

Grade 11

South Carolina – First on America’s Civil Rights Stage

Instructional Resource for the
South Carolina Social Studies Academic Standards

South Carolina Department of Education
Office of Standards and Learning
June 2018



Grade/Course Level: Title of Unit
<p>This lesson focuses on contextualization and helping students to understand South Carolina’s contribution to the Civil Rights Movement and understand the concept of responsible citizenship in relation to the state, national, and international communities in which they belong. The purpose of this lesson is to complete a document-based question on the events of Jackie Robinson’s visit to the Greenville, South Carolina and the preceding and subsequent events. Students will use this document-based question to deepen their understanding of these specific events. Students will then use their knowledge from analyzing the provided document to construct a DBQ essay that evaluates the extent that South Carolina impacted the national movement. This lesson is connected to the Profile of the SC Graduate in the following ways: World-Class Knowledge, rigorous standards in language arts and social sciences, World-Class Skills, creativity, critical thinking, collaboration, and communication, and Life and Career Characteristics, interpersonal skills and global perspective. This lesson is designed for 2 -90 minutes blocks.</p>
Standard(s) and/or Indicator(s)
<p><u>Targeted:</u> Standard USHC-8: The student will demonstrate an understanding of social, economic and political issues in contemporary America. USHC-8.1 Analyze the African American Civil Rights Movement, including initial strategies, landmark court cases and legislation, the roles of key civil rights advocates and the media, and the influence of the Civil Rights Movement on other groups seeking equality.</p> <p><u>Embedded:</u> Standard USHC-3: The student will demonstrate an understanding of how regional and ideological differences led to the Civil War and an understanding of the impact of the Civil War and Reconstruction on democracy in America. USHC-3.3 Analyze the effects of Reconstruction on the southern states and on the role of the federal government, including the impact of the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth amendments on opportunities for African Americans. USHC-3.4 Summarize the end of Reconstruction, including the role of anti–African American factions and competing national interests in undermining support for Reconstruction; the impact of the removal of federal protection for freedmen; and the impact of Jim Crow laws and voter restrictions on African American rights in the post-Reconstruction era. USHC-3.5 Evaluate the varied responses of African Americans to the restrictions imposed on them in the post-Reconstruction period, including the leadership and strategies of Booker T. Washington, W. E. B. DuBois, and Ida B. Wells-Barnett.</p>
“I Can” Statements
<p>“I Can” statements are learning targets of what students need to know and be able to do as it relates to the standard/indicator(s). (This statement must be included in each plan.)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Day 1: I can summarize and evaluate the events and effects of the Greenville Airport Incident (3.3, 3.4, 3.5, 8.1)</i>

- *Day 2: I can analyze the documents for the DBQ and evaluate the extent of South Carolina's impact on the national Civil Rights Movement. (8.1)*

Essential Question(s)

This is a **suggested** essential question that will help guide student inquiry. (This statement must be included in each plan.)

- To what extent did the actions of Jackie Robinson's visit to Greenville, SC (the Airport Incident) in 1959, reflect the previous conditions/events and lead to other conditions/events of the broader/national Civil Rights Movement? (8.1)
- To what extent did South Carolina impact the national Civil Rights Movement? (8.1)

Academic Vocabulary

Some students may need extra support with the following academic vocabulary in order to understand what they are being asked to do. Teaching these terms in an instructional context is recommended rather than teaching the words in isolation. An appropriate time to deliver explicit instruction for the terms is during the modeling process. Ultimately, the student should be able to use the academic vocabulary in conversation with peers and teachers.

- Discrimination
- Civil disobedience
- Activism
- Civil liberties/rights
- Jim Crow
- Segregation
- Desegregation/integration
- Equality
- Equity
- Justice/Injustice
- De jure/ De facto segregation
- Due process/federalism

Prior Knowledge

In fifth grade, students studied the changing politics in South Carolina with a focus on the interests of specific groups and the advancement of the modern Civil Rights Movement and focus on South Carolina's role in the 8th grade. (5-1.1, 5-5.3 and 8-7.2)

Subsequent Knowledge

In United States History and Constitution students will analyze the causes and consequences of changing politics and society in SC with a focus on the role of media (USHC 8-4).

