

THE MARCH

LA MARCHE

(Le Moment Est Venu)

(La Marche sur Washington, 28 août 1963)

Film réalisé et commenté

par

James Blue

(Traduction tirée du travail de sous-titres et de commentaire français, 12/63 )

LOUDSPEAKER TRUCK: Freedom Now movement, hear me. We're requesting all citizens to move into Washington, to go by plane, by car, bus, any way that you can get there. Walk if necessary. We are pushing for jobs, housing, desegregated schools. This is an urgent request. Please join, go to Washington..

A. PHILIP RANDOLPH: Negroes want the same things that white people possess, all of their rights, they want no reservations, they want complete equality, social, economic and political, and no force under the sun can stem and block and stop this civil rights revolution which is now under way.

SINGING: Keep Your Eye on That Prize, Hold On..  
".....If the F.B.I. would investigate, ..probably, then, we would integrate.. keep your eye on the prize, hold on, hold on!  
....We are all here black and white, bound to fight for equal rights.. hold on, hold on!"  
...

NARRATION: On August 28, 1963, two hundred thousand Americans came to Washington to demand complete freedom for everyone. This is the story of that day.

..They came from Los Angeles and San Francisco or about the distance from Moscow to Bombay. They came from Cleveland, from Chicago or about the distance from Buenos Aires to Rio de Janeiro. They came from Birmingham,

HAUT-PARLEUR en camion: Le Mouvement pour la Liberté Maintenant vous appelle tous à Washington. Venez en avion, en auto, en autobus, par n'importe quel moyen; à pieds. Nous demandons du travail, des logements, des écoles intégrées. Le temps presse. Venez avec nous, venez à Washington..

A. PHILIP RANDOLPH: Les noirs réclament les mêmes droits que les blancs, une égalité sociale, économique et politique absolue, et aucune force au monde ne saura empêcher la révolution sociale que nous sommes en train de vivre.

CHANT: Ne Perdons pas de vue notre but, notre but!  
".....Si le F.B.I. s'en inquiétait, ..alors que, peut-être, on intégrerait..

...Nous sommes tous ici, blancs et noirs, venus lutter pour la victoire.."

COMMENTAIRE: Le 28 août 1963, deux cent mille Américains sont venus à Washington demander l'égalité complète pour tous. Voici l'histoire de ce jour.

..Ils venaient de Los Angeles et de San Francisco, ou à peu près la distance entre Moscou et Bombay. Ils venaient de Cleveland, de Chicago, ou à peu près la distance entre Buenos Aires et Rio de Janeiro. Ils venaient

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Alabama; from Jackson, Mississippi or about the distance from Johannesburg to Dar-es-salaam.

...By the end of August, 1963, in some places of the United States, a Negro could not go to school where he chose, eat where he wished, build his home where it pleased him or find jobs for which he was qualified.

..He had been insulted, beaten, jailed, drenched with water, chased by dogs, but he was coming to Washington, he said, to swallow up hatred in love, to overcome violence by peaceful protest.

MARSHALL TESTING WALKIE-TALKIE: This is Equality one calling Freedom-two, over...

NARRATION: Many people predicted violence. Negro groups trained themselves to overwhelm it. Armed with portable two-way radios, volunteers scattered throughout the area would keep watch. Should violence come then, that day, they would call for help. Each man would have a code name: FREEDOM...EQUALITY...JUSTICE...JOBS.

WALKIE-TALKIE: This is Freedom-two to Equality-one....

NARRATION: The Constitution of the United States guarantees every American the right to protest peaceably. Two hundred thousand Americans, then, were going to use that right.

....Three hundred and fifty years ago, the white man came to America, and three hundred and fifty years ago the Negro came to America. The one came as master, the other as slave.

....One hundred years ago, Abraham Lincoln declared as President of the United States that all slaves would hence forward be set free. Now, both black and white Americans were preparing to march to say that a century later, the black man still was not completely free.

.. "If I am not free, you are not free. If one man on earth is partly enslaved, the world is not completely free."

BULL-HORN: We need four people at table eight. At table eight..

de Birmingham, Alabama, de Jackson, Mississippi, ou à peu près la distance entre Johannesburg et Dar-es-salaam.

