

Foot Soldiers of the Civil Rights Movement

Objectives: Students will examine the role of everyday people in the Mississippi Civil Rights Movement through the utilization of primary documents.

The *Foot Soldiers of the Civil Rights Movement* lesson plan is adaptable for grades 8-12.

Curricular Connections		
Common Core Language Arts	Grade 8	RL 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7; RI 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9; W 3, 4, 5, 8, 9; SL 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6; L 1, 2, 3, 4, 5; RH 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9; WHST 4, 5, 8, 9
	Grades 9-10	RL 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7; RI 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8; W 3, 4, 5, 8, 9; SL 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6; L 1, 2, 3, 4, 5; RH 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9; WHST 4, 5, 8, 9
	Grades 11-12	RL 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7; RI 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7; W 3, 4, 5, 8, 9; SL 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6; L 1, 2, 3, 4, 5; RH 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9; WHST 4, 5, 8, 9
Social Studies	Mississippi Studies	4a; 4b; 4c; 6a
	U.S. Government	3b; 7a; 7c
	U.S. History from Post-Reconstruction to the Present	4a; 4b; 4c; 4d; 7a; 7c; 7e
	Minority Studies	1b; 2a; 2b; 2c; 4a
	African American Studies	1b; 1c; 4d; 5b; 7b; 7c
	Problems in American Democracy	2b; 2d; 5d



“I am learning how to research in the Mississippi Department of Archives and History and I hope to pass on this researching knowledge to my students.”

Lisa Watson is the social studies department chair at Ridgeland High School. Over the past few years she has taught U.S. History but will be teaching World History and AP World History in the fall. Lisa joined the MDAH’s Teachers Advisory Group after participating in the first annual Summer Teachers School of 2015.

Materials: *Woolworth's Sit-In Photo*; *Photo Analysis*; *We Shall Not Be Moved Excerpt*; May 28-29 newspaper article and photographs (4); *Notetaking on Primary and Secondary Sources*; newspaper articles (2); *Coming of Age in Mississippi Excerpt*; *Personal Profile Worksheet*; *An Ordinary Hero: The True Story of Joan Trumpauer Mulholland* (film).

Procedures:

Activity One: Woolworth's Sit-In

1. Distribute the *Woolworth Sit-In Photo* (or project on wall).
2. Students will complete the *Photo Analysis* worksheet individually or in small groups.
3. Teacher will lead a class discussion analyzing the photo.
4. Distribute *We Shall Not Be Moved Excerpt*, the May 28 newspaper article, and May 29 photos.
5. Students will read individually or as a class the sources describing the sit-in.
6. Students will then correct information on their *Photo Analysis* worksheets.

Activity Two: Lives of Two Participants

1. Distribute *Notetaking on Primary and Secondary Sources* handout, the newspaper articles (2), and the *Coming of Age in Mississippi Excerpt* for students to read and complete individually.
2. Students will return to small groups and share the information from their individual worksheets.
3. If time allows, view *An Ordinary Hero: The True Story of Joan Trumpauer Muholland*. In this film the true story of a white Southern girl and civil rights activist is told, from her time as a Freedom Rider and resident of Parchman Penitentiary, to her sit-in at the Jackson Woolworth's counter and time as a student at the historically black Tougaloo College. Produced by Taylor Street Films, 2013. 90 minutes, color. Sixth to twelfth grade. This film can be borrowed free of charge from the Mississippi History on Loan Collection. Go to <http://www.mdah.ms.gov/new/learn/classroom-materials/mississippi-history-on-loan-film-collection/> or contact the Outreach Programs Coordinator at 601-576-6997.

Activity Three: Point of View

1. Distribute *Personal Profile Worksheet* handout.
2. Individual students will complete *Personal Profile Worksheet* using their completed *Notetaking on Primary and Secondary Sources* handout.
3. Have students imagine what it was like to be a civil rights participant and create a journal entry or letter using the two worksheets.

Extension Activities:

1. Invite speakers from the local area that were involved in the Civil Rights Movement in Mississippi such as Reverend Ed King or Fred Blackwell (photographer of the sit-in photo).
2. Write a thank you note to a civil rights activist who is a friend, family, or community member. If you need assistance locating one, contact the MDAH Outreach Programs Coordinator at 601-576-6997.
3. Research other ways Joan Trumpauer Mulholland, Anne Moody, and/or other little known foot soldiers were involved in the Civil Rights Movement in Mississippi.
4. See other civil rights lesson plans from the Mississippi Department of Archives and History available at <http://www.mdah.ms.gov/new/learn/classroom-materials/lesson-plans-and-teaching-units/>.

Woolworth's Sit-In Photo



DEMONSTRATORS DOUSED

Hecklers dump sugar, mustard and catsup on sit-in demonstrators at the counter at Woolworth's on Capitol St. here Tuesday. John Salter, white Tougaloo professor who was among the group, is in the foreground. Next to him, sugar being dumped on her head, is Joan Trumpauer, a white Tougaloo student.

May 29, 1963, MDAH Archives and Records Services. Used with the permission of Jackson Daily News.

NAME _____ DATE _____

Photo Analysis

Directions: Answer the questions with your interpretation(s) of the photograph of the Woolworth’s Sit-In. Then read the excerpt to see if your analysis is correct.

1. Photograph Title: _____

2. Who:

- List all of the people you see. Describe them in detail. _____

- Who do you think each of these people might be? Why? _____

3. What:

- What do you think is going on in this photo? _____

- Describe in detail any events that can be proven with evidence from the photo. Make sure that you include the evidence with your answer. _____

4. When:

- In what year do you believe this event is occurring? Why? Explain your reasoning. _____

5. Where:

- Provide the country, state, and city in which you think this event occurred. _____

6. Why:

- Why you think this event is occurring? Be specific and provide evidence to support your answer. _____

7. Other observations:

- List other details and/or anything else that you believe is important as you are analyzing this photograph.

