

77 Negroes Arrested In Student Sitdowns at 10 Eating Places Here

Soviet Rips West's Plan To Disarm

By A. M. ROSENTHAL
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GENEVA—The Soviet bloc began its attack on the West's three-stage disarmament plan Tuesday in the opening minutes of a 10-nation disarmament conference that may go on for a year.

Gravely, the delegates of the five Communist powers said that they would give further thought to the West's plan for measured disarmament under measured control that they were handed Monday night.

But from the time the first Communist representative took the floor—a Bulgarian, by chance of alphabet—the line of criticism was clear. It was repeated by the Czech, the Pole, the Romanian and the Russian.

OBJECTIONS CITED

The Communist nations complained that the Western plan did not lead to complete disarmament, that it had no built-in timetable, and that it concentrated on studying disarmament instead of disarming.

Aside from a swipe or two at absent West Germans, the Communist representatives generally used polite and moderate language. In the carefully diplomatic and determinedly hopeful atmosphere the old-time Soviet epithets would have seemed as dated as celluloid collars.

HASTE DISAPPOINTS

A Western spokesman chided the Communists for moving so quickly to the attack. David Ormsby-Gore of Britain gently reminded them that Premier Khrushchev himself had said that statesmen needed time to study proposals.

And after the meeting, a U.S. representative said the delegation was disappointed at the haste

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Southerners Block Vote Referee Plan

By ALBERT RILEY
Constitution Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON—Southern Democrats outmaneuvered their Northern opponents in the House Tuesday and temporarily knocked out a key voting rights amendment to the civil rights bill.

However, in an afternoon of the sharpest sort of parliamentary skirmishing, Republicans and Northern Democrats maneuvered to restore the voting rights section.

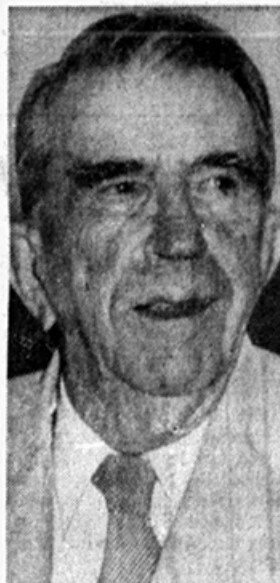
ISSUE UNRESOLVED

The House then quit for the day, leaving the issue unresolved and the Southerners with a temporary overnight victory.

A vote is expected Wednesday on a modified voting referee proposal with both the Republicans and Northern Democrats claiming credit for it.

The Southern strategists, directed by Rep. Howard Smith (D-Va.), played both sides against the middle Tuesday to gain their temporary triumph by a vote of 170 to 143 to kill the voting rights provision.

What the Southerners did was this: They teamed up with the Northern Democrats to adopt 179 to 116 an "enrollment officer" substitute to the Republican-sponsored voting referee amendment.



Associated Press Wirephoto
LEADS FIGHT
Virginia's Rep. Smith

Act Jointly In Orderly Protests

Nearly 200 Negro college students staged sitdown demonstrations in 10 white eating establishments in Atlanta Tuesday at lunchtime.

The protest movement—aimed at erasing the customary ban on integrated eating facilities in public places of business—was the largest from the standpoint of number of establishments yet staged in the South. Earlier, similar protests had been made in every Deep South state but Mississippi and Louisiana.

77 ARRESTED

Seventy-seven Negroes were arrested as an outgrowth of the demonstrations. The charges filed against them came from three laws, a brand-new one and two others aimed at circumventing not only just such integration at-

One thousand Negroes demonstrate at Orangeburg, S.C.; 350 arrested. Page 2. Other stories on Pages 5, 7, 12.

tempts but also anti-Negro demonstrations by Ku Klux Klan type organizations.

The protests were—in each and every case—orderly, quiet and peaceful. There were no incidents of violence reported on the part of the Negro students and only one minor skirmish of any sort was reported.

TRANSPORTATION CENTERS

Five of the 10 eating establishments that the Negroes chose to make their protests in were in government buildings: City Hall, State Capitol, Fulton Courthouse and two office buildings at Peachtree and Baker and Peachtree and Seventh used primarily by federal agency workers.

