

Greensboro Sit-In  
From Douglas Craig

Grade: 9<sup>th</sup>

Length of assignment: 4 days in class

Inquiry: Were economic boycotts an effective tool during the Civil Rights movement?

Objectives: Students will know and be able to:

- 1) Analyze and interpret primary source documents
- 2) Present understanding through non-verbal means
- 3) Gain a better understanding of boycotts, non-violent protest, and the challenges faced by African Americans in 1960

Prior knowledge: Students should have already been introduced to economic boycotts in the Civil Rights movement through coverage of the Montgomery Bus Boycott.

Procedure:

Hook

1. Introduce the problem at hand: Woolworth's will allow African American customers to purchase goods, but will not serve them at their lunch counter in the store.
2. In small groups have students develop and present a plan in response. When presenting their plan students must: give a basic description of the plan, describe why, they believe it will work, present any problems/weaknesses in the plan, describe how this plan will be received by others witnessing it or seeing it in the news, and how this plan will benefit the larger Civil Rights movement.
3. Have groups discuss the merits/problems of the plan.
4. Students then vote on which plan they would employ.

Primary Source Assignment (attached)

Using the following links for material, create a secondary source on the Greensboro Sit-In movement.

<http://www.learnnc.org/lp/pages/6014>

<http://www.newsinhistory.com/blog/woolworth%E2%80%99s-lunch-counter-%E2%80%9Csit-in%E2%80%9D-galvanizes-civil-rights-movement>

[http://www.sitins.com/media\\_hl.shtml](http://www.sitins.com/media_hl.shtml)

From the above site, use only the articles from 1960.

Options for final product: Written report, children's book, comic book, or a historical fiction in which the student assumes the role of someone involved or witnessing the movement.

The final product should provide a thorough coverage of the events, show an understanding of the methods used by the protesters, describe challenges faced by the protesters, and describe the goals of the protesters.

Connecticut Framework Performance Standards:

- gather, analyze and reconcile historical information, including contradictory data, from primary and secondary sources
- use primary source documents to analyze multiple perspectives.
- identify various parties and analyze their interest in conflicts from selected historical periods;
- describe, explain and analyze political, economic and social consequences that came about as the resolution of conflict
- demonstrate an understanding of the ways race, gender, ethnicity and class issues have affected individuals and societies in the past;

Negro college students sit at Woolworth lunch counter

By Marvin Sykes, *Record* Staff Writer

A group of 20 Negro students from A&T College occupied luncheon counter seats, without being served, at the downtown F.W. Woolworth Co. Store late this morning — starting what they declared would be a growing movement.

The group declared double that number will take place at the counters tomorrow.

Employees of Woolworth did not serve the group and they sat from 10:30 a.m. until after noon. White customers continued to sit and get service.

Clarence Harris, Woolworth manager, replied “No comment” to all questions concerning the “sit-down” move about Woolworth custom, and about what he planned to do.

Today’s 20-man action followed the appearance at 4:30 p.m. yesterday of four freshmen from Scott Hall at A&T who sat down and stayed, without service, until the store closed at 5:30 p.m.

Student spokesmen said they are seeking luncheon counter service, and will increase their numbers daily until they get it.

Today’s group came in at 10:30 a.m. Each made a small purchase one counter over from the luncheon counter, then sat in groups of three or four as spaces became vacant.

There was no disturbance and there appeared to be no conversation except among the groups. Some students pulled out books and appeared to be studying. The group today

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## **Voice of the People**

### **Sitdown Incident**

Editor, The Record:

I don't believe there are many people in Greensboro so thick skulled and blind that they can't plainly see now what the Negroes are after. I am not especially smart, but I have known from the beginning they were after full social rights much more than legal, work and school rights.

The incident of the downtown lunch counter proves this beyond any doubt, along with the swimming pool affair.

The distressing point of the whole thing to me is the Negroes' lack of race pride and personal pride. That one point shows too plain how very far they have to go. This lack of pride is the only thing that could cause them to try to push in where they know so well they are not wanted.

