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Photographs

Images from the March on Washington, 1963
http://www.loc.gov/pictures/resource/ppmsca.03191/
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http://www.loc.gov/pictures/resource/ppmsca.03128/
Cleveland Robinson, full-length portrait, facing front, standing on second floor balcony of the National Headquarters of the March on Washington in Harlem, with his arm lifted up toward banner announcing the march [http://www.loc.gov/pictures/resource/ppmsca.08098/](http://www.loc.gov/pictures/resource/ppmsca.08098/)
Buses arriving on the Mall for the March on Washington, 1963
http://www.loc.gov/pictures/resource/ds.00835/
Demonstrators sit, with their feet in the Reflecting Pool, during the March on Washington, 1963 [http://www.loc.gov/pictures/resource/ds.00834/]
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In front of 170 W 130 St., March on Washington, l to r Bayard Rustin, Deputy Director, Cleveland Robinson, Chairman of Administrative Committee

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"My daddy said they didn't seem to mind servin' him on the Anzio Beach — head. But I guess they wasn't gettin' along so good with them Nazis then!"

Oliver W. Harrington.

Dark Laughter.

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A MILLION NEW NEGRO VOTERS?

President Johnson, at the Capitol, signs the new voting rights bill for Negroes

"Let me now say to every Negro in this country: You must register. You must vote. . . . It is a challenge which cannot be met simply by protest and demonstration."

"And, under this Act, if any county anywhere in this nation does not want federal intervention, it need only open its polling places to all of its people."

The bill's signing took place in the same room of the Capitol where Abraham Lincoln—104 years earlier, to the day—signed a bill freeing slaves who were being used by the Confederate States to help wage the Civil War.

As Mr. Johnson signed, the Justice Department was ready with regulations and application forms for use by 75 specially trained federal examiners.

The Department announced the following procedure for registering voters: "A citizen interested in applying for voting as an eligible voter may go to the office of the examiner, obtain an application and fill it out there. If he needs help, the examiner will assist. Where an applicant cannot read or write, the examiner will examine him and record the pertinent information in the form.

"Where the applicant meets the requirements, the examiner will give him a certificate of eligibility to vote. . . . In States which still require the payment of a poll tax, the examiner will accept payment and give the applicant a receipt."

Only four States—Alabama, Mississippi, Texas and Virginia—now require poll-tax payments for voting eligibility. The requirement applies only to State and local elections—not federal.

Test cases under way. The new Act instructs the Justice Department to test the constitutionality of the poll tax as a voting condition. The Attorney General began immediately, on August 7, to file the necessary legal suits.

President Johnson warned Negroes that the new law, to be effective, "must be used." He said: "Let me now say to every Negro in this country: You must register. You must vote. You must learn so your choices advance your interest and the interest of our beloved nation. Your future and your children’s future depend upon it—and I don’t believe that you’re going to let them down."

"This Act is not only a victory for Negro leadership. This Act is a great challenge to that leadership. It is a challenge which cannot be met simply by protests and demonstrations."

(March of News continued on p. 10)

INTEGRATION: TOO FAST?

The Gallup Poll asked Americans this question: "Do you think the Johnson Administration is pushing integration too fast, or not fast enough?"

The answers of those questioned, as made public August 6—

- Too fast, 40 per cent.
- Not fast enough, 13 per cent.
- About right, 38 per cent.
- No opinion, 9 per cent.
Civil rights leaders talk with reporters after meeting with President John F. Kennedy after the March on Washington, D.C.

http://www.loc.gov/pictures/resource/ppmsca.37258/
The civil rights march from Selma to Montgomery, Alabama in 1965
http://www.loc.gov/pictures/resource/cph.3d02329/
Participants, some carrying American flags, marching in the civil rights march from Selma to Montgomery, Alabama in 1965]

http://www.loc.gov/pictures/resource/ppmsca.08102/
Marchers, signs, and tent at the March on Washington, 1963

http://www.loc.gov/pictures/resource/ppmsca.37228/