...A la fin août 1963, dans certaines régions des Etats-Unis, un Noir ne pouvait aller à l'école de son choix, bâtir une maison où il voulait, manger où il lui plaisait, ou trouver un emploi pour lequel il était qualifié.

..Il avait été insulté, battu, emprisonné. On l'avait chassé avec des lances d'incendies. On l'avait fait chasser par des chiens, mais il venait à Washington, disait-il, pour noyer la haine dans l'amour, pour vaincre la violence par la protestation pacifique. ...

..COMMENTAIRE: Beaucoup prédirent la violence. Des groupes de volontaires noirs se préparaient à la maîtriser. Dispersés dans la région, munis de walkie-talkie, ils se tiendraient aux aguets. Si la violence éclatait alors, ils appelleraient à l'aide. Chaque homme aurait un nom-code: LIBERTÉ...ÉGALITÉ...JUSTICE...TRAVAIL.

VOLONTAIRES avec walkie-talkie: Ici Freedom-two, j'appelle Equality-one..

COMMENTAIRE: La Constitution des Etats-Unis garantit à chaque citoyen américain le droit d'élever des protestations pacifiques. Deux cent mille américains allaient donc faire usage de ce droit.

....Il y a trois cent cinquante ans, l'homme blanc vint en Amérique, et il y a trois cent cinquante ans l'homme noir vint en Amérique. L'un venait en tant que maître, l'autre en tant qu'esclave.

....Il y a cent ans, Abraham Lincoln, Président des Etats-Unis, proclamait que tous les esclaves seraient désormais libres. Maintenant, des américains noirs et blancs allaient marcher pour déclarer qu'un siècle plus tard, l'homme noir n'était encore pas complètement libre.

.. "Si je ne suis pas libre, vous n'êtes pas libre. Si un homme sur cette terre est un peu esclave, le monde n'est pas complètement libre."

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NARRATION: It was every man's duty, then, to help every other man.  
..In New York, volunteers worked for two days and two nights to make lunches for the march. They made eighty thousand cheese sandwiches.

...

SINGING: We Shall Overcome, Some Day..  
VOICE OF YOUNG WOMAN: Get your button here. O.K. Get your button here for the March on Washington. Do you have it?

NARRATION: The pins said: "I MARCH FOR JOBS AND FREEDOM". Everyone who marched wore one. The two hundred thousand people who were to march that day, were held together by the strength of that pin.

...

PRAYER IN CHURCH: This morning, Father, we ask if thou would hear the prayers of thy children everywhere. Those who are burdened down because of conditions here in America and those who are confused about how they should treat their fellow men. Oh, God, we ask for those who have hatred in their hearts to touch their hearts right now, oh Father, and somehow, fill their hearts with love, and oh, God, make of this land in which we live be a land of cleanliness and a land of righteousness, oh God, and may we recognize this land, a land of Freedom for every race. Oh, Father.

SINGING: We Shall Overcome...  
..YELL OUTSIDE OF BUS: Let me hear you say it! ...FREEDOM!!....

(Preparations; night falls.)

NARRATION: In the night few people had arrived. Negro leaders feared that their work had failed. Those who did come, waited singing.

SINGING: "We are not afraid..."

...

PREACHER: We are encouraged. We're not going to fight our white brethren with malice, nor are we going to fight them with any falsified stories, nor are we gonna fight them with hatred, but we're gonna fight them with love. When they hate us, we gonna absorb

COMMENTAIRE: Chaque homme se devait donc d'aider chaque autre homme.  
..A New-York des volontaires travaillèrent deux jours et deux nuits à préparer des repas pour la marche. Ils firent quatre vingt mille sandwiches au fromage. ...

CHANT: Nous Vaincrons. Un jour nous vaincrons.  
VOIX de jeune femme qui distribue des épingles.

COMMENTAIRE: Les insignes disaient: "Je marche pour travailler et être libre. Chacun en avait un à sa boutonnière. Les deux cent mille personnes qui marcheraient ce jour-là seraient unies par la force de cet insigne. ...

PRIÈRE en église: Notre Père, écoutez ce matin les prières de vos enfants de partout dans le monde, de ceux qui vivent écrasés par les conditions ici, en Amérique, et de ceux tombés en confusion sur la question, comment traiter leurs frères. Seigneur, touchez les coeurs remplis de haine et faites qu'ils se remplissent d'amour dès aujourd'hui. Faites que ce pays qui est le nôtre devienne un pays clair et juste, ou toutes les races vivent en liberté, ô Seigneur.