Four of the sitdown sites were transportation centers: Union and

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Staff Photo—Charles Pugh

POLICE OFFICER MAINTAINS ORDER AT SPRAYBERRY'S

Capt. J. T. Marler Watches as Negro Students Approach Cashier's Desk

77 Negroes Arrested Here As Cafeteria Sitdowns Start

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Terminal railroad stations and the two downtown bus depots.

The 10th site was Kress's at 50 Broad St.

The demonstrations all began at almost exactly 11:30 a.m.—just before the rush-hour lunch business began. The protests appeared to have been timed perfectly and well rehearsed.

TAKEN TO JAIL

Of the 77 Negroes arrested, 59 were arrested by city police officers and taken to city jail. They were given immediate hearings before Judge James Webb in city court and bound over to Fulton Criminal Court.

The 18 arrested by state and local officers at the Capitol and Fulton Courthouse were arrested on justice of the peace warrants and taken to Fulton Tower. They will get a hearing before the presiding judge of the Fulton civil court, E. A. Wright, probably Wednesday. The purpose of this hearing will be to commit the Negroes to the proper court.

All 77 Negroes were released after \$300 property bonds for each were posted by Q. V. Williamson, Ralph Long, Charles T. Bell, Rev. Martin Luther King Sr., Rev. B. J. Johnson and Rev. E. Searcy.

NEW LAW USED

The 59 arrested by the city were charged with violating the new law passed by the 1960 Legislature. So were the 18 taken to Fulton Tower; but they also were arrested under two other state laws.

The new law makes it a misdemeanor for a person to refuse to leave a business establishment after being told to do so by the management.

The 18 Negroes arrested by state and county officials were charged with violating all three laws in a single warrant. The other two laws make it unlawful to:

1. Assemble, masked or unmasked, for an unlawful act. This law originally was aimed at the KKK.

2. To assemble for the disturbance of the peace and to refuse to disperse at the order of an officer.

YOUTHS ARRESTED

Two white youths also were arrested during the sitdown demonstrations. They were grabbed by police officers at the Trailways bus depot when one of them kicked a Negro radio reporter. Later, each was sentenced to 30 days in the stockade on a little-used charge of "failing to move on."

The brother of the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., leader of the Montgomery bus boycott of two years ago, was one of the Ne-

groes arrested at the Terminal Station. He is the Rev. A. D. William King.

King said he was "a spokesman" for the Negroes in his group, but "not the leader."

His explanation of the incidents was similar to those given by "spokesmen" of other groups. Here's what he said:

"We are not necessarily trying to prove anything. We must be forever striving for the freedom that should be ours under the Constitution. If we are arrested day after day it won't stop us from striving for what is rightfully ours . . .

"All this action is under each one's individual decision."

WAGONS APPEAR

When the patrol wagons arrived to take the Negroes to jail, King said, "Let's go to our temporary residence."

The arresting officer, Capt. E. B. Brooks, said, "I hope we have room for all of you."

"I hope you don't," King said.

The group King was in sang hymns on the way to the station. At the jail they began to sing another hymn, but Police Chief Jenkins asked them to stop. He said he didn't want the other prisoners to become aroused.

King told the Negroes to cooperate with police in this.

At the State Capitol, six Negroes were arrested in the ground-floor cafeteria and hustled off to Fulton Tower.

When the Negroes attempted to pass through the serving line, Mrs. R. E. Lee, proprietor of the establishment under a lease arrangement with the state, ordered her Negro employes, who were serving food, away from their stations. She halted the line and telephoned the governor's office.

GEER DIRECTS GBI

Peter Zack Geer, Gov. Vandiver's executive secretary, directed Georgia Bureau of Investigation agents and state troopers to arrest the Negroes. The officers took the group into custody and called the Fulton County sheriff's office. Sheriff's deputies took the Negroes to Fulton Tower.

The cafeteria was closed for almost half an hour.