If there isn't a law to protect a place of business from such an intrusion as Woolworth's lunch counter is experiencing I truly think one should be passed and soon. It's later than we think. Now is too late, but later will be disastrous. Race relations have been set back 15 years in the last year in Greensboro.

--Mrs. Ruby Coble

*Greensboro Record* (Greensboro, North Carolina), and printed in its Feb. 5, 1960, issue—the day 300 students protested at Woolworth's

### **Into Sharp Focus**

The so-called movement of Negro college students against the "white only" service policy at a downtown lunch counter brought the problem of race relations again into sharp focus.

Another obvious fact is that the "sit down" demand for service, which went unheeded, served the cause of race relations badly. While the incident was without violence, it was nonetheless an attempt to force an issue by public demonstration. Furthermore, it is the sort of incident that an overt act may turn into something serious.

If the organizers of the movement were after publicity, they gained their purpose. Unfortunately, a thing of this sort cannot be ignored by the press and other media. In the absence of accurate reporting of what happened, there would have been all sorts of wild and unfounded rumors. As it was, distorted versions of the incident were heard in the downtown section.

And regardless of publicity given to the Negro students' march on the store and its lunch counter, there would still be the problem of dealing with the development. While the problem is the immediate concern of the store ownership and management, it cannot be ignored by the community. The store, like all similar places of business, must consider the wishes and interests of all its customers and patrons. We would think, too, that there are legal questions involving the rights of the public to be served and of a place of business to decide whom it will serve.

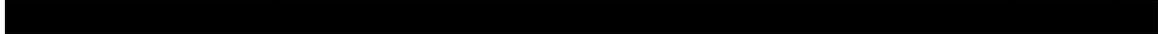
Undoubtedly, the students' "sit down" demand for service at the lunch counter will be cited by some persons as evidence that the Negroes are pushing for social privileges as well as legal rights. There have been other indications of that purpose.

One of the student leaders of the movement was quoted as saying that adult Negroes “have been complacent and fearful,” and “it is time for someone to wake up and change the situation...and we decided to start here...”

Then, the president of the local chapter of the NAACP, denying his organization had prior knowledge of the movement, said the NAACP is 100 per cent behind it and prepared to back the group “if any legal action arises.” All this points up the significance of this development.

And, again, it is apparent that Greensboro has been picked as a testing ground for race relations. The statements quoted above make it clear that the Negroes are anything but passive about the matter. The white leadership of the community can ill afford to be passive and indifferent under the circumstances. There is a dangerous vacuum in the relations between the races in Greensboro, we fear.

The *Greensboro Record* printed this editorial in its Feb. 3, 1960, issue, just two days after the protest began



## Movement by Negroes Growing

Thursday, February 4, 1960.

No Service Given Students.

A sit-down effort started Monday by A&T College Students in an attempt to obtain lunch counter service at F.W. Woolworth's store here gained momentum yesterday.

At one time, Negro students filled 63 of 66 seats at the counter. The other seats were occupied by waitresses. No service was given.

More Negro students waited in the aisle to take the place of the students who left.

Developments

The day brought these developments:

1. A statement of policy by a Woolworths' spokesman in New York.
2. A statement from State Attorney General Malcolm Seawell in reply to a question by a Daily News reporter.
3. Participation by Bennett College Students in what had been a movement by A&T students only.
4. Moral support of the demonstration by several Greensboro College students who said they believed other students from white colleges might back the idea.
5. The closing of a stand-up lunch bar where Negroes had been served until yesterday.

The New York spokesman for the store chain said it is the company's policy to "to abide by local custom."

The spokesman said no official word of the demonstration has been received in New York.

But the spokesman said if any group succeeds in changing the custom, "We will of course go along with that."

Seawell Comment

Seawell said that as far as he could determine, North Carolina has no law which would prohibit serving members of both races at a lunch counter. But on the other hand, he said he knew of no law which would force a private business to serve anybody it did not choose to serve.

As a matter of "custom which has existed for many years," a private businessman can serve or not serve people at his discretion, Seawell noted.

The three students from Greensboro College identified themselves as Lowell Lott of Washington, Ed Bryant of Richmond and Rick O'Neal of Greensboro.