CHANT: Nous Vaincrons...  
..CRI dehors de l'autobus: Dis-le!  
...LIBERTÉ!!....

(Préparations; la nuit tombe.)

COMMENTAIRE: Durant la nuit, peu de gens arrivèrent. Les leaders Noirs pensèrent avoir échoué. Ceux qui étaient là attendaient en chantant.

CHANT: "Nous n'avons pas peur..."

...

LEADER d'église: Nous combattons nos frères blancs sans ruse, ni perfidie, et sans haine. Nous les combattons avec amour. Notre amour étouffera leur haine. S'ils nous insultent, nous leur parlerons d'amour. S'ils nous persécutent, nous bâtirons

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their hatred in love, when they speak against us, we gonna speak things of love toward them, we're not gonna let their hatred turn us around, but we gonna love them on everyside.

SINGING: We Shall Overcome...beside you.

LEADER: Shake hands with the person.

PREACHER: Do you want to be free?

GROUP: YEAH!!...

Let me hear you say it!

FREEDOM!!....

SINGING (over train): "We shall not be moved...."

YOUNG WOMAN (on bus): We're almost there.

LEADER: Just hold those two and I'll pass them down from here. All right just pass them back. Alright, I'll start on this side...If you have any questions...or anything that's bothering you. Be sure you contact your captain for anything, and they will take it from there...Do not try to do anything on your own, because the minute you do, you will be upsetting the purpose of this march. The whole thing is an orderly constructive march.

WOMAN: That's it, that's Washington...

MAN: Hi! Hi, everybody! We're here!

YELLS.

GROUP: FREEDOM! FREEDOM! FREEDOM!!

...

SONG, JOAN BAEZ: We Shall Overcome..  
"...oh, deep in my heart, I do believe that we shall overcome, some day.."

SONG, ODETTA: I'm On My Way..

"...I'm on my way and I won't turn back, I'm on my way, Great God, I'm on my way.."

M.C.: We call this section of our program to a halt, and ask you to assemble in your respective groups and begin the march for Freedom NOW. Let us begin quietly and ordely to move out remembering that by your great numbers you have forced a slow, dignified and stately march. We'll see you at the Lincoln Memorial.

SONG: "We shall not be moved..."

(verse borrowed from title of a sit-in song.)

une barricade d'amour.

CHANT: Nous vaincrons...

LEADER: Serrez la main à côté de vous.

LEADER d'église: Veux-tu être libre?

GROUPE: OUI!!....

Je veux l'entendre!

LIBERTÉ!!....

CHANT (avec train): "On ne nous fait pas bouger...."

JEUNE FEMME (en autobus): Nous arrivons.

LEADER: Redirige-moi ces deux-là. Alors. Commençons par ici..Laissez passer par ici...Si vous avez des questions...ou besoin de quelque chose, mettez-vous en rapport avec votre chef de groupe. Il s'occupera de vous. Ne faites rien vous-mêmes, sinon, vous compromettez le but de cette marche. C'est une marche organisée, ordonnée.

FEMME: Voilà, Washington...

HOMME: Nous voici!

CRIS.

GROUPE: LIBERTÉ! LIBERTÉ! LIBERTÉ!!

CHANSON, JOAN BAEZ: Nous vaincrons..  
"...au fond de mon coeur, je crois, et même je sais que nous vaincrons, un jour.."

CHANSON, ODETTA: Je suis sur la voie..  
"...Le premier pas est fait. Je suis sur la voie, sur la bonne voie, et je ne me tourne pas.."

ANNONCE: Nous arrêtons ici cette partie de notre programme; nous vous demandons de vous grouper et de commencer la marche pour la Liberté Maintenant. Commençons sans bruit ni désordre, conscients que, par votre grand nombre, vous avez imposé a cette marche sa lente dignité. Nous nous verrons au Lincoln Memorial.

CHANSON: "On ne nous fait pas bouger..."

(vers emprunté du titre d'un chanson de sit-in.)





5 - The March

VOICE: ...We're gonna wake up Lincoln, tell him to get up and stop draggin' his feet!

