yet been filed against Negroes who demonstrated in public buildings and bus and train terminals; only against those who did so in privately owned cafeterias in office buildings occupied exclusively by federal government agencies. Also in Atlanta, a student brought suit against segregated facilities in city court-room.

Sit-ins with interesting implications occurred in:

Montgomery (Ala.), where Negroes occupied municipal library reading room; in San Antonio (Tex.), where sit-ins as well as picketing were employed against department store which had desegregated its basement cafeteria but not its upstairs restaurants; in Augusta (Ga.), where Negroes sat in white section of city bus: all arrested.

Fighting occurred in Biloxi (Miss.) and Durham (N. C.).

Frankfort (Ky.): Dismissal of two faculty members and expulsion of 12 students reported by (predominantly Negro) Kentucky State College officials to be result of rule infractions in on-campus protest of college practices; a dismissed teacher charged the real reason was CORE activity by some of those expelled. A \$100,000 fire in college gymnasium, which inspectors said appeared to be arson, and mass withdrawal of students followed the expulsions.

B. In New Locations

April 20 - Beaumont (Tex.): Sit-in by Lamar Tech students at downtown lunch counters.

April 22 - Starkville (Miss.): Seven Arkansas Negroes driving across Mississippi arrested on charges of entering white filling station restroom and seeking service at adjoining white cafe. Negroes pled guilty and were fined.

April 26 - Dallas (Tex.): Negro minister served at three previously all-white lunch rooms or counters.

April 28 - Hopewell (Va.): Requests for desegregation ignored by merchants; picket-line training planned by Hopewell Improvement Association.

April 29 - Charlottesville, (Va.): Negroes played tennis on previously white court; police indicated action would be taken only in event of disturbance. No city ordinance applies.

May - Lawrenceville (Va.): Saint Paul's College student body unanimously voted "recess" from segregated movie house.