We Shall Not Be Moved Excerpt

Start with the photograph, a striking image in black and white. The background features a phalanx of jeering young white men seemingly engaged in the kind of sophomoric prank every high school yearbook boasts. Their hairstyles date them somewhere post-Elvis but pre-Beatles: slicked-back, James Dean types, raising a little hell down at the after-school hangout. Their faces show glee, fascination, bemusement as they consider what the reaction will be to a canister of sugar one prankster has just dumped down a young woman's back.

The woman—white, thin, nonchalant—tries hard to ignore her predicament; she doesn't seem to get the joke. She sits at the lunch counter between a light-skinned man and a black woman, and the three must be wondering what might come next. Their outward calm gives no sign that they have been enduring the whims of these raucous teens for several hours. The evidence, however, is on their clothes and hair, which have been doused with mustard, catsup, pepper, sugar, and other condiments as the trio sit, outwardly serene, on steel-backed lunch counter stools.

In addition to the young rowdies and their prey, some adults appear in the photo: a weary-looking, middle-aged man at the far end of the counter; an older man in a hat and glasses watching intently behind the kid pouring the sugar; and some men toward the back sporting sunglasses.

The focus, however, is on the three seated in the foreground. Their inaction, their stoicism contrast sharply with the activity behind them and reveal that this scene is not an ordinary prank but is instead a battle—one moment, captured on film for posterity—in the war between oppression and freedom.

The photograph is of a sit-in, one stage of America's civil rights movement, which sought equality for African-American citizens. The sit-in phase began on February 1, 1960, when four black college students in Greensboro, North Carolina, decided they had had enough of segregation and dared each other to take a stand. When they went down to the local Woolworth's store and sat in the whites-only section of the lunch counter, they sparked a nationwide student movement in support of better treatment of blacks in American society.

The sit-in captured by this photo is at another Woolworth's. The blurred sign in the top center, just behind the youth in sunglasses, can barely be made out: "F.W. _____ H Co."—the Woolworth trademark. Another marker indicates the site of the demonstration is the "Hot Donut Department." A small U.S. flag flies high above the scene, an ironic reminder that this confrontation is taking place in the land that prides itself on being the home of individual freedom.

The date is May 28, 1963, just two weeks and a few hours before one of the first political assassinations would occur during that turbulent decade—the murder of Medgar Evers. And that killing will happen in this city, in part as a response to this sit-in and to the grassroots uprising it will ignite.

The city is Jackson, the capital of Mississippi—an unlikely venue for this kind of outbreak. Most of the sit-ins happened soon after the Greensboro demonstration. In the border states of Maryland, Virginia, Tennessee, and Kentucky, most lunch counters and movie houses were quickly opened up to people of color after a few well-staged, generally peaceful protests. Georgia, Alabama, Florida, the Carolinas, Louisiana, and Mississippi were less inclined to roll over after a bit of bad press. In fact, certain pockets in each of these states were hell-bent on maintaining the segregated "southern way of life," no matter what the human cost. In Mississippi, as in several of the other Deep South states, the resistance was so strong and the paranoia so deep that the state government formed its own network of spies to terrorize and attempt to thwart the efforts of those it called, but who seldom were, "outside" agitators. Only in Mississippi could a sit-in of this magnitude occur in 1963—nearly three years after many other southern cities had conceded the point—and break into a full-scale riot.

On this day, in this city, the battleground had been selected with great care, although the combatants on

both sides somewhat haphazardly decided to join. The photo misrepresents the scope of battle: it appears to be three against twenty; in reality, the numbers are more like nine against three hundred—less than advantageous odds for those at the counter. Yet the three demonstrators in the photograph and the six others outside its frame wield their only weapon unflinchingly: their nonviolent insistence that they will not be moved. They have determined to react without anger to the indignities they suffer; they sit quietly and take whatever comes, insisting that there must be a better way.

Despite the odds, these young people will succeed in changing at least one heart this day. They will spark to life a movement that will shake up the city of Jackson and, in time, will have ramifications for the entire country. And the image that documents their courage will be passed on for generations as an enduring symbol of America's hard-fought struggle for civil rights.

M. J. O'Brien, *We Shall Not Be Moved: The Jackson Woolldworth's Sit-in and the Movement It Inspired* (University Press Mississippi, 2013), 3-4.

WEATHER

Considerable cloudiness with intermittent periods of thundershowers today...

JACKSON DAILY NEWS HOME FINAL

Mississippi's Greatest Newspaper

71st YEAR VOL. 71 NO. 116 ASSOCIATED PRESS NEA SERVICE JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI, TUESDAY, MAY 28, 1963 UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL 26 PAGES PRICE 5c

CROSSROADS



with Jimmy Ward

Dr. Martin Luther King, a man of peace affectionately known as Money Bags...

In walking out on a discussion on racial affairs yesterday at City Hall...

"Going Where He" might make a dent in your food budget, but the expression does not have its origin in food...

The civic and service clubs of Jackson comprise this city's top leadership. More and more organizations are stepping forward to express full confidence in duty officials to handle any unpleasant situations which may arise...

The psychologist was answering questions at the close of his lecture when a crowd member of the class raised his hand and asked: "Did you say a good poker player could hold down an executive job?"