Potential Instructional Strategies

Day 1 Learning Target: I can summarize and evaluate the events and effects of the Greenville Airport Incident (3.3, 3.4, 3.5, 8.1)

Intro/Backstory/Document Analysis:

1. Give students background information on Civil Rights Movement and Movement in South Carolina:
<http://uscgeography.maps.arcgis.com/apps/MapJournal/index.html?appid=2bcce7cd19a044b4aa38834405460c8a#>
<http://columbiasc63.com/timeline/> (15 minutes) See appendix for teacher created timeline.
2. Teacher models an example of document analysis for the class and demonstrates bucketing (categorizing sources for students).
<https://www.archives.gov/education/lessons/worksheets> (10 minutes)
3. Have students analyze the 13 sources provided and complete document analysis sheets in small group setting. (35 minutes)
4. Allow students ample time to discuss and have student to student interaction before sharing groups' findings with the class. (25 minutes)
5. Debrief-Students complete exit slips that answer the following questions: What did I already know about the Civil Rights Movement in South Carolina? What did I learn? What would I like to know more about in the future? (5 minutes)

Day 2 Learning Target: I can analyze the documents for the DBQ and evaluate the extent of South Carolina's impact on the national Civil Rights Movement. (8.1)

1. Warm-Up: Post the wonders from the exit slips from the previous lesson. Have students turn and talk to discuss answers they may have to the questions. As a class, take a few minutes to answer the wonders from the previous day. (10 minutes)
2. Teacher introduces the document-based question to the class and models how to construct an effective thesis statement and outline of essay utilizing bucketing from the previous day. (10 minutes)

3. Students write their essays in class answering the posed question: To what extent did the actions of Jackie Robinson's visit to Greenville, SC (the Airport Incident) in 1959, reflect the previous conditions/events and lead to other conditions/events of the broader/national Civil Rights Movement? (45 minutes)
4. Flip Chart- Group Activity. Have students work in groups utilizing flip charts and create consensus placemat maps that answer the document-based questions. Students will have to justify their stance utilizing the evidence that is presented in their document analysis and reach a consensus argument/thesis statement. (15 minutes)
<https://bcpslis.pbworks.com/w/page/108045425/Secondary%20LMS%20PD%20May%202016>
5. Wrap Up Activity- Groups will share the consensus diagrams with the class and give their closing remarks on the impact of South Carolina in the national Civil Rights Movement, focusing on the events of the Jackie Robinson/Greenville Incident and ponder why these instances are not as well-known as others. (10 minutes)

Potential Assessment Task

Day 1: Formative Assessment: Document Analysis

Day 2: Formative Assessment: Consensus Diagrams (group)/Document Based Question Essay (individual)

Resources

South Carolina Geographic Alliance and the Center for Civil Rights History and Research (2018). African American Historic Sites in South Carolina. Retrieved from the University of South Carolina

<http://uscgeography.maps.arcgis.com/apps/MapJournal/index.html?appid=2bcce7cd19a044b4aa38834405460c8a#>

Ray, Rick (circa 1960s). AJ Wittenberg, president of the Greenville, South Carolina NAACP chapter speaks to a group about the unjust treatment of Jackie Robinson in the 1960s. Retrieved From

<https://www.shutterstock.com/video/clip-13185176-stock-footage-circa-s-aj-wittenberg-president-of-the-greenville-south-carolina-naacp-chapter-speaks-to-a.html>

WIS-TV (January 1, 1960) [video footage of demonstrations] Greenville Downtown Airport demonstrations--outtakes

<https://mirc.sc.edu/islandora/object/usc%3A38051>

Obley, P. (April 6, 2013). How Jackie Robinson ignited Greenville's civil rights movement. The State, Columbia, SC.

Retrieved From <http://www.thestate.com/news/local/civil-rights/article14425475.html>

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AT&T South Carolina. (2014). South Carolina African-American history calendar: Greenville New Year's Day March. [PDF document]. Retrieved From <http://scafricanamerican.com/honorees/greenville-new-years-day-march/>

South Carolina Department of Education. (2015). Profile of the South Carolina graduate. [PDF document]. Retrieved from <http://ed.sc.gov/newsroom/profile-of-the-south-carolina-graduate/>.