SINGING: "We Are Soldiers in the Army..."

YELLS: FREEDOM.....NOW!!

What do we want?

FREEDOM!

When do we want it?

NOW!

PUERTO RICAN SONG in Spanish

SINGING: "Everybody wants freedom.."  
.. "I'm gonna walk, walk.."

.. "Hey-oh freedom!.."

LOUDSPEAKER: I would first like to congratulate all of you on the orderly, dignified manner in which you executed the march from the Washington Memorial. You have already told the world what we're here for, and shown them by your courage, determination, and your order that we mean business.

VOICE OF A. PHILIP RANDOLPH: We will now be favored by a solo. Miss Marian Anderson.

MARIAN ANDERSON: We would like to do for you a negro spiritual which has been a favorite of many audiences throughout the United States. At the piano is Miss Defax. We would like to do for you, "He's Got the Whole World in His Hands."

SONG.

...

A. PHILIP RANDOLPH: I have the pleasure to present to you, Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.

DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.: I am happy to join with you today in what will go down in history as the greatest demonstration for freedom in the history of our nation...

Five score years ago a great American in whose symbolic shadow we stand today, signed the Emancipation Proclamation. This momentous decree came as a great beacon light of hope to millions of negro slaves who had been seared in the flames of withering injustice.

VOIX: ...Allons réveiller Lincoln, lui dire qu'il se remette debout!

CHANT: "Nous Sommes Soldats dans l'Armée..."

CRIS: LIBERTÉ.....MAINTENANT!!

Que voulons-nous?

LIBERTÉ!

Quand?

MAINTENANT!

CHANSON Puerto-Ricaine, en espagnol

CHANT: "Tout le monde veut la liberté.."

.. "Je vais marcher, marcher je vais parler, parler..."

HAUT-PARLEUR: Je vous félicite tous. Votre marche du Washington Memorial était très digne, dans un ordre parfait. Vous avez déjà dit au monde pourquoi nous sommes ici. Votre courage décidé prouve que nous ne plaisantons pas.

VOIX d'A. PHILIP RANDOLPH: Nous avons maintenant le plaisir d'entendre Mlle. Marian Anderson.

MARIAN ANDERSON: Vous allez entendre une chanson nègre très aimée dans tous les Etats-Unis. Au piano, Mlle. Defax. Nous allons chanter pour vous, "Il Tient la Terre au Creux de Sa Main."

CHANSON.

...

A. PHILIP RANDOLPH: J'ai le plaisir de vous présenter, le docteur Martin Luther King, Jr.

DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.: Je suis heureux de participer aujourd'hui avec vous tous à un événement qui marquera, dans l'histoire du monde, la plus grande manifestation pour la liberté dans l'histoire de notre pays. ...Il y a cent ans, un grand américain, à l'ombre symbolique duquel nous voici aujourd'hui rassemblés, signa la proclamation de notre émancipation. Ce décret, devint le fanal d'espoir pour des millions d'esclaves nègres languissant dans

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(DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. :) It came as a joyous daybreak to end the long night of their captivity. But one hundred years later, the negro still is not free.

There are those who are asking the devotees of civil rights, "When will you be satisfied?" We can never be satisfied as long as the negro is the victim of the unspeakable horrors of police brutality. We can never be satisfied as long as our children are stripped of their self-hood and robbed of their dignity by signs stating "for whites only"...

No. No, we are not satisfied and we will not be satisfied until justice rolls down like waters and righteousness like a mighty stream.

I have a dream that one day on the red hills of Georgia the sons of former slaves and the sons of former slave owners will then be able to sit down together at the table of brotherhood. I have a dream, that one day even the state of Mississippi, a state sweltering with the heat of injustice, sweltering with the heat of oppression will be transformed into an oasis of freedom and justice. I have a dream. That my four little children will one day live in a nation where they will not be judged by the color of their skin but by the content of their character. I have a dream today...

I have a dream that one day down in Alabama with its vicious racists, with its governor having his lips dripping with the words of interposition and nullification, one day right down in Alabama little black boys and black girls will be able to join hands with little white boys and white girls as sisters and brothers. I have a dream today.

I have a dream that one day every valley shall be exalted, every hill and mountain shall be made low and the rough places will be made plain and the crooked places will be made straight and the glory of the Lord shall be revealed and all flesh shall see it together. This is our hope.

(DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. :) les flammes d'une cuisante injustice. Un jour de joie se levait enfin après la longue nuit de leur esclavage. Mais un siècle plus tard, les noirs ne sont toujours pas libres. Il y a des gens qui demandent à ceux qui luttent: "Quand serez-vous contents?" Nous ne serons pas contents avant qu'aucun noir ne sera plus victime des innombrables horreurs de la brutalité policière. Nous ne serons pas contents avant qu'aucun écriteau: "réservé aux blancs" ne bafouera plus le respect humain de nos enfants... Non. Non, nous ne sommes pas contents; nous ne serons pas contents avant que la justice ne se mette à couler comme un fleuve puissant..

Je rêve le jour où, sur les collines roses de la Georgie, fils d'anciens esclaves et fils d'anciens propriétaires d'esclaves pourront s'asseoir côte à côte autour de la table fraternelle. Je rêve le jour où même l'Etat de Mississippi, avec son étouffant climat d'injustice et d'oppression se transformera en une oasis de liberté et de justice. J'ai un rêve. Que mes quatre jeunes enfants vivront dans un pays qui ne les jugera pas par la couleur de leur peau, mais par le contenu de leur caractère. J'ai un rêve aujourd'hui...

J'ai un rêve, qu'un jour, dans l'Alabama, avec ses racistes acharnés, avec son gouverneur (les lèvres gouttant) bavant des paroles d'interposition et d'annulement, qu'un jour, dans l'Alabama justement, de petits enfants noirs pourront donner la main aux petits blancs, comme soeurs et frères. J'ai un rêve aujourd'hui.

Je rêve le jour où chaque vallée sera exaltée, chaque montagne se fera basse, où le rougoux se fera lisse, et droit ce qui est tordu, et la gloire du Seigneur se révélera la même pour tous.

C'est là notre espoir.

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The first part of the document discusses the general principles of the system. It outlines the objectives and the scope of the project. The second part describes the methodology used in the study, including the data collection and analysis techniques. The third part presents the results of the study, which show that the system is effective in achieving its goals. The final part concludes the document and provides recommendations for future research.

The second part of the document details the experimental design and the results of the various tests conducted. It includes a discussion of the factors that influenced the outcomes and the limitations of the study. The third part provides a comprehensive analysis of the data, highlighting the key findings and their implications. The final section offers a summary of the work and suggests directions for further investigation.

The document concludes with a final summary of the findings and a list of references. The overall goal of the study was to evaluate the effectiveness of the proposed system, and the results indicate that it is a promising approach.

The study was supported by the following grants and funding sources. The authors would like to thank the reviewers for their valuable comments and suggestions.



(DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. :) This is the faith that I go back to the South with. With this faith we will be able to hew out of the mountain of despair a stone of hope. With this faith we will be able to transform the jangling discords of our nation into a beautiful symphony of brotherhood. With this faith we will be able to work together, to pray together, to struggle together, to go to jail together, to stand up for freedom together knowing that we will be free one day.

This will be the day. This will be the day when all of God's children will be able to sing with new meaning: "My country 'tis of thee sweet land of liberty, of thee I sing. Land where my fathers died, land of the pilgrim's pride, from every mountainside let freedom ring" and if America's to be a great nation this must become true. So let freedom ring. From the prodigious hilltops of New Hampshire, let freedom ring. From the mighty mountains of New York, let freedom ring from the heightening Alleghenies of Pennsylvania, let freedom ring. From the snow-capped Rockies of Colorado, let freedom ring from the curvaceous slopes of California, but not only that; let freedom ring from Stone Mountain of Georgia. Let freedom ring from Lookout Mountain of Tennessee. Let freedom ring from every hill and mole-hill of Mississippi; from every mountainside.

Let freedom ring.  
And when this happens, when we allow freedom ring, when we let it ring from every village and every hamlet, from every state and every city, we will be able to speed up that day when all of God's children: black men and white men, Jews and Gentiles, Protestants and Catholics, will be able to join hands and sing in the words of the old Negro spiritual: "Free at last! Free at last! Thank God Almighty, we are free at last!"

(DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. :) C'est avec cette foi-là que je repars pour le Sud. C'est avec cette foi-là