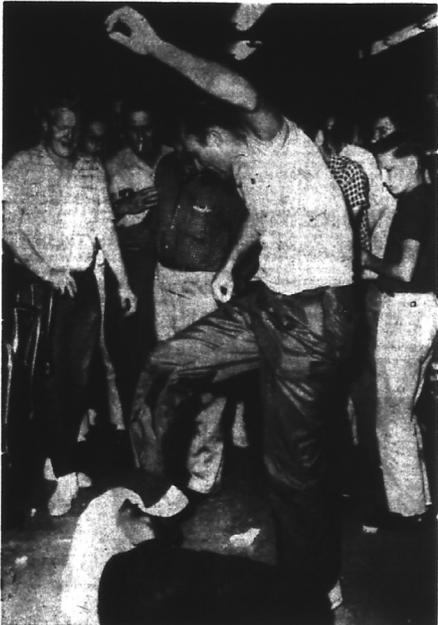
"That's right," said the psychologist. "Does it raise a question in your mind?" "Yes," said the student. "What would a good poker player want with a job?"

K. L. Stull of Route 3, Brandon, figures Ole Miss has rated another "first" in the university's long list of notable achievements. After only one year's multi-million-dollar training, Meredith has been summoned by Atty. Gen. Bobby Kennedy to tell him how the government should be run...

The 85,500-ton, nuclear-powered United States aircraft carrier Enterprise could accommodate the White House and 275 feet of lawn on her spacious flight deck, the National Geographic Magazine says.

"Have you ever appeared as a witness before?" "Yes, Your Honor." "In what suit?" "My black and white sweater."

OUR MAN ON MOON BY '70 (THAT SURELY WOULD BE GRAND UNLESS HE HAS TO GO THROUGH RUSSIAN CUSTOMS WHEN HE LANDS)



SIT-IN TURNS INTO BRAWL

Negro sit-in demonstrator Memphis Norman, 21, of Wiggins, is kicked in the face by a man during a sit-in at the Woolworth's Store this morning...

Mixers Lose Plea In Federal Court

Judge Says Fail To Exhaust Legal Steps In Birmingham

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. (AP)—A federal judge refused today to order city schools integrated until the good faith of school officials has been tested.

U.S. Dist. Judge Seybourn H. Lynne warned the officials they must apply a state pupil placement law without discrimination.

If the law is unconstitutionally applied, Lynne said he would "be compelled to order the admission of a desegregation plan."

Denying a requested injunction against segregated schools, Lynne ruled that Negro complaints in a 1960 suit had not exhausted remedies under the 1956 statute which gives school boards wide authority in assigning pupils to schools.

An appeal probably will be made to the 5th U.S. Circuit Court, said attorney Peter A. Hall, who represented one of the complainants.

Despite clear evidence of a segregated school system, Lynne said Supt. Theo R. Wright and board members had assured him they stood ready to comply with the law.

"This court will not sanction discrimination by them in the name of the placement law, but it is unwilling to grant injunctive relief until their good faith has been tested," Lynne held.

to receive any supplemental complaint about application of the law or other acts by school authorities. Any complaint, he said, will be heard on five days notice to the defendants.

The judge said there was no dispute of the fact that a Negro pupil has never been assigned to a white school or a white pupil to a Negro school.

"To summarize, it graphically appears that (Wright) and the Birmingham Board of Education have operated a segregated system based upon race in the past, are doing so now, and have formulated no plans to discontinue such an operation."

Lynne said he was obviously bound by the 1954 Supreme Court decision striking down separate schools as inherently unequal.

"But the problem does not end there," Lynne said, "for district courts have been invested with and are expected to exercise fully and fairly to exercise discretion in the enormous task of desegregating public schools."

Market Advances NEW YORK (AP) — Stocks and motors were in the lead as the stock market advanced quietly this afternoon on the first anniversary of the "Black Monday" crash.

Volume for the day was estimated at 3.8 billion shares compared with 3.7 billion Monday.

Originally aimed at preserving segregation, the law was drafted by former Lt. Gov. Arthur W. Bennett, now mayor of Birmingham.

Negro Beaten Up At Sit-In Here

PLATE PASSERS REAP \$75,000 FOR KING

LOS ANGELES (UPI)—Dr. Martin Luther King collected an estimated \$75,000 to defray expenses in the anti-segregation fight during his weekend visit here, it was learned today.

This included some \$35,000 raised during a rally at Wrigley Field Sunday afternoon, another \$20,000 raised at a reception for the integration leader Sunday night at the Beverly Hills home of actor Burt Lancaster, and a \$20,000 pledge from entertainer Sammy Davis Jr.

Negro Apologizes For Walking Out In 'Wrong Group'

Woman Committee Member Sorry Joined NAACP Crowd

By BILL COPPENBARGER

Disappointment over reaction of a Negro committee which walked out of an exploratory meeting on racial problems held with Mayor Allen Thompson Monday, was expressed today by the only woman member present.

Elizabeth Moman, retired Negro city park and recreation supervisor, who was one of the mayor's suggested appointees for the committee of Negro business and ministerial leaders, sent the mayor a telegram today apologizing for "getting mixed up with the wrong group."

Her telegram read: "I accept your invitation as a part of a group to work out a solution for the community as I have always done through the years. It was not my intention to get mixed up with the group from the NAACP; we were supposed to discuss problems and I came as an interested citizen to see if we could make plans for the betterment of the community. My sincere apology for getting mixed up with the wrong group."

"I have worked independently for the interest of Jackson and will continue to be an interested citizen for the good of the community. I agree with those who stayed for a sensible discussion."

DISCUSSION FALTER Further designation of demands by Jackson Negroes for an eight-point general desegregation program submitted to City Council Monday remained in doubt.