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South Carolina Department of Education (2012). Support documents for United States History and Constitution social studies. [PDF document]. Retrieved from <https://ed.sc.gov/scdoe/assets/file/agency/ccr/Standards-Learning/documents/USHistorySupportDocuments.pdf>

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Modjeska Simkins Collection. (1959). The University of South Carolina. [Photograph] Retrieved From <http://digital.tcl.sc.edu/cdm/compoundobject/collection/mmsimkins/id/5696/show/5681/rec/11>

Modjeska Simkins Collection. (1959). The University of South Carolina. [Photograph] Retrieved From <http://digital.tcl.sc.edu/cdm/compoundobject/collection/mmsimkins/id/5696/show/5692/rec/12>

Associated Press. Jackie Robinson Ignores Color Ban at Greenville. (October 26, 1959). Hammond Times, Indiana. Retrieved From <https://www.dropbox.com/s/ogfy7p3qjleyd5w/Jackie%20Robinson%2C%20hammond-times-oct-26-1959-p-23.png?dl=0>

Associated Press. NAACP says integration is the first step. (October 25, 1959) The State, Columbia, SC. Retrieved From

http://infoweb.newsbank.com.rlsc.idm.oclc.org/apps/news/document-view?p=WORLDNEWS&t=pubname%3A11210D30DA68B248%21State&sort=YMD_date%3AA&page=7&fld-base-0=alltext&maxresults=20&val-base-0=jackie%20robinson%20greenville%201959&docref=image/v2%3A11210D30DA68B248%40EANX-NB-1472D5C7F6751F0C%402436867-14727B32CA1EEFAB%4041-14727B32CA1EEFAB%40

Associated Press. Baseball star told to leave air terminal. (October 26, 1959). The State, Columbia, SC Retrieved From http://infoweb.newsbank.com.rlsc.idm.oclc.org/apps/news/results?page=7&p=WORLDNEWS&fld-base-0=alltext&sort=YMD_date%3AA&maxresults=20&val-base-0=jackie%20robinson%20greenville%201959&t=pubname%3A11210D30DA68B248%21State

Appendix

Teacher Created Timeline

Essential Question: To what extent did the actions of Jackie Robinson’s visit to Greenville, SC (the Airport Incident) in 1959, reflect the previous conditions/events; and lead to other conditions/events of the broader/national Civil Rights Movement?

Timeline of Events:

1896 (May 18) Plessy v. Ferguson – *National* - Louisiana

1947 (February 16) Lynching of Willie Earle – *State* – Greenville, SC

1952 Briggs V. Elliott – *State* -Clarendon County SC

1954 (June 22) Sarah Mae Fleming – *State* -Columbia SC

1954 (May 17) Brown v Board of Education – *National* – Topeka, Kansas

1955 (August 28) Lynching of Emmitt Till – *National* – Money, Mississippi

1955 (Dec 1) Rosa Parks –*National* - Montgomery Alabama

1958 (Nov) Richard T. Henry – *State* - Greenville Airport

1959 (October 25) Jackie Robinson arrives at Airport for NAACP meeting– *State* – Greenville, SC

1960 (January 1) March to the Greenville Airport – *State* – Greenville, SC

1960 (February 1) Woolworth Sit in – Greensboro Four – *National* – Greensboro, NC

1961 (March 2) McCrory’s Sit in – Friendship Nine – *State* – Rock Hill, SC

DBQ

In a well organized essay, consider the following:

To what extent did the actions of Jackie Robinson's visit to Greenville, SC (the Airport Incident) in 1959, reflect the previous conditions/events; and lead to other conditions/events of the broader/national Civil Rights Movement?

Document A:



Aj Wittenberg, president of the Greenville, South Carolina NAACP chapter speaks to a group about the unjust treatment of Jackie Robinson in the 1960s. VIDEO – Link attached

<https://www.shutterstock.com/video/clip-13185176-stock-footage-circa-s-aj-wittenberg-president-of-the-greenville-south-carolina-naacp-chapter-speaks-to-a.html>

Document B:



Greenville Downtown Airport demonstrations. VIDEO – Link attached

<https://mirc.sc.edu/islandora/object/usc%3A38051>

Document C:

How Jackie Robinson ignited Greenville's civil rights movement

<http://www.thestate.com/news/local/civil-rights/article14425475.html>

How Jackie Robinson ignited Greenville's civil rights movement



By PATRICK OBLEY - pobley@thestate.com

April 06, 2013 10:00 PM

Updated April 07, 2013 09:19 AM

The boy prayed, but the rain would not stop. He watched his father's eyes as his father watched the umpires walk around the base paths.