Dr. Harold H. Hutson, Greensboro College president, said the students were acting as individuals and that their activities as individual citizens were not connected with the college.

A similar statement was made by an A&T official.

W.H. Gamble, dean of men at A&T, said the college has no authority to restrict students' private activities of this kind.

Both men and women students were involved in the demonstration.

Business at the luncheon counter came to a virtual standstill as waitresses ignored the Negro students.

Greensboro Daily News. February 4, 1960.

Monday, February 8, 1960.

Mayor George Roach appealed to the Greensboro spirit in his statement about the lunch counter controversy Saturday when he called upon "the leadership of the Negro students and the business concerns involved to place the public interest above personal considerations, even to the extent of foregoing, for a while, individual rights and financial interest, if by doing so a peaceful solution can be evolved..."

Even before Mayor Roach's statement both factions recognized the serious nature of the impasse. Negro leadership at A. and T., working closely with officials of four involved colleges, convinced students at a mass meeting Saturday night to cancel their sit-down protest during a two-week cooling-off period. Almost simultaneously, but independently, managers of both Woolworth and Kress decided to close their lunch counter departments temporarily, beginning today.

Now both factions must work with the city's alerted leadership to find in Mayor Roach's words, "a just and honorable" answer to the problem. That will not be easy even with the utmost restraint.

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In the first place, the lunch counter protest, however viewed in the community and state, has all the makings of a religiously-motivated cause similar to the Montgomery bus strike of several years ago. Its leadership utilized the same methods employed by Gandhi's non-violent resistance in India and the Rev. Martin Luther King's Montgomery, Ala., bus strike of several years ago. The failure of some in the community to sense the deep meaning of this protest delayed effective action by community mediators almost to the very edge of serious racial violence.

On the other had, five-and-ten officials, having failed to recognize the serious nature of the protest in stores catering to mixed clientele and following policy set elsewhere, did not feel they could give in to mass protest without antagonizing others and losing face.

Greensboro has demonstrated good sense in handling most of its racial disputes in recent years. Mayor Roach pointed to the quiet desegregation of the city's bus system, libraries, city parks, airport, coliseum-auditorium and some schools. He also mentioned those areas in which there had been differences of opinion about the peaceful maintenance of desegregated public facilities --meaning golf courses and swimming pools. But the substance of his statement was that Greensboro has the resources to meet this latest impasse, if it uses them properly.

We agree. But let us emphasize that no real solution can be found if it results in open and flaunted triumph for one group or another. The matter must be settled quickly on an individual basis with both sides recognizing that further group demonstrations will hurt more than help.

A way can be found during this cooling off period to deal with the moral, economic and legal facts of the problem. There ought to be dining facilities available in the downtown area for all who care to patronize them. In such circumstances the moral considerations often speak more loudly than the legal. The spirit of the law is more important than the letter.

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The next two weeks must not be idled away, Greensboro's lunch counter controversy has broad implications outside the community -- in the state, in the nation and the world.

Let Greensboro's leadership demonstrate its competency to find a solution which will combine the fairness of moral justice with the salutary qualities of good business and practicality.

It can be done.

Greensboro Daily News. February 8, 1960.

Monday, February 8, 1960.

Lunch counters at two downtown variety stores, hit last week by a mass sit-down demonstration by Negro students protesting segregation of the eating places, will be closed when the stores open today.

Officials of the F.W. Woolworth Co. store announced late Saturday the closing of its lunch counter for an indefinite period.

S.H. Kress & Co. spokesmen said yesterday that the lunch counter in that store would also be closed beginning this morning.

Both stores were scenes of potentially explosive racial tensions Saturday until a fake bomb scare prompted the closing of the Woolworth store early in the afternoon.

#### **"Interest of Safety"**

The Kress store was closed minutes later "in the interest of public safety."

Hundreds of Negro students had been demonstrating all week in an effort to obtain service at the lunch counters, but were ignored by waitresses in both stores.

Gangs of white youths had heckled the Negroes during the latter part of the week, with tension building steadily until the time of the bomb threat.

The A&T College students Saturday night announced they would halt their sit-down demonstration for two weeks "to allow for negotiations and study."