Thirteen committeemen, including members of the Negro ministerial group, abruptly walked out of a meeting with Mayor (Thompson) and Commissioners D. L. (Dock) Lusk and Tom Marshall after attempting to leave immediately following the mayor's opening talk.

Mayor Thompson succeeded in holding the Negroes in session long enough for them to present their demands, which included: Expansion of Negro police men; employment of Negro crossing guards for school children; removal of all segregation signs in all public buildings; upgrading of Negro employment in the city; authorization of a biracial committee to discuss all problems; and voluntary desegregation of schools.

The motions were filed in behalf of Cleve McDowell, a recent graduate of Jackson State College for Negroes and a native of Drew.

Attacked By White At Lunch Counter

By W. C. SHOEMAKER

Violence broke out in a downtown variety store here today as Negroes began a series of threatened sit-ins.

Police arrested a Negro sit-in participant and a white man after a fight on the floor of Woolworth's on Capitol St. at noon.

A few minutes earlier officers took into custody five other persons who brashly picketed Capitol St.

A fight broke out an hour after two Negro women and a Negro boy took seats at Woolworth's.

Police made no move to stop the lunch counter sit-in. They said they were powerless to act inside the store unless the Woolworth manager asked their assistance.

The sit-in came at 11:16 a.m., 30 minutes after news services had been alerted that it was pending.

The three identified themselves as Pearlina Lewis, 22, of 3005 Edwards St., Jackson; Annie Moody, 22, of Centerville; and Memphis Norman, 21, of Wiggins, all students at Tougaloo Southern Christian College, five miles north of Jackson.

They stepped into the store from its westmost Capitol St. entrance, stopped at a counter to make small purchases, then headed for the lunch counter.

They passed midway of the counter and took seats.

LIGHTS TURNED OUT Waitresses turned out the lights and stepped from behind the counter.

All but two of the whites left. The Negroes ripped lunch checks from their stands and wrote their own orders, including the prices listed above the counter, and adding taxes.

One asked for pie and a soft drink. Two wanted sandwiches and coffee.

One white girl finished a banana split and left. An elderly white woman rose from her seat, mumbled to the Negroes, "I'd like to stay here with you, but my husband is waiting for me."

Later she refused to identify herself. She said she was a native of Vicksburg, former resident of California and now lives in Jackson. She said she is in sympathy with the Negro movement.

A crowd of reporters, camera men and spectators watched as the Negroes waited. The trio told reporters they planned to keep their seats even after the store closed. "All we want is service, one," she said.

The Rev. Ed King, white chaplain at Tougaloo, watched over the sit-in.

While this was occurring, five pickets, including King's wife, appeared behind a block away on Capitol near Lamar.

At the noon hour near a crowd in Woolworth's grew. About half a dozen teenage white boys surrounded the three Negroes at the counter doubling into a hangman's noose a rope store officials had used to block the lunch counter seats.

A store official chased them away. At 12:30 p.m. two young men appeared, snatching all three from their seats. The Lewis girl was kicked and the Moody girl fled.

NGRO KICKED The pair began stamping and kicking Norman. He made no move to resist. One of the whites disappeared to the crowd and police snatched the other and Norman and marched them to a police car.

The white, identified as Bennie Oliver, and Norman were jailed on charges of disturbing the peace.

Chief of Detectives M. B. Pierce said Oliver gave his home address as Anguilla. After Norman went to jail two white women joined the two Negro girls at the counter.

One identified herself as Lois Charles Tougaloo teacher and the other said she was Joan Trueman, a Tougaloo student. Shortly after 1 p.m. two white men grabbed Trueman and Moody. Trueman was carried outside the store, but returned immediately.

Moody was taken partner to the door, splashed with mustard and released.

Neither returned to the counter immediately but stood nearby. John R. Sailer, a white Tougaloo teacher, joined the sit-in at 10.

The crowd of whites squirted his hair with mustard.

Continued on Page 14



Attacked By White At Lunch Counter

By W. C. SHOEMAKER
Daily News Staff Writer

Violence broke out in a downtown variety store here today as Negroes began a series of threatened sit-ins.

Police arrested a Negro sit-in participant and a white man after a fight on the floor of Woolworth's on Capitol St. at noon.

A few minutes earlier officers took into custody five other persons who briefly picketed Capitol St.

A fight broke out an hour after two Negro women and a Negro boy took seats at Woolworth's.

Police made no move to stop the lunch counter sit-in. They said they were powerless to act inside the store unless the Woolworth manager asked their assistance.

The sit-in came at 11:16 a.m., 30 minutes after news services had been alerted that it was pending.

The three identified themselves as Pearlina Lewis, 22, of 3005 Edwards St., Jackson; Annie Moody, 22, of Centreville; and Memphis Norman, 21, of Wiggins, all students at Tougaloo Southern Christian College, five miles north of Jackson.

They stepped into the store from its westernmost Capitol St. entrance, stopped at a counter to make small purchases, then headed for the lunch counter.

Seven white persons, including one pre-school age child, occupied spaces at the 52-seat counter when the Negroes arrived.

They marched midway of the counter and took seats.

LIGHTS TURNED OUT

Waitresses turned out the lights and stepped from behind the counter.

All but two of the whites left.

The Negroes ripped lunch checks from their stands and wrote their own orders, including the prices listed above the counter, and adding taxes.

One asked for pie and a soft drink. Two wanted sandwiches and coffee.

One white girl finished a banana split and left. An elderly white woman rose from her seat, mumbled to the Negroes, "I'd like to stay here with you, but my husband is waiting for me."

Later she refused to identify herself. She said she was a native of Vicksburg, former resident of California and now lives in Jackson. She said she is in sympathy with the Negro move.