Twelve Negroes were arrested by Fulton County sheriff's deputies when they failed to leave the county courthouse cafeteria after Manager G. D. Smith asked them to do so.

An estimated 35 Negroes first showed up at the courthouse shortly before noon, picked up trays and started down the serving line. They picked up loose items such as desserts, salads and grapefruit and placed them on their trays.

Manager Smith, who was in the serving line, told them they'd have to leave because he had no facilities to serve them. He got no reply but the Negroes remained.

Chief Deputy Sheriff LeRoy N. Stynchcombe appeared and read to the entire crowd in the cafeteria the new trespassing statute and told them that anyone who failed to leave after being asked to do so by the manager would be arrested.

Stynchcombe emphasized that the warning "includes everybody . . . regardless of who you are."

By that time there were only 23 Negroes in the cafeteria. Thirteen stood at the serving line, and others had seated themselves at tables among the white patrons.

Stynchcombe gave everyone five minutes to leave. When the 12 Negroes remained, they were taken into custody and escorted outside the courthouse to a prison transfer bus which whisked them to Fulton Tower.

Normal cafeteria service resumed after the Negroes left.

At Union Station nine Negro students—five young men and four young women—sat down and asked for service. The manager refused to serve them and called

police.

READS LAW

Atlanta Police Capt. R. H. McLean came and followed the formula of reading the Georgia law—Act No. 497—H. B. 1112—which makes it a misdemeanor to stay in a place of business when asked to leave by the management.

McLean then asked the management to ask the Negroes to leave. The manager did. The Negroes still refused. McLean said: "You leave me no choice. I will have to arrest you."

At Sprayberry's Cafeteria at the Peachtree-Seventh Building, the Negro students—and a gathering of white people—were dispersed by Capt. J. T. Marler and several uniformed officers.

STOP ON SIDEWALK

When the Negroes stopped on the sidewalk in front of Sprayberry's Capt. Marler warned them:

"If you're not gone within the next two minutes, you'll be arrested for loitering."

And he also advised the white spectators, who for the most part stood looking on in silence, to "go on back to work" and about their regular business or the police would "have to take action against you."

HEED WARNING

The Negroes heeded Marler's warning and walked in a group two blocks down Seventh street to W. Peachtree street.

Emerging from the booth, the Negro told his companions:

"We're going on back to school."

Inside Sprayberry's Cafeteria, Mrs. Herbert Sprayberry told newsmen: "I believe they thought this was a federal cafeteria, but it isn't."

She said the Negroes were "in here for about 40 minutes, just standing in line."

"I pulled all the food off the steam table," she said.

The cafeteria has about "21 Negro employes," she said, but "only three of my colored help would pull the steam table."

REFUSED TO HELP

The rest of the Negro employes refused to help clear the food from the serving line, she said.

At the S&S Cafeteria at Peachtree and Baker, some 25 Negroes bowed to the manager's request and left—after the cafeteria had been cleared of white diners and a covey of newsmen.

The departing Negroes encountered heckling and cat-calls as they trooped silently onto the Peachtree sidewalk between two lines of white spectators.

Negroes gathered in the Greyhound and Trailways cafeterias about 11:30 a.m.

Both cafeteria managers asked white patrons to leave immediately. Police were on the scene within minutes. A milling crowd soon gathered outside to peer curiously through the cafeteria windows at the Negroes.

Eight Negroes were arrested inside each cafeteria.

At Trailways, Capt. Little asked the manager if he wanted them removed. The manager said he did. Capt. Little then asked, "Have you asked them to leave." The manager said he had. Capt. Little then said, "Ask them again, then, in my presence."

"Please leave," the cafeteria manager asked. The Negroes continued to sit. One of the sitters, who identified himself as Horace Givens, 24, a college student, said:

"It is our decision to remain."

Supt. I. G. Cowan supervised the arrest of the eight Negroes at Greyhound cafeteria.

One small group of Negroes entered Kress at 50 Broad St. They sat down at lunch counters but did not order anything.

They stayed for about 10 minutes until the store manager put out the lights. The group then left quietly. The lunch counter was closed and no arrests were made.