The announcement, however, had no effect on plans to close down the lunch counters.

#### **Snack Bars To Open**

Snack bars in both stores, where patrons are served standing up, will be in operation as usual today, store managers reported.

None of the Negro leaders or A&T officials could be reached last night, but an authoritative source said that the leaders were able to persuade the students to call a halt to the demonstrations, something they had not been able to do on Friday night.

It was believed that students from other colleges may have had a part in persuading the Negro students to postpone the demonstrations for the two-week period.

#### **Aided Movement**

Several students from Greensboro and Woman's Colleges had openly sided with the Negro movement earlier in the week, but were not present at the Saturday demonstrations on the advice of leaders of the A&T students.

Negro student leaders have said they chose the variety stores for the demonstration because Negroes may purchase articles in any other department of the stores while standing up but are refused service while seated at the lunch counters.

Considerable opinion has also been expressed that chain stores were chosen over locally operated ones because the students felt they might be able to evoke sympathetic boycotts or demonstrations in other cities served by the chains.

The students have never commented openly as to whether they will press for integrated service at all eating establishments in the downtown area.

One large cafeteria, however, is reported ready to issue trespassing warrants for any Negroes who refuse to leave the premises after being told they will not be served.

Greensboro Daily News. February 8, 1960.

Wednesday, February 10, 1960.

CHARLOTTE, Feb.9 (UPI) - Lunch counters in a dozen dime and department stores closed here today and in Winston-Salem and Fayetteville as a Negro protest against segregated eating facilities spread across North Carolina.

The sitdown demonstrations by Negro college students began last week in Greensboro at the F.W. Woolworth Co. store, apparently spontaneously. However, it was learned today that young North Carolina Negroes planned such a demonstration in Durham as early as December, and that Durham apparently was scheduled to be first.

In the meantime, representatives from the New York office of the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) were in the state to advise the Negroes how to carry out the strike to maximum efficiency. They were being advised to hit one target — Woolworth chain stores — rather than spreading themselves thin at a number of stores.

Sitdown demonstrations began this morning and afternoon at five downtown Charlotte stores and shortly before noon at a Winston-Salem drug store and late in the afternoon at two variety stores in Fayetteville.

During the afternoon it spread to the big Liggett Drug Store, located at the corner of Charlotte's main downtown intersection, and to four other stores in Winston-Salem.

#### **Store Closes**

The F.W. Woolworth Store here closed immediately after the young Negroes appeared. The S.H. Kress & Co., McLellan and W.T. Grant Co. dime stores and big Belk Brothers Department Store closed their lunch counters in the face of the sitdowns.

A group of about 18 Negroes, believed to be students from Fayetteville State Teachers College, sat at the lunch counter about 5 p.m. at the Fayetteville F.W. Woolworth Co. and later moved to McCrory when the counter was closed.

Woolworth Manager C.A. Foster said the Negroes left when informed the counter was closed. He reported "nothing disorderly" about the demonstration.

When the demonstrators marched into McCrory's they were greeted with placards on the counter that read "Temporarily Closed."

Foster said he did not know if the counter at the Fayetteville Woolworth store would be closed Wednesday. "The people of Fayetteville will have to tell us what to do. Otherwise, we'll have to make the decision," he said.

#### **Separate Facilities**

In Charlotte, McLellan, which maintains "separate but equal" facilities for Negroes, kept its Negro lunch counter open and the Belk store kept its cafeteria open but refused to serve the Negroes. A total of almost 100 Negroes appeared at the three stores, but only a few remained on the scene after the counters closed.

J.B. Ivey & Co. and Sears, Roebuck & Co. in the "Queen City of the Carolina" all closed their lunch counters, although a spokesman for Sears said the counter had been "closed for repairs."

A spokesman at Liggett's said several Negroes appeared there but only two sat down at the fountain and we refused to serve them. We closed the fountain down right away."

Lunch counters at Woolworth and Kress stores in Greensboro and Durham remained closed. The protest also touched off a bomb scare today at partially integrated Durham high school. A caller who attributed the "bombing of the Negro protest reported that explosives had been placed in the building. Police searched the school but found nothing.