A crowd of reporters, cameramen and spectators watched as the Negroes waited. The trio told reporters they planned to keep their seats even after the store closed. "All we want is service," one said.

The Rev. Ed King, white chaplain at Tougaloo, watched over the group.

While this was occurring, five pickets, including King's wife, appeared half a block away, on Capitol near Lamar.

"Jackson needs a bi-racial committee," their signs said.

PICKETS ARRESTED

Four police took them into custody, charging them with blocking the sidewalk.

At police headquarters they were identified as the Rev. Eddie Sylvester O'Neal, 28, Negro, of Tougaloo; Doris Ruth Bracy, 21, Negro, of Raymond, a student at Jackson State College; Jeanette Vivian King, 27, white, of Tougaloo; Margrite Garner, 27, white, of Tougaloo; and Eddie Jean Thomas, 22, Negro, of 1085 Lynch St., a waitress at a Jackson Negro restaurant.

King left Woolworth's to watch the pickets, including his wife, arrested.

As the noon hour neared a crowd in Woolworth's grew. About half a dozen teen-aged white boys surrounded the three Negroes at the counter doubling into a hangman's noose a rope store officials had used to block the lunch counter seats.

A store official chased them away.

At 12:20 p.m. two young white men appeared, snatching all three from their seats. The Lewis girl was kicked and the Moody girl fled.

NEGRO KICKED

The pair began stamping and kicking Norman. He made no move to resist.

One of the whites disappeared in the crowd and police snatched the other and Norman and marched them to a police car.

The white, identified as Bennie Oliver, and Norman were jailed on charges of disturbing the peace.

Chief of Detectives M. B. Pierce said Oliver gave his home address as Anguilla.

After Norman went to jail two white women joined the two Negro girls at the counter.

One identified herself as Lois Chaffee Tougaloo teacher and the other said she was Joan Trumpauer, a Tougaloo student.

Shortly after 1 p.m. two white men grabbed Trumpauer and Moody. Trumpauer was carried outside the store, but returned immediately.

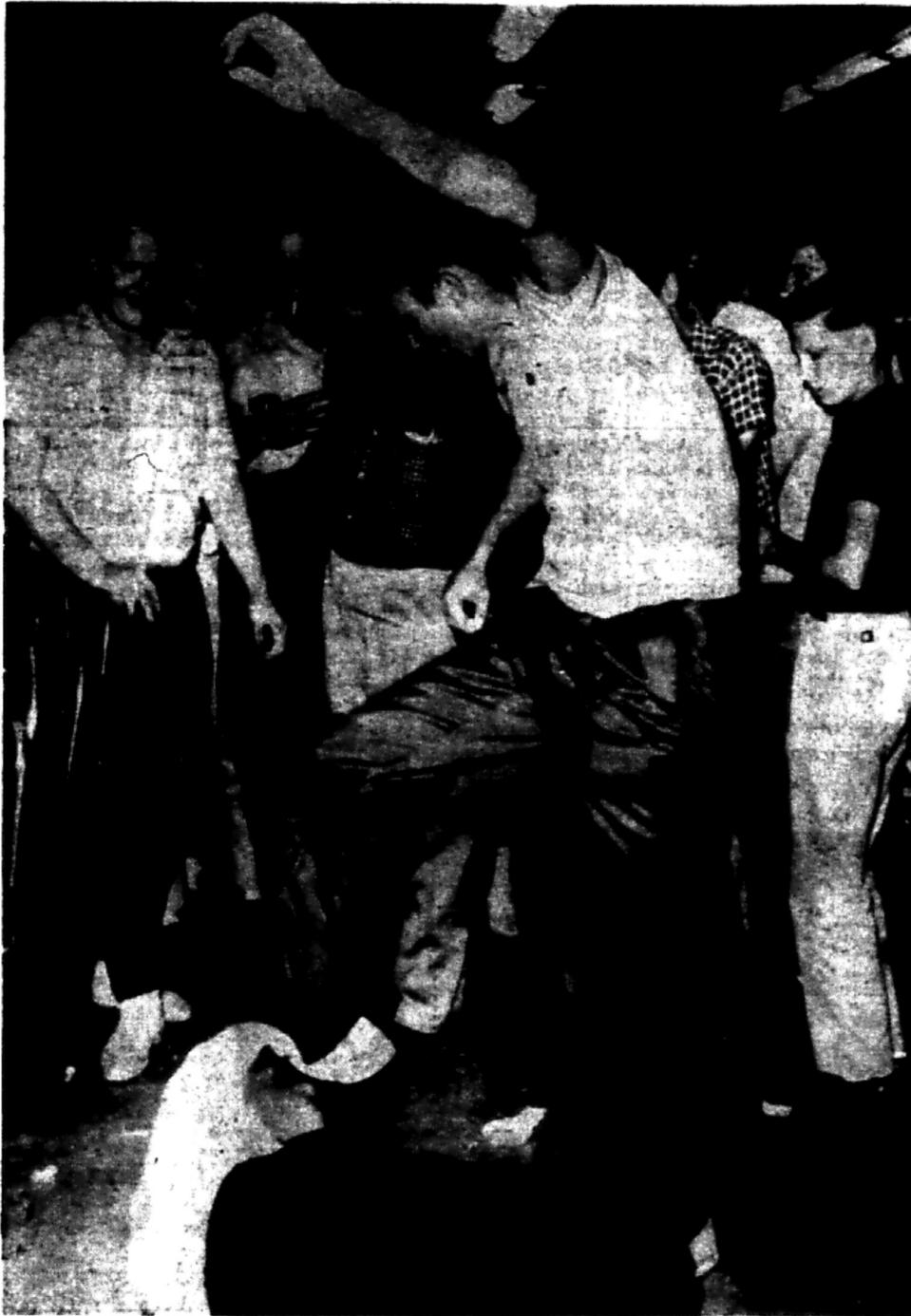
Moody was taken partway to the door, splashed with mustard and released.

