

Encouraged by Whites' Joining March

Rights Leaders Await 'New Era'

By INEZ ROBB
Scripps-Howard Staff Writer

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29—Jubilant over the spectacular success of the freedom march, Negro leaders in the Civil Rights movement look forward with both hope and caution to a new era of understanding in race relations.

Almost without exception, the men and women who planned yesterday's great demonstration of Negro power and purpose were surprised, encouraged and exhilarated by the great number of whites who gathered in the nation's capital to march with their colored fellow-citizens.

"It is, the beginning of a sense of unity between white and black working toward a common goal," said Roy Wilkins, leader of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. The great march cannot but have a good effect on the cause.

Speech Censored

"Without doubt, it was the most spectacular and thrilling day of my life," added the exhausted Wilkins as he sipped a cup of steaming tea after his late arrival at a supper party given by Sen. and Mrs. Jacob K. Javits as a climax of the long, emotional day that saw 200,000 marchers gather in Washington.

Young John Lewis, 23, head of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee, who made the only fiery—and censored—speech of the day, echoed the sentiments of Wilkins, who has been a Negro leader for more than 53 years.

"I resent the fact that I was forced to take some points out of my speech," Lewis said as he sat in the Javits' garden. "But the leaders decided that I must not mention the need for a new Sherman march through the South, with Negroes and whites together burning segregation forever."

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The one critical note in the Javits garden was struck by another Negro writer, Louis Lomax, author of "The Negro Revolt."

"I was disappointed in the march and the speeches," Lomax said. "The whole thing lacked the fire and militancy that is needed to accomplish the freedom that I want for my son."

"I can come to Washington for a stroll under the trees or a picnic any time. I want to see Negroes march right up to The Hill and Congress. I was disturbed to know that John Lewis' speech had been censored by general agreement of the leaders."

"However," Lomax added, "I must say that in terms of numbers, the march was very impressive."

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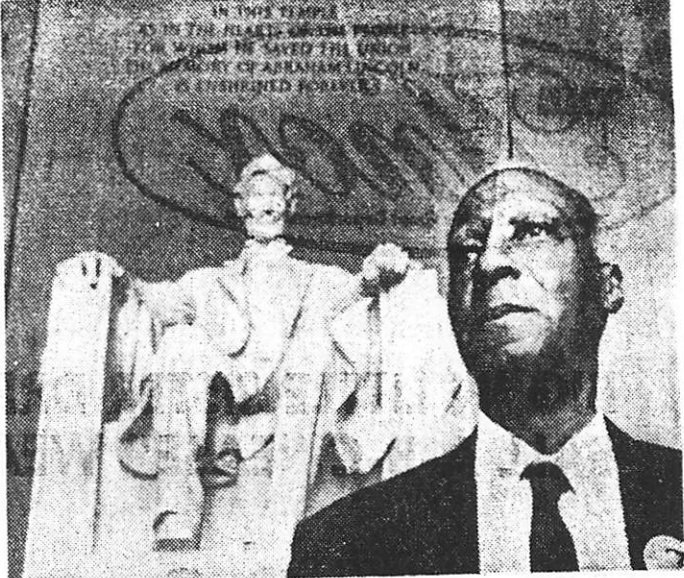
by Clyde Warrior, the only American Indian in the parade. Warrior, 23, a member of the Ponca tribe and a student at the University of Oklahoma, said, "It was a great demonstration, but it won't mean a damn thing to those Southern Senators. It's going to be an uphill fight for Civil Rights."

Brando Attends

Warrior, a protege of Marlon Brando, came to the Javits party with the movie star.

Mrs. Dorothy Height, president of the National Council of Negro Women, when asked how she gauged the effect of the march, beamed and declared, "We're in business. But we must take advantage of the great spirit that has been created. Now is the time to redouble our efforts."

The 74-year-old man responsible for the march and the organizing genius behind it, A. Philip Randolph, head of the



BACKDROP—The statue of Abraham Lincoln, the President who freed the slaves, serves as a symbolic backdrop for Civil Rights leader A. Philip Randolph at the Lincoln Memorial. Randolph, March on Washington director, and other Civil Rights leaders addressed participants at the memorial.

Sleeping Car Porters Union, his happiness was manifest when he said, "This has been the most beautiful, the most glorious day in my life."

"But if I was disappointed over the censorship, I still think that this march will be a great day in history for all Americans and for all the Western world."

Archbishop Objects

Then, paraphrasing Wilkins, the young student leader said, "It was integrated. The march was integrated. I think this day gives hope to the Southern Negro that he is not alone."

"After what happened today," Lewis concluded, "I wouldn't be surprised to see white students in numbers lining up in the South to go to school with colored students."

The Most Rev. Patrick A. O'Boyle, Catholic archbishop of Washington, had seen the advance text of a speech prepared for delivery by Lewis.

Archbishop O'Boyle, who was to deliver the invocation, sent word to march officials that he would have to withdraw from the program unless Lewis toned down some passages of his speech which the archbishop considered "inflammatory."

Author Optimistic

It was understood the archbishop objected particularly to one section of Lewis' prepared text which originally said:

"We will not wait for the President, the Justice Department, nor Congress, but we will take matters into our own hands and create a source of power outside of any national structure that could and would assure us of a victory."

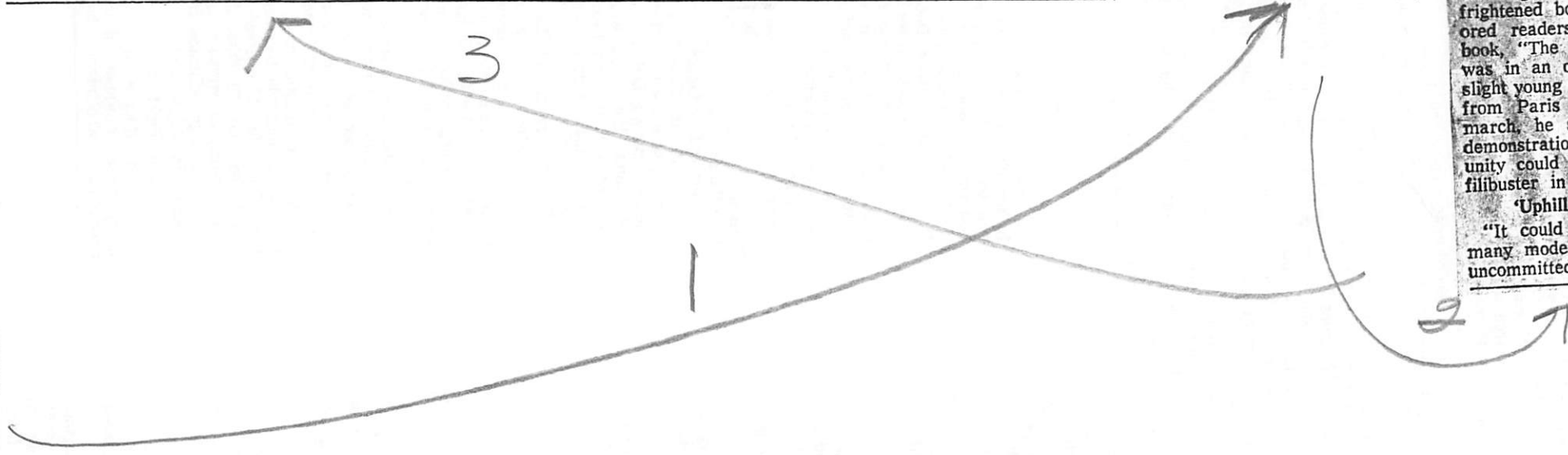
Whitney Young, head of the Urban League, who arrived with Wilkins, said, "I'm terribly exhilarated. This march marks both the end and the beginning. It is the end of indifference in this land to our plight. It is the beginning of a coalition of conscience among both Negroes and whites. Enough whites marched with us today to convince us that we do not stand alone."

"Furthermore and of the utmost importance," Young continued, "this march demonstrated the abiding Negro faith in democracy despite the hurts and the wrongs he has suffered for so long. All in all, it was a great day!"

Even James Baldwin, the brooding, bitter author who frightened both white and colored readers with his violent book, "The Fire Next Time," was in an optimistic mood. A slight young man who flew back from Paris for the freedom march, he said, "I think the demonstration of strength and unity could even influence any filibuster in the Senate."

'Uphill Fight' Seen

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John Lewis, 23, head of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee, who is only fiery—and centered—speech of the day, expressed the sentiments of Wilkins. He has been a Negro leader for more than 53 years.

At the fact that I was not taking some points out of my speech," Lewis said as he spoke in the Javits' garden. The leaders decided that I should mention the need for a human march through the city, with Negroes and whites together burning segregation.

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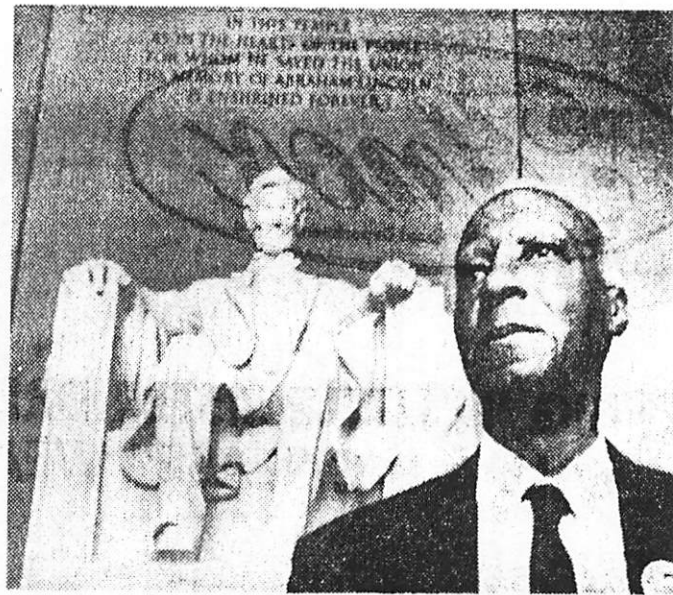
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