The Walgreen Drug store in the heart of downtown Winston-Salem closed its lunch counter shortly before noon while the Kress store, scene of a demonstration Monday, did not open its lunch counter for Negroes, closed both counters shortly after noon after 10-12 Negroes sat at the white counter without being served. Herman Warren, store manager, said "it must be an outside element. It irritated our regular Negro customers".

O'Hanlon's drug store in Winston-Salem closed its counter shortly after 3 p.m. when a group of Negroes attempted to gain service. A drug store in the huge Reynolds building — Bobbit's drugs, closed its lunch counter after they had served a few Negroes "until further notice . . . in the interest of public safety" about the same time and for the same reason.

The H.L. Green Department Store, which maintains a separate counter for Winston-Salem Negroes located in a different section from the white counter, closed both counters today.

#### **PROTEST AT CHARLOTTE IS GUIDED BY STUDENT.**

CHARLOTTE, Feb. 9 — A passive resistance movement by North Carolina Negro students against segregated lunch counter service spread to Charlotte today, guided by a young ministerial student.

"I have no malice, no jealousy, no hatred, no envy," said Joseph Charles Jones, a Negro student at Johnson C. Smith University.

"All I want is to come in and place my order and be served and leave a tip if I feel like it."

"Of course, this movement here and those in Greensboro, Winston-Salem and Durham are interrelated," said Jones, "in that they are parts of my race's efforts to secure God-given rights.

"But they are not a part of a plan and were undertaken independently. We did not consult with groups or individuals at the other schools. There is no organization behind us."

Jones disclaimed leadership of the Charlotte demonstrators, yet periodically received whispered reports from the students. And when a reporter began to question a demonstrator, Jones moved down the line of counter seats, saying, "Don't talk to anyone."

He denied that he was their spokesman, yet he was the only one of their number who talked freely.

#### **NEGRO MINISTER CRITICIZES STUDENT MOVEMENT**

CHARLOTTE, Feb. 9 — A Negro minister and newspaper publisher condemned student demonstrations for an end to segregated lunch counter service today as "uncalled for, unnecessary, ill-advised and inexpedient."

Dr. J.S. Nathaniel Tross, pastor of an AME Zion Church here and publisher of the weekly Charlotte Post, made the statement in a radio interview.

Dr. Tross asserted that the demonstration in Charlotte was inspired and financed outside the city, but did not elaborate.

Greensboro Daily News. February 10, 1960.

Wednesday, February 10, 1960.

F.W. Woolworth Co. stores in New York City will be picketed beginning Saturday, according to a field secretary of the Congress of Racial Equality who visited here yesterday.

Gordon Carey, one of two organizers of the interracial group, was in Greensboro to meet with leaders of Negro students who last week staged a sit-down protest of lunch counter segregation at the downtown Woolworth store and at the S.H. Kress & Co. store here.

Carey said staff members of the New York office of CORE met yesterday with two Woolworth officials in New York to discuss the Negro movement, which as now spread to four North Carolina cities.

#### **Tells of Meeting**

The 28-year-old Carey, the son of a Los Angeles Methodist minister, said CORE officials met with a Woolworth vice president named McLaren and with a man he identified as Harrington, who he said would take over McLaren's post in March.

Carey said "certain large" Woolworth stores in New York City would be picketed. He said the store in Harlem would be one of them.

The purpose of picketing the company's stores in New York, he said, would be to persuade as many people as possible not to patronize them and thus pressure chain officials into integrating the lunch counters in North Carolina and other parts of the South.

#### **Spread Expected**

He said also that the Negro protest demonstrations may spread soon to "a city in Northern South Carolina."

He said the other CORE organizer, James T. McCain, would be in the South Carolina city last night.

Sources in Greenville, S.C., said they felt that Rock Hill, with the Negro Friendship College, was probably being referred to by Carey.

The CORE organization for which Carey, a white man, works claims responsibility for integrating eating places in several cities, including Baltimore, Chicago and Kansas City, Kan.

Carey said he would talk with A&T College student leaders on "what kind of strategy, tactics and techniques" should be used.