Neither returned to the counter immediately but stood nearby.

John R. Salter, a white Tougaloo teacher, joined the sit-in at 1:20.

The crowd of whites squirted his hair with mustard.

May 28, 1963, MDAH Archives and Records Services. Used with the permission of Jackson Daily News. Continued on next page.



SIT-IN TURNS INTO BRAWL

Negro sit-in demonstrator Memphis Norman, 21, of Wiggins, is kicked in the face by a man during a sit-in at the Woolworth's Store this morning. Norman, accompanied by two Negro girls, were sitting at the lunch counter when a white man pulled him from the stool. Police arrested Norman and a white man identified as Bennie Oliver of Anguilla on a charge of disturbing the peace in connection with the fight.—Daily News Staff photo by Jack Thornell.

A few minutes later a white boy began pounding him on the back with his fists.

Salter made no attempt to fight back, placing his hands and arms over his head and leaned over the counter.

Someone pulled the white youth away. Salter did not move.

Moody and Trumpauer returned to the counter a few minutes after 1, taking seats a dozen stools away from the other three.

Salter sat with them.

Walter Williams, 21, a Jackson State College student and NAACP youth leader, and an unidentified white youth joined the sit-in at 1:15 p. m.

A crowd of whites who milled three feet away, doused their heads with catsup.

A large delegation of uniformed police under direction of Dep-

uty Chief J. L. Ray, watched outside as the Negroes approached.

They did not enter the store until the fight broke out. Officers have said they would not arrest persons who conduct sit-ins unless store officials filed complaints against sit-inners.

FBI TAKES MOVIES

About four FBI agents watched the sit-in. One took movies.

The Rev. King conferred frequently via telephone. Once he identified the person to whom he was talking as Dr. A. D. Beittel, president of Tougaloo College.

The sit-in apparently originated at the NAACP headquarters on Lynch St. Within five minutes after reporters were tipped the sit-in was about to begin, a meeting broke up at the NAACP office and several of the persons involved downtown emerged.

May 28, 1963, MDAH Archives and Records Services. Used with the permission of Jackson Daily News.



INTEGRATIONISTS SMEARED

Integrationists occupy stools at the Woolworth's lunch counter here Tuesday, their clothing and heads dripping with a mixture of catsup, mustard and sugar. Seated foreground is John Salter, a white professor at Tougaloo Southern Christian College. Next to him is Joan Trumpauer, a white student at the predominately Negro school. Standing beside Salter is the Rev. Ed King, chaplain at Tougaloo, who conferred frequently with the demonstrators. In the background is Tougaloo president A. D. Beittel. He was not among the demonstrators, but arranged their departure when the store closed yesterday afternoon. The two Negroes are not identified.—Daily News Staff Photo by Fred Blackwell.

May 29, 1963, MDAH Archives and Records Services. Used with the permission of Jackson Daily News.



FALLEN SIT-IN DEMONSTRATOR

Walter Williams, Negro, of Jackson lies on the floor during a sit-in demonstration at Woolworth's. He said he was hit with a metal object but persons in the crowd said he fell.

May 29, 1963, MDAH Archives and Records Services. Used with the permission of Jackson Daily News.



SIT-IN ENDS, DEMONSTRATORS DEPART

Deputy Jackson Police Chief J. L. Ray (right) watches as several sit-in demonstrators leave Woolworth's store here after a three-hour sit-in Tuesday. At left is Dr. A. D. Beittel, Tougaloo College president who arranged passage from the store. From left sit-in participants are George

Raymond of New Orleans, Annie Moody of Centreville, Pearlana Lewis of Jackson, white Tougaloo Professor John Salter, and Tom Beard of Jackson.—Daily News Staff Photos by Fred Blackwell.

May 29, 1963, MDAH Archives and Records Services. Used with the permission of Jackson Daily News.

NAME _____ DATE _____

Notetaking on Primary and Secondary Sources

Directions: As you analyze the photo, read the excerpt, or watch the film, take notes on important facts, dates, people, and places. In the second column, write your reaction to what you read/view.

Facts	Feeling Statements

Coming of Age in Mississippi Excerpt

During the summer a white student moved into the room across the hall from me. Her name was Joan Trumpauer, and she told me she worked for SNCC as a secretary. In a short time we got to know each other very well, and soon I was going into Jackson with Joan and hanging out at her office office. SNCC was starting a voter registration drive in the Delta (Greenwood and Greenville) and was recruiting students at Tougaloo. When they asked me if I wanted to canvass every other weekend, I agreed to go.

...

I had become very friendly with my social science professor, John Salter, who was in charge of NAACP activities on campus. All during the year, while the NAACP conducted a boycott of the downtown stores in Jackson, I had been one of Salter's most faithful canvassers and church speakers. During the last week of school, he told me that sit-in demonstrations were about to start in Jackson and that he wanted me to be the spokesman for a team that would sit-in at Woolworth's lunch counter. The two other demonstrators would be classmates of mine, Memphis and Pearlina. Pearlina was a dedicated NAACP worker, but Memphis had not been very involved in the Movement on campus. It seemed that the organization had had a rough time finding students who were in a position to go to jail. I had nothing to lose or the other. ...

To divert attention from the sit-in at Woolworth's, the picketing started at JC Penney's a good fifteen minutes before. The pickets were allowed to walk up and down in front of the store three or four times before they were arrested. At exactly 11 A.M., Pearlina, Memphis, and I entered Woolworth's from the rear entrance. We separated as soon as we stepped into the store, and made small purchases from various counters. Pearlina had given Memphis her watch. He was to let us know when it was 11:14. At 11:14 we were to join him near the lunch counter and at exactly 11:15 we were to take seats at it.