The umpires stepped on first base. It held firm. They stepped on second base. It held firm.

They stepped on third base and it sank.

Charlie Jackson knew then that his 7-year-old son and the rest of his family would not see the man who had changed everything.

"We prayed a prayer above all prayers," civil rights icon Jesse Jackson said decades later, during a History Channel documentary. "Let the rain stop. Tears flowed with greater intensity than the raindrops, and we never saw them. They never came. We left wet, crying, brokenhearted, trying to see Jackie Robinson."

PROLOGUE

The Brooklyn Dodgers never stepped off the train that day in 1949 for a scheduled exhibition game in Greenville. That moment stayed with Jackson for years to come and, for Greenville's small African-American community, it served as a prologue to an event 10 years later that sparked the greatest chapter in the city's civil rights history.

When the highly anticipated movie "42" hits theaters later this week, the events that took place 10 years after that rainout won't be addressed. But the Robinson biopic is still well worth everyone's time, said one-time Greenville resident Dorris Wright.

"It's a movie not only about breaking the color barrier in baseball, but also a movie about life as we knew it, and it's not during the Civil War," she said. "It was the 20th century. Children should go see it to see how far we've come but how we still have miles to go before we sleep."

Wright was there when the first words of Greenville's next chapter were penned. The giants of that time seemingly walked among the stars on errands teenagers like her could not understand.

Jackie Robinson was one of them until the day he returned to Greenville. The events that transpired on that day revealed him to be no different than anyone else - for better and worse.

THE PLAYER

After Robinson famously shattered Major League Baseball's color barrier in 1947, he went on to make six All-Star Game appearances and win the league's 1949 Most Valuable Player Award.

After his playing days, Robinson became a fixture on the speaking circuit and a key player in the NAACP's membership drive. It was in that role that he returned to Greenville on Oct. 25, 1959, to speak at the NAACP convention at Greenville Memorial Auditorium.

A contingent from the organization went to Greenville Municipal Airport to await Robinson's Eastern Airlines flight. When they took seats in the main waiting room, airport officials asked them to move to the colored lounge or face arrest.

The group acquiesced and waited for the plane outside. Robinson's plane arrived, and the group left without incident. At the auditorium, Robinson spoke eloquently, making strong impressions on a 16-year-old Wright and a 15-year-old Leola Robinson-Simpson.

"I was used to the more passionate fire and brimstone," said Robinson-Simpson. "But I remember (Robinson) as being very soft-spoken, but commanding attention. He was one of those individuals that could speak softly but carry a powerful presence."

Document D:



OUR STORY MATTERS
COLUMBIA, SC · CIVIL RIGHTS

ABOUT THE P

1957

The Ku Klux Klan held two mass rallies at the State House in opposition to civil rights activities and labor activism in the state.

December 1959

Five men are elected or appointed to the initial SC Civil Rights Advisory Board.

February 10, 1960

John McCray wrote to Mayor Lester Bates requesting improved bus facilities after a visit to the Greyhound station on Blanding Street.

February 14-15, 1960

Students at Allen University and Benedict College hold rallies to protest school and community segregation.

March 2, 1960

Approximately 50 students from Allen University and Benedict College conduct the first sit-in protests in Columbia at the Woolworth and S.H. Kress department stores. The next day, five hundred students gathered to protest; nearly two hundred of these students marched to the main business center of the city where businesses closed in preparation for their arrival.

Columbia 63 – Civil Rights Timeline:

<http://columbiasc63.com/history/civil-rights-timeline/>

Document E:



Greenville New Year's Day March

On October 25, 1959, the South Carolina chapter of the NAACP held its annual meeting at the Greenville Memorial Auditorium in Greenville, SC. Jackie Robinson, the famed baseball player, was their invited banquet speaker. When the NAACP leadership took Robinson back to the airport, officials asked the group to leave the main lounge and move to the colored lounge.

NAACP Branch Director, Gloster B. Current, informed the manager that "threats of jail can no longer be counted on to frighten colored Americans who are sure of their rights." The group informed the officer that they had no desire to create a disturbance, but pointed out that under the rules and regulations of the Interstate Commerce Commission they could not be ordered to move. They all stayed in the main waiting area until the plane arrived.