"I'm glad they started with a chain organization," Carey said. He said he did not know what advice he would give if the students brought up the possibility of staging demonstrations in other business places which serve food.

#### **'Scouting' Noted**

Negro groups have been reported "scouting" the Eckerd's Drug Store and the Woolworth store in the Northeast Shopping Center and the Union Bus Station in the downtown area, apparently counting the number of seats at lunch counters.

Dr. Gordon W. Blackwell, chancellor of Woman's College, told the Daily News last night that he had withdrawn from efforts to effect a settlement of the situation.

Dr. Blackwell headed a group of college officials and student leaders from A&T, Bennett, Greensboro College and his own institution who met last week with representatives of the two variety stores and recommended a two-week recess in the Negro demonstrations.

Greensboro Daily News. February 10, 1960.

Wednesday, February 20, 1960.

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

A North Carolina church group Friday called for support of Negroes in their demand for equal service at lunch counters in stores.

The Human Relations Committee of the North Carolina Council of Churches, meeting in Raleigh, said it recognized "the democratic and moral right of Negroes to equality of service at the lunch counters of stores serving the public."

The statement issued by the committee urged "our fellow citizens, and especially our Christian brethren, to unite with us in openly and firmly defending this basic human right."

The statement was signed by the co-chairman of the committee Dr. H. Shelton Smith, professor of American religious thought at Duke University in Durham; and the Rev. W. R. Grigg, secretary of the North Carolina Baptist State Convention's Department of Interracial Cooperation.

Meanwhile, there was relative quiet on the wide front sketched out in the last two weeks by Negro demonstrators, many of them college students, protesting segregated eating facilities.

Students continued to picket several Raleigh variety and drug stores in protest against being excluded from lunch counters which traditionally serve only whites.

### **YALE STUDENTS PICKET WOOLWORTH STORES**

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 19 (AP) — Eight Yale students today picketed a Woolworth store in what they called a demonstration against racial segregation in the South.

Police first interfered with the demonstration but then, after some of the students talked with Mayor Richard C. Lee, let them go ahead.

Leaflets passed out by the students said:

"We are attempting to communicate to others that Woolworth's branches in Greensboro, Raleigh, Fayetteville and Durham, N.C., like many other Southern stores, treat their Negro customers undemocratically and deny to them the same seated meal service provided to white people."



Saturday, February 20, 1960.

The two-week cooling-off period in Greensboro's lunch counter protests ends this weekend.

During the interval, since near mob violence of two weeks ago, Woolworth and Kress managers along with the city's leadership have pondered what ultimate course to pursue. In the interim protests have spread to more than a dozen cities in the Southeast. Momentum behind the protests is not dying.

Involved are moral, legal and economic questions, and they impinge on one another.

Negro students have a sound moral position when they protest a policy which caters to their business at nine counters and slaps them in the face at the 10th.

Stores have a sound legal position when they say the law allows them to choose their clientele and serve or reject whomever they see fit.

But the same stores are on tenuous economic grounds — and even possibly shaky legal grounds — when they contemplate arresting for trespass customers they invite into parts of their stores and repel in other parts.

Above and beyond the rights of individuals and property are the public safety and welfare. The mayor, city council, city manager and police are entrusted with upholding the law, preventing violence and preserving peace. They are not authorized to dictate to the store management. But they know fairly well that decisions should not be made which might precipitate violence and trigger the kind of disturbance already plaguing other communities — notably High Point and Portsmouth, Va.

There comes a time when public safety transcends individuals or property rights. Such a circumstance may grow out of what variety store managers decide to do next week.

These managers cannot let purely business considerations direct their decision. They must not remain blind to the serious nature of the lunch counter protests. They must open their eyes to the possible turmoil which could flare if their counters are open for segregated business with fanfare.

Moral principle and the good name of Greensboro are involved. This is not something to be done casually or without full consideration of the consequences. Judgment of city officials must play a strong part in whatever decision is made. They know better than anyone else what is at stake.

Sunday, February 21, 1960.

A&T College students yesterday called off their sitdown protest demonstrations against two local variety stores which operate segregated lunch counters.

The leaders of the student movement said they now would pin their hopes of being served alongside whites on the use of "peaceful channels of negotiations."