Seconds before 11:15 we were occupying three seats at the previously segregated Woolworth's lunch counter. In the beginning the waitresses seemed to ignore us, as if they really didn't know what was going on. Our waitress walked past us a couple of times before she noticed we had started to write our own orders and realized we wanted service. She asked us what we wanted. We began to read to her from our order slips. She told us that we would be served at the back counter, which was for Negroes.

"We would like to be served here," I said.

The waitress started to repeat what she had said, then stopped in the middle of the sentence. She turned the lights out behind the counter, and she and the other waitresses almost ran to the back of the store, deserting all their white customers. I guess they thought that violence would start immediately after the whites at the counter realized what was going on. There were five or six other people at the counter. A couple of them just got up and walked away...By this time a crowd of cameramen and reporters had gathered around us taking pictures and asking questions, such as Where were we from? Why did we sit-in? What organization sponsored it? Were we students? From what school? How were we classified?

I told them that we were all students at Tougaloo College, that we were represented by no particular organization, and that we planned to stay there even after the store closed. "All we want is service," was my reply to one of them. After they had finished probing for about twenty minutes, they were almost ready to leave.

At noon, students from a nearby white high school started pouring in to Woolworth's. When they first saw us they were sort of surprised. They didn't know how to react. A few started to heckle and the newsmen became interested again. Then the white students started chanting all kinds of anti-Negro slogans. We were called a little bit of everything. The rest of the seats except the three we were occupying had been roped off to prevent others from sitting...The crowds grew as more students and adults came in for lunch.

We kept our eyes straight forward and did not look at the crowd except for occasional glances to see

what was going on...Memphis suggested that we pray. We bowed our heads, and all hell broke loose. A man rushed forward, threw Memphis from his seat, and slapped my face. Then another man who worked in the store threw me against an adjoining counter.

Down on my knees on the floor, I saw Memphis lying near the lunch counter with blood running out of the corners of his mouth. As he tried to protect his face, the man who'd thrown him down kept kicking him against the head. If he had worn hard-soled shoes instead of sneakers, the first kick probably would have killed Memphis. Finally a man dressed in plain clothes identified himself as a police officer and arrested Memphis and his attacker.

Pearlena had been thrown to the floor. She and I got back on our stools after Memphis was arrested. There were some white Tougaloo teachers in the crowd. They asked Pearlena and me if we wanted to leave. They said that things were getting too rough. We didn't know what to do. While we were trying to make up our minds, we were joined by Joan Trumpauer. Now there were three of us and we were integrated...

The boy lifted Joan from the counter by her waist and carried her out of the store. Simultaneously, I was snatched from my stool by two high school students. I was dragged about thirty feet toward the door by my hair when someone made them turn me loose. As I was getting up off the floor, I saw Joan coming back inside. We started back to the center of the counter to join Pearlena. Lois Chaffee, a white Tougaloo faculty member, was now sitting next to her. So Joan and I just climbed across the rope at the front end of the counter and sat down. There were now four of us, two whites and two Negroes, all women. The mob started smearing us with ketchup, mustard, sugar, pies, and everything on the counter. Soon Joan and I were joined by John Salter, but the moment he sat down he was hit on the jaw with what appeared to be brass knuckles. Blood gushed from his face and someone threw salt into the open wound...

...

We sat there for three hours taking a beating when the manager decided to close the store because the mob had begun to go wild with stuff from other counters....

Anne Moody, *Coming of Age in Mississippi* (New York: Bantam Dell, 1968), 273, 286-290.

Miss Moody Was 15 Years Old When She Learned How to Hate

It is hardly news that the life of a poor Negro in Mississippi is difficult. Or that it was more difficult two decades ago. Or that participation in the civil-rights movement in a small delta town is dangerous.

These things are the stuff of Anne Moody's autobiography, *Coming of Age in Mississippi*. Miss Moody writes that Mississippi Negroes often are stupid, lazy, and cowardly. They are miserably treated by dominating whites and don't know enough or are afraid to protest.

The book's merit is in its excruciatingly detailed description of the hopelessness, the waste, the emptiness, the terror that touched this girl and her family and friends. Appropriately, she uses the delta patois; sometimes it is obscene, sometimes ungrammatical. Newspapers, magazines, and television cannot reportorially duplicate her mood.

Sometimes a Happy Note

Miss Moody's book is often a horror story. The next paragraph, the next page, promise something terrible. And there is charm in the fact that something terrible doesn't always happen. When this poor child is elected homecoming queen as an eighth grader, her dress does arrive and it looks beautiful; when she and her civil-rights colleagues hide in the fields near Canton from night riders, nobody sneezes and nobody is killed.

The mere existence of this book explains why Miss Moody had a particularly unpleasant childhood. She was too smart for her own good — that is, if she wanted to continue to live in Mississippi. (She didn't, of course; she is now married and lives in New York.)

She learned fast that white folks lived differently: "I had access to the first bathroom I had ever used. . . . I used to go in the bathroom and sit on the stool even if I didn't have to use it. . . . It all looked so good to me. There was a small round pink rug in front of the stool. I would take my shoes off as I sat on the stool and just run my feet all over that soft rug."

She learned fast about fear: "Before Emmet Till's murder, I had known the fear of hunger, hell, and the Devil. But now here was a new fear known to me—the fear of being killed just because I was black."

