

Negro Arrests Top 500 In Single Day

By Associated Press

More than 500 Negroes have been arrested in the largest mass police crackdown since demonstrations against segregated eating facilities in the South began a month and a half ago.

The blanket arrests yesterday led one state official of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People to charge that police were engaging in strong-arm, Fascist-like tactics.

Police at Orangeburg, S. C., used tear gas and fire hoses to quell an estimated 1,000 demonstrating students and arrested 350 of them. All were charged with breach of the peace and released under \$10 bond each.

At Atlanta, in segregation-minded Georgia, 77 Negroes and two white youths were jailed in connection with sit-ins at 10 downtown cafeterias. The Negroes were released later on \$300 bond each while the white youths were given 30-day jail terms.

Among those arrested was Rev. A. D. William King, a brother of Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., Negro integration leader and exponent of passive resistance.

Arrests also occurred in two other South Carolina cities and at St. Augustine, Fla. The city commission at Tallahassee, Fla., scene of a recent near riot, warned it "will not tolerate gang action or mob rule by Negroes or white persons."

The Orangeburg arrests came after police tried to break up a protest march by about 1,000 students from South Carolina A&T and Claflin Colleges. The students refused to disperse.

Fire hoses were turned on about 300 of them and two tear gas cannisters were exploded at a group of about 100.

Those arrested — about one-third of them women — were herded into a yard near the courthouse behind a fence 10 feet high.

Rev. H. P. Sharper, a Florence Baptist minister and president of the South Carolina NAACP Conference, said that because of the "strong-arm, Fascist-like tactics of peace officers . . . we conclude that appeal to federal agencies is our last resort."

In other South Carolina developments, 70 Negroes were arrested at Rock Hill as they picketed city hall. Ten Negroes were arrested at Columbia and charged with trespassing at lunch counters in variety stores.

The Atlanta demonstrations were described as the largest simultaneous sit-ins yet staged in the South. The protests were held at cafeterias in the State Capitol, city hall, the court-

house, in two buildings where there are a number of federal agencies, at two railroad stations, two bus stations and a variety store.

Many of those taking part came from the city's six Negro colleges. All of the Negroes were charged with disorderly conduct and refusal to leave premises when asked to do so—provisions of an act approved at the recent session of the Georgia Legislature. In addition 18 of them were charged under a law originally drawn to halt Ku Klux Klan activities and an old unlawful assembly act.