This energized Greenville's black community and, in protest, almost 1,000 people staged a march from Springfield Baptist Church to the downtown airport on Jan. 1, 1960. Inside the terminal, Reverend Matthew McCollough of Orangeburg delivered a speech in which he said "we will not make a pretense of being satisfied with the crumbs of citizenship while others enjoy the whole loaf only by right of a whiteskinned birth."

The Greenville march was quickly followed by the famous Greensboro sit-in and another sit-in at the Greenville Library, led in part by Jesse Jackson, who was one of the Greenville Eight arrested for trespassing. For blacks in Greenville, the Jackie Robinson incident was the rock thrown in the pond, with its ripples playing a key role in changing their world.

Photo courtesy of the James G. Wilson Collection, Upcountry History Museum-Furman University

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SC African American Calendar: Greenville New Year's Day March

<http://scafricanamerican.com/honorees/greenville-new-years-day-march/>

Document F:



JACKIE ROBINSON

First Negro in major league baseball; former Brooklyn Dodger Star;
Vice-President Chock-Full-O-Nuts Restaurant chain.

Chairman for the NAACP's Fighting Fund for Freedom.

Who will speak at the State Conference closing Mass Meeting, Sunday
afternoon, 2:30 P. M.

Photos: Jackie Robinson in Greenville for NAACP meeting -

<http://digital.tcl.sc.edu/cdm/compoundobject/collection/mmsimkins/id/5696/show/5681/rec/11>

Document G:



Jackie Robinson, personally takes Freedom Fund collection at closing State Conference Mass Meeting 1959 while A. J. Whittenberg, President of Greenville Branch looks on approvingly.

Photos: Jackie Robinson in Greenville for NAACP meeting - 2

<http://digital.tcl.sc.edu/cdm/compoundobject/collection/mmsimkins/id/5696/show/5692/rec/12>

Document H:

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Greenville Roots: Richard Henry sues Airport Commission

Judith Bainbridge, Columnist

Published 8:04 a.m. ET Oct. 2, 2017

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When Richard B. Henry, an African American and a civilian employee at Selfridge Air Force Base in Michigan, was denied access to the white waiting room at Greenville Municipal Airport in November 1958, the event was not reported by *The Greenville News*. But when he sued the Airport Commission and the city the following January, it made the front page.

FROM THE USA TODAY NETWORK

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MORE STORIES

BI-LO re-opens 3 remodeled

(Photo: Greenville News archives/newspapers.com)

His lawyers, who included NAACP attorney Thurgood Marshall, sought a temporary injunction to end segregated waiting facilities at the airport. The suit wasn't heard until August 1959. At the hearing, Judge George Bell Timmerman castigated "those who deliberately make nuisances of themselves to the annoyance of others, even in an effort to create or stir up litigation," and denied the injunction.

In September, NAACP lawyers appealed Timmerman's verdict to the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals. So when baseball star Jackie Robinson was denied access in November 1959, Henry's case was pending.

In April 1960, the Fourth Circuit reversed Timmerman's verdict and sent the case back to him. That October, he again ruled against the injunction, and his verdict was again appealed. For the second time, in February 1961, the 4th Circuit Court reversed Timmerman and ordered him to grant the injunction.

Editor's note: For more than 140 years, The Greenville News has told the story of our community and the people who live here. Each day this year we are publishing a brief piece of our history — Greenville's story.

Greenville Newspaper Article – Richard T. Henry sues the Greenville Airport

<https://www.greenvilleonline.com/story/news/local/greenville-roots/2017/10/02/greenville-roots-richard-henry-sues-airport-commission/721565001/>

Guilty Admissions?

bet- loved one with tender understand- ing and this rules out spying and accusations.

MOON Maiden:

The opposition from your parents will melt if you wait a decent interval. Introduce your young man and let them get to know his good qualities. Diplomatically help them to like each other. Families must live together a long time. Don't start creating in-law problems that can be avoided.

MATING "TIP" OF THE WEEK: SCORPIO mates could become involved with strange problems, may be explosive, temperamental. AQUARIUS husbands are touchy and inclined to act foolishly on impulse. TAURUS widows and single girls ought to beware of breaking off associations, because of pique or misunderstandings. CANCER bachelors will be definitely in a mellow emotional mood despite cycle of obstacles.

BY REP. RILEY

Rural Mail Carriers' Driving Records Lauded

AT GREENVILLE

NAACP Says Integration Is Just the First Step

GREENVILLE (AP) — The elimination of segregation from all aspects of life is the first step toward the realization of true democracy, according to a statement adopted here Saturday by the South Carolina conferences of branches of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored people.

Jackie Robinson, first Negro to play major league baseball, will address a mass meeting at 3:30 p.m. Sunday in Greenville Memorial auditorium to close the 18th annual meeting of the conference.

Representatives of the 36 NAACP branches in the state adopted the statement explaining that democracy is "but a dream" to the politically disadvantaged minorities, but it is "still their brightest hope for the best possible life."

"It is our position that the strained relations between the

Washington.

Earlier, both the association and auxiliary held board meetings.

President of the association is J. R. Moorer of Dorchester.

in the South, while explored, should not be unexpected," according to the statement.

"In the past, the better the relations between the groups, the poorer the civil rights status of the Negro. Characteristically, the Negro at the back door with his

hat in his hand is accepted more warmly than is the Negro who approaches a white person on a basis of equality. More formal relations between the groups is one of the inevitable prices we pay in the short run for the change of status . . .

"We shall work untiringly to eliminate racial discrimination and segregation from all aspects of public life in America, for they are a blight on our democracy.

"We shall spare no efforts to secure a free ballot for every qualified citizen and will promote registration and voting campaigns to encourage the widest possible exercise of the franchise.

"We shall continue our age-old fight to end mob violence and police brutality."

Clarence Mitchell, director of the NAACP Washington Bureau, spoke at a freedom dinner Saturday night.

Honored at the dinner were S. J. McDonald, Sr., of Sumter, former state conference executive committee chairman; Levi G. Byrd of Cheraw, state conference founder; L. A. Franklin, Madison Reid, now of Kittrell, N.C.; John H. McCray of Columbia, founder of the progressive Democratic Party.

The Rev. I. Dequincy Newman, Spartanburg Methodist minister, was reelected president of the S. C. conference.

Others elected were the Rev. H. P. Sharper of Florence, first vice president; J. Arthur Brown of Charleston, second vice president; St. Clair Robinson of Sumter, secretary; Mrs. L. M. Williams of Spartanburg, assistant secretary; Levi G. Byrd of Cheraw, treasurer.

The delegates passed a resolution asking the executive committee to make a study and recommendations on bringing all public schools up to standard on job opportunities in industry and on conditions of distressed sharecroppers.

Billy Fleming, president of the Clarendon County branch and chairman of the state executive committee, said he is "defying the white councils" in Clarendon County by bringing Roy Wilkins, NAACP executive secretary, to speak in Manning Nov. 24.

Welsh Neck

Baseball Star Told to Leave Air Terminal

GREENVILLE, S.C. (AP)—Former baseball star **Jackie Robinson** refused to use the colored waiting room at **Greenville** Municipal Airport Sunday, and was asked to leave.

Robinson, who became the first Negro to break into the major leagues when he joined the Brooklyn Dodgers, retired from baseball a few years ago and entered private business.

He came here to address the 18th annual meeting of the South Carolina Conferences of Branches of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People.

He told the 1,700 persons in **Greenville** Memorial Auditorium that all Negroes should work with the NAACP.

Billy Fleming of Manning, chairman of the state NAACP executive committee, told the auditorium crowd that when Robinson's plane landed, "the manager of the airport and a city policeman on duty there were waiting for us to be seated."

"When we were seated the manager came over and told us we would have to leave — that we could not sit there," he continued.

"Rev. Sharper (the Rev. H. P. Sharper of Florence, first vice president of the state NAACP) informed the manager that he was comfortable where he was, and that he would not move.

"We refused to go into the colored facilities."

Later, in his talk, **Robinson** said that by 1963 "I hope that we can walk in the airport and sit down and enjoy ourselves."

He explained that 1963 is the NAACP target date for "complete freedom."

(Airport Manager O. L. Andrews confirmed that he had asked a group including Robinson to leave the white waiting room on his arrival, and again when he left. He had no other comment, however.)

"We have a long, rough road ahead of us, but it will level out if each of us does his part step by step," **Robinson** said.

"We have come along," he declared, and urged his listeners to measure their progress by "how much farther we have to go."

Document J:

Jackie Robinson Ignores Color Ban in Greenville. *Hammond Times* – October 26, 1959

Jackie Robinson Ignores Color Ban at Greenville

GREENVILLE, S.C. (AP) — Former major league baseball star Jackie Robinson backed up a plea for integration in South Carolina Sunday by using the white waiting room at the Greenville airport.

Robinson, first Negro to play in the major leagues, flew here for the final session of a state rally of the South Carolina branches of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People. His party apparently spent only a few minutes in the white waiting room.

Two state NAACP leaders, Billy Fleming and the Rev. H. P. Sharp, joined Robinson in refusing a request from the airport manager to use a segregated waiting room for Negroes.

AIRPORT MANAGER O. L. Andrews confirmed he asked the group to leave the white waiting room. He did not comment further.

Robinson, in his speech to the meeting, urged his race to work together through the NAACP for freedom.

He told the crowd of 1,700 that by 1963 "I hope that we can walk in the airport and sit down and enjoy ourselves." Robinson said 1963 is the NAACP target date for what he called "complete freedom."

Election Supplies

when he sped through the barricade at the south end of Euclid avenue.

Lowry is being held for investigation and is charged with reckless driving.

HIS ESCAPE started about 9 p.m. Saturday at Pete & Mabel's Tavern, 3509 Michigan Ave., East Chicago, where he reportedly kicked a waitress, Mary Louise Williams, 29, of 4720 Kennedy Ave., East Chicago.

When police were called to the scene by Mrs. Mabel Harretos, Lowry fled from the tavern and climbed into his 1959 convertible parked at the curb. Officers Bernard Justine and James Chambers arrived at the tavern and were told by Peter Harretos, owner, that the "trouble maker" was getting away in his car.

Justine raced toward the vehicle as it zoomed away from the curb and was knocked sprawling. He rolled over several times to escape being run over by the rear wheels. He suffered body bruises and abrasions.

MEANWHILE, Chambers ordered the driver to "halt" and then fired three shots into the air as the car sped south on Parrish avenue toward Broadway.

It was but a few minutes later that police were called to the Euclid avenue scene where Lowry's car had crashed through the iron railing, leaped a set of railroad tracks and ended up straddling another set of tracks.

Lowry was treated at St. Catherine Hospital for cuts on the right side of his face, right arm and

left arm. Lowry wanted to drop it on the Sea of Japan. But we didn't bomb was dropped on Hiroshima.

Nikita Addresses Soviet Parliament on His Visits

MOSCOW (UPI)—Premier Nikita Khrushchev, reported rested by a secret six-day trip to Romania, goes before the Supreme Soviet parliament Tuesday with what is expected to be a full-scale review of international developments.

Khrushchev returned Sunday from what was described as an unofficial visit to Romania, primarily for a rest. It followed an arduous round of activities that took him to United States and to Communist China.

It was considered certain that Khrushchev would address the Supreme Soviet when it begins the first of its two annual meetings Tuesday, but a Khrushchev speech could come later in the session.

HE HAS REPORTED to the nation by radio and television on his trip to the United States and his talks with President Eisenhower but he has not yet reported on his trip to Peiping and his conference with Communist Party Leader Mao Tse-tung.

His speech normally would touch on everything from international tensions to domestic issues and new space conquests. Diplomats thought he would repeat his call for an early summit meeting to ease the

cold war and that much of his speech would be devoted to Russia's seven-year economic plan for catching up with and outstripping the United States.

Nuns Cancel Radio Station Application

CINCINNATI, Ohio (AP) — The Sisters of Charity of Cincinnati are withdrawing an application filed last week for a commercial radio station in Pittsburgh.

Mother Mary Omer, who heads the order, said Sunday she has directed withdrawal of the bid for an FM outlet to broadcast music, discussion of public issues and talks on health, preventive medicine, nursing and child care. The application to the Federal Communications Commission had been prepared by Washington attorney Frieda B. Henock, first woman FCC commissioner.

The mother superior declined to amplify the decision.

It was 120 years ago Tuesday that