She learned fast about hate: "I was 15 years old when I began to hate people. I hated the white men who murdered Emmet Till. . . . But I also hated Negroes. I hated them for not standing up and doing something about the murders."

Inevitably Miss Moody found a place in the civil-rights movement. She participated in the original Woolworth sit-in

in Jackson in 1963, where she was splattered with condiments, beaten up, and arrested for disturbing the peace. She later led a vote-registration drive in Canton that sputtered because the Negroes were terrorized.

By then fear had given way to bitterness. About the 1963 march on Washington, she says: "I sat on the grass and listened to the speakers, to discover we had 'dreamers' instead of leaders leading us. Just about every one of them stood up there dreaming. Martin Luther King went on and on talking about his dream. I sat there thinking that in Canton we never had time to sleep, much less dream."

Second Thoughts About God

Less than three weeks later, on her 23rd birthday, four girls in a Birmingham Sunday school were killed by a bomb (no one was ever arrested). Miss Moody remembers telling God that day: "I believed in you. I bet you those girls in Sunday school were being taught the same. . . . Are you going to forgive their killers? . . ."

"You know something else, God? Non-violence is out. . . . And if I ever find out you are white, then I'm through with you. And if I ever find out you are black, I'll try my best to kill you when I get to heaven."

Miss Moody tells her story so skillfully that she need not pronounce the obvious. But two lessons ought to be learned here. One is that those poor, illiterate, shuffling Negroes in Mississippi hated their white superiors — feared them, scraped before them, but hated them. The lesson is at least as old as Nat Turner, and as new as Detroit or Newark, but it bears remembering.



Miss Moody

The second is that in Miss Moody's eyes there are very few good people in Mississippi, black or white. And the fault lay with the best people of both races. Because the natural Negro leaders cowered — clergymen, for example — their people had no backbone. Because the natural white leaders stood silent, other whites could lynch. The best people stepped aside and surrendered the field to the worst. It shouldn't have to be that way.

—JERROLD K. FOOTLICK

[*Coming of Age in Mississippi*, an Autobiography. By Anne Moody. Dial; New York City. 348 pages. \$5.95.]

Moody comes of age

By RHONDA GOODEN

DM Staff Writer



John McGill

Author Anne Moody reflected on her Mississippi experiences as she spoke Thursday afternoon about her book, "Coming of Age in Mississippi," and the sequel to follow.

Author Anne Moody spoke yesterday of her Mississippi experiences. But she also talked about civil rights, personal growth and changing endings into beginnings.

Moody, author of the book "Coming of Age in Mississippi," said "comin back to Mississippi has been a learning experience."

This was Moody's first visit to Ole Miss, and her first time in Mississippi since 1976. She is working on the sequel to the book and said she is "pleased to know 'Coming of Age in Mississippi' is still around."

Moody said she still believes "things will change for the better," but that she is happy with the changes Mississippi has already seen. Especially the appointment of the first black Supreme Court Justice of Mississippi, Judge Reuben V. Anderson, her former classmate.

Moody said during the civil rights movement the speeches and protests aroused guilt in people that was soon forgotten. She said that sometimes nothing seemed to change.

"At the root things stayed the same," she said. "I learned quickly just how naive I had been."

She said she does not criticize the United States for racism while she is in other countries "because I've seen the same racism all over Europe."

February 22, 1985. MDAH Archives and Records Services. Used with the permission of the Daily Mississippian.

NAME _____ DATE _____

Personal Profile Worksheet

Directions: Fill out worksheet either using yourself or a fictional person to base your journal entry or letter on.

1. Who:

- Name and Age _____
- Letter—To whom are you writing? (Name, description, relationship) _____

2. What:

- What do I look like? _____

- Describe me in detail. _____

- What is my job? (student, business owner, etc.) _____

- What am I doing/reflecting about at this time in my journal/letter? (bystander, activist, etc.) _____

3. When:

- The time period needs to be in the 1950s or 1960s—be specific. _____

4. Where:

- Where is/are these events taking place? (city and state, a school or a business, the sidewalk, lunch counter, etc.) _____

5. Why:

- Why are you involved or not involved? _____

- Why is this important (what you saw, experienced, etc.) _____

MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY LESSON PLANS
TEACHER EVALUATION

COMPLETE BOTH SIDES AND PLEASE MAIL OR FAX TO THE ADDRESS ON THE NEXT PAGE. THANK YOU!

TEACHER NAME _____

SCHOOL NAME & ADDRESS _____

EMAIL (OPTIONAL) _____

TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS _____ GRADE LEVEL _____

LESSON TITLE ***Foot Soldiers of the Civil Rights Movement*** _____

1. In your opinion, did this unit elicit better than average student response; if so, how?
2. Which segments of the unit exceeded your students' attention span?
3. Will this unit be of assistance to you in developing future classroom activities; if so, how?
4. How did this unit add to your earlier teaching on the same subject?
5. Would this teaching unit be handier to use as a:
___ multi-day unit ___ multi-week unit ___ other
6. Were the activities and lessons appropriate for your students? How?

Please rate the following lesson materials and activities by circling the appropriate number.
4=excellent, 3=good, 2=average, 1=inadequate

Directions and Notes	4	3	2	1
Curricular Connections	4	3	2	1
Student Worksheets	4	3	2	1
Interactive Activities	4	3	2	1
Historic Images	4	3	2	1
References and Resources	4	3	2	1
Activity One: Woolworth's Sit-In	4	3	2	1
Activity Two: Lives of Two Participants	4	3	2	1
Activity Three: Point of View	4	3	2	1
Extension Activities	4	3	2	1
Overall Unit	4	3	2	1

We would appreciate any additional comments on this teaching unit and any suggestions for improvement. Comments may be entered in the space below.

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