In calling off the demonstrations, the Students' Executive Committee for Justice — which was the ramrod of the protest action — said it could speak only for A&T students. This left hanging the question of whether other Negroes who had joined demonstrations would go along with the student decision. Mayor George Roach said the student announcement "creates the proper atmosphere under which people of good will and understanding may apply themselves to a solution of this community problem."

Managers of both the F.W. Woolworth & Co. downtown store and the S.H. Kress & Co. store said they had reached no decision as to operation of their lunch counters Monday.

Since Feb. 6

Lunch counters at both stores have been closed since Feb. 6 when an explosive racial situation in the downtown area prompted a two-week "cooling-off" period during which no demonstrations took place.

The truce expired last night.

The A&T committee, said to be composed of 17 or 18 students, met Thursday and Friday evenings and yesterday morning before asking the student body to agree not to resume the mass protests Monday.

About one-third of the A&T student body was reported to have attended a meeting yesterday on the campus to vote on the committee proposal.

Roach Comments

Roach, commenting on the student announcement, said it "clearly establishes that while they desire the correction of the lunch counter situation in the local stores, they fully appreciate that attainment of this objective can only be accomplished by orderly processes of negotiation and mutual understanding."

Asked if he had plans for setting up some type of machinery for negotiations between leaders of the movement and store officials, Roach said, "I don't have anything else on it right now."

The students' announced intention of seeking integration of the lunch counters by negotiations left unsaid what their course of action would be in the event such negotiations bore no fruit.

RALEIGH, Feb. 22 (AP) — North Carolina's newly appointed attorney general said today this state has shown that the school segregation problem "can be met head-on with a minimum of difficulty."

T. Wade Bruton, 57, declared "North Carolina has taken the lead in meeting this problem. Our laws dealing with the segregation issue have been demonstrated in test cases as being sound and logical."

Bruton, who was appointed Saturday by Governor Hodges to succeed Malcolm Seawell, was busy today answering congratulatory telephone calls and greeting well-wishers. He will assume his new duties late this month. Seawell stepped down to seek the Democratic nomination for governor.

Bruton said his moderate views on segregation are essentially the same as those of Seawell. He added, "We have to abide by the U.S. Supreme Court decision." The state's course of action in dealing with the school segregation problem has been limited, token integration put into effect in several cities.

A native of Montgomery County, Bruton will take with him to his new post 26 years of experience as an assistant attorney general. He has served under six attorneys general.

"I've got a lot to live up to," said Bruton. "Everyone of my predecessors did an outstanding job."

He paid tribute to Asst. Atty. Gen. Ralph Moody "for the very fine work he has done in handling the state's briefs and arguments in a school segregation cases."

Bruton said he hasn't studied the problem of court reforms "too seriously," but feels that modernization and improvements in the North Carolina court system are definitely needed.

A graduate of Duke University Law School, Bruton began the practice of law in 1927. He entered politics in 1928 and ran for the House of Representatives in Montgomery County. He was runner-up in the first primary by 10 votes and won in the runoff race by five votes. In the general election that fall he won by 23 votes. Bruton served two terms in the House, 1929 and 1931.

Bruton, whose wife died early this month, served three months in 1933 as clerk of court in Montgomery prior to joining the state attorney general's office as an assistant. When he came here July 1, 1933, the late Dennis G. Brummitt was attorney general. Brummitt's only other assistant at that time was A. A. F. Seawell, who later became attorney general and a member of the State Supreme Court. He was the father of Malcolm Seawell.

Bruton, who has been active in National Guard work, holds the rank of colonel and heads the state headquarters and headquarters detachment of the guard.

He was called into Army service in 1942 with the rank of captain. Early in 1945, he went to Germany with the War Crimes branch of the Army, serving as chief of the prosecution section in Wisenbaden. In this capacity, he helped prepare cases for trial against Nazis accused of mass murders in concentration camps. Bruton returned to the United States in 1946 and resumed his job as assistant attorney general.

In addition to Attorneys General Brummitt, A. A. F. Seawell and Malcolm Seawell, Bruton has served under the late Harry McMullan, William B. Rodman and George Patton.

