

Negro Rights Groups Plan Mammoth March On Nation's Capital

Advance for Monday PMs Aug. 5 (EDITORS NOTE: The greatest racial demonstration in the nation's history, a march of 100,000 strong, is planned by Negro civil rights groups for Washington on Aug. 28. The story of how a dozen men and women are mapping out the march, step-by-step, and of the precautions to keep it peaceful is told in the following dispatch.)

By JOHN PIERSON
United Press International
In a little yellow house in Harlem, a dozen men and women are making plans to send 100,000 civil rights marchers to Washington late this month.

The little house, which usually serves as a community center for getting children off the streets, has become headquarters for an effort to get an army of adults on the streets of the nation's capital Aug. 28.

Civil rights leaders call it the "march on Washington for jobs and freedom."

They say the marchers will provide evidence of the need for quick federal action to safeguard civil rights and provide jobs for the unemployed.

President Kennedy has endorsed their effort.

At a news conference last month, the President said the march is "in the great tradition" of lawful protest.

Unlike some other recent demonstrations, Kennedy said, this one gives "every evidence it is going to be peaceful."

"I look forward to being here," Kennedy said. "I am sure members of Congress will be here."

The President's distinction between peaceful and violent demonstrations was not lost on those who are planning for Aug. 28.

The Rev. Martin Luther King predicted it would be "the greatest non-violent demonstration ever to take place" in Washington.

But all leaves have been canceled Aug. 28 for the District of Columbia's 2,900-man police force. They will be supported by 500 reserves, 250 National Park policemen and the district's 2,000 National Guardsmen.

If serious trouble developed, authorities in the federal city could call in the army.

As an additional precaution no parade permits will be issued that day except to the six groups sponsoring the parade and those they designate.

The six sponsors are the Congress of Racial Equality, the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee, the Negro American Labor Council, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and the Urban League.

The American Nazi party asked permission to stage a "counter demonstration" but was refused.

Despite these precautions, the marchers intend to police their own ranks. They are acutely aware that any outbreak of violence might prejudice their cause not only in Congress but in the eyes of the American people.

They have asked the Guardians a private group of off-duty New York policemen, to train 1,000 men who will circulate through the crowd and watch for trouble.

Five hundred more men, in teams of 10, will be stationed along the line of march and equipped with walkie talkies and bull horns. No one will be permitted to march who is not wearing an armband issued by the national headquarters.

The national headquarters will also supply all placards. No other slogans will be allowed.

At 10 a.m., on the morning of the 28th, marchers will assemble at 31 different spots around the city.

Congressmen will be invited to come to the assembly points to receive petitions and address their constituents. A congressman who fails to show up will be visited by a small delegation in his office on Capitol Hill.

But there will be no sit-in on Congress.

Early in June, one of King's aides, the Rev. George Lawrence, announced plans for a "massive, militant and monumental sit-in" in the halls and galleries of the Capitol, should Southerners stage a filibuster against the Kennedy rights program.

Congress was shocked. Sen. Lister Hill, D-Ala., called Lawrence's plan a "blatant attempt to club Congress into submission."

Even some of the strongest backers of civil rights bristled at the idea. They said a sit-in would alienate many liberals.

Rep. Emanuel Celler, D-N.Y., who has charged of the administration's rights program in the House, said it would cause "tremendously deep resentment, which undoubtedly would prejudice the cause of the Negro."

Negro leaders canceled plans for a sit-in.

One of them, the Rev. Walter E. Fauntroy of the SCLC, said, "after all, when you want legislation, why tie up the legislative process?"

But plans still are afoot, in case of a filibuster before or after the 28th., to send 1,000 persons a day to Washington to stage a "counter-filibuster" somewhere near the Capitol grounds.

The leaders also hope that while the marchers are meeting their congressmen, a small delegation can present demands to President Kennedy. The delegation would include at least one Negro and one white person who are out of work.

Their demands will be: —Passage of an "effective" civil rights program during the current session of Congress.

—Immediate desegregation of the nation's schools.

—An end to police brutality against demonstrators all over the country.

—A massive federal public works program to provide jobs, bolstered by legislation to promote an expanding economy.

—A federal fair employment practices act to bar job discrimination by federal, state and local governments, private employers or unions.

—A fair labor standards act that covers low-paying jobs not now covered.

—A national minimum wage of \$2 an hour.

By noon, the "confrontations" are supposed to be over and the marchers will go to lunch.

At 12:30 p.m., they will start converging on the Ellipse, a big open park just south of the White House. There they will form up, state by state, in preparation for the march.

At 2 p.m., the parade will begin, its destination the Lincoln Memorial.

The marchers are supposed to be assembled in the open spaces around the memorial by 3 p.m.

Integration leaders will climb the steps of the memorial and there, under the eyes of the Great Emancipator, will report on the morning's "confrontations" with Congress and the President.

The speeches are scheduled to last two and a half hours.

The six sponsors hope fraternal, labor, religious and other groups will join the march. The National Catholic Conference for Interracial Justice says it is going to send "many delegations."

The leaders want white marchers as well as Negroes.

"This is not a Negro demonstration," Fauntroy said. "This is planned as a demonstration of Americans. There are just as many white people as Negroes who want to see the record of America changed."

If all goes as planned, the crowd will break up at 5:30 p.m., just when government offices are letting out. Police plan to block off a large part of the city near the memorial to try to prevent a massive traffic jam.

Within two hours, the organizers hope, all of the demonstrators will be back on their buses, trains and planes and on their way home.

Negro leaders hope the marchers will not lay down their banners as soon as they quit Washington. The hope is they will "go home inspired" to work for civil rights and to drum up grass roots opposition to any filibuster that might occur later.

The effort to involve the "folks back home" will go farther still. Governors are being urged to declare Aug. 28 "Freedom Day."

And employers are called upon to give their men a holiday with pay.

The national organizations estimate the march will cost them \$85,000. Transportation for 100,000 may run into millions of dollars, but the local groups are going to have to pay for that.

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CIRCUIT COURT

Complaint
Morris B. and Thelma E. Sandin vs. Lou Fox. Plaintiffs demands judgment against defendant for sum of \$1,861.23, plus \$500 attorney fees. Sum represents \$173.55 which was in the till at the Teddy Bear Tavern at Gardiner on March 24, 1963, when defendant took possession of the business; a further sum of \$8 for a refund, and personal property valued at \$1,679.88, consisting of food items, restaurant utensils, furnishings and other listed items to which plaintiffs lay claim.

Change of Venue
Frank Rice vs. Access Construction Co., Oregon Ltd., and Northwest Sales Co. Plaintiff in his complaint asks judgment for \$4,750 for work and labor performed, materials and machinery furnished by the plaintiff to defendant. Venue changed from Jackson County to Douglas County Circuit Court.

Decree
William F. Johnson, trustee for Dollar and Patterson Co., Inc. in voluntary dissolution, vs. Floyd B. Lewis, Howard E. Lewis and Joseph H. Lewis, co-partners dba Sunny Valley Lumber Co. Defendant's objections to findings of fact and conclusion of law overruled, except for Fact No. V to be amended to read as follows: "That the sellers under said contract exhibits A and B, have been paid the principal sum due in full, namely, the sum of \$516,255." Based on findings of fact and conclusions of law, defendants to pay over to the plaintiff the sum of \$38,291.84 plus interest and costs.

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