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Wednesday, February 24, 1960.

CHARLOTTE, Feb. 23 (AP) — Negro students, apparently welcoming the probability of arrest, resumed nonviolent demonstrations against segregated lunch counters in North Carolina today. Police in two cities arrested demonstrators.

The resumption of the passive resistance movement after a lapse of several days in many cities followed a state wide strategy meeting in Durham of Negro student leaders. The students voted to continue their protest by sitdown demonstrations, boycott and picket line until they reach their goal of desegregated lunch counters.

Police arrested 22 demonstrators in Winston-Salem — 12 Negroes and 10 whites — as they sat at a white lunch counter marked for use of F.W. Woolworth Co. employees and their guests. The Negro students came from Winston-Salem Teachers College and the whites from Wake Forest College.

Negro spectators cheered as police led each of the demonstrators to patrol cars for transportation to headquarters and booking on charges of trespass.

In Charlotte, two Negroes were arrested on assault charges and a third on a charge of violating a fire ordinance.

About 70 Negro students from Johnson C. Smith University milled outside the door of the basement cafeteria of the Belk Bros. department store. Police and fire department officials ordered the group to disperse.

A Negro student, 21-year-old Charles Allen McNeil of Fayetteville, was booked on a charge of assault on a female after a white woman, Mrs. J.T. Morris of Monroe, claimed that he pushed her.

Shortly thereafter another shoving incident occurred.

"Arrest both of them and put me down as a witness because I saw it," said Charlotte Police Chief Jesse James to several policemen in the store.

Officers booked John Byron Shamberger, a 19-year old Negro from Asheboro, on a charge of simple assault on Gilbert Cooper of Charlotte, a white man. A third Negro, Elvin John Ryan, 20, of Elizabeth, N.J., was charged with violating the fire ordinance against blocking an entrance.

"This is not the kind of arrest we need," ministerial student Charles Jones warned his fellow demonstrators. He urged them to disperse.

"Start milling around and try to get inside the cafeteria if you can," Jones added.

Only a few days ago Jones had declared the Charlotte demonstrations would be halted because "we have made our point." But that was before the strategy meeting in Durham Sunday night which decided to continue "notwithstanding the threats of arrests, imprisonment or other harassment and punishment."

#### **Students Identified**

The United Press-International News Service identified the arrested Wake students as Linda Evelyn Guy, 18, of New Orleans, Linda G. Cohen of Winston-Salem; Margaret Ann Dutton, 21 of 126 Tate St., Greensboro; Joe Brown Chandler, 20 of Fayetteville; Donald F. Bailey, 20 of Cliffside, Paul Virgil Watson, 20, of Route 2, Oxford, George Williamson Jr., 20, of Atlanta; Jerry B. Wilson, 20, of Statesville, and William Penn Haney Stevens, 21, of Chatham, N.J.

All arrested were ordered to face preliminary hearing in Municipal Court Wednesday morning.

Negroes arrested here included Lafayette A. Cook Jr., whose father is principal of a Negro elementary school in Winston-Salem, and Carl W. Matthews, leader of the group and the first sit-down demonstrator here, the UPI said.

Wednesday, February 24, 1960.

The lunch counters at the downtown stores of F. W. Woolworth Co. and S. H. Kress & Co. were re-opened yesterday without any fanfare.

They had been closed since Feb. 6 because of sitdown demonstrations.

Only white customers patronized the counters yesterday, although there are no signs to indicate the lunch counters are segregated.

The managers of the stores refused to discuss the companies future policy in case there is another sitdown by Negroes.

**To Follow Custom**

C. L. Harris, manager of Woolworth's, was asked what management plans to do if there is another sitdown movement here. He gave this cryptic reply:

"What other restaurants do, we'll do. We'll abide by local custom. I have no other statement to make."

H. E. Hogate, manager of the Kress store here, declined to discuss the policy his firm will follow if Negroes show up at the lunch counters.

"We originally closed the lunch counter in the interests of public safety. We re-opened it because we thought it safe to do so," was Hogate's only comment.

The lunch counters opened at 9:30 a.m. with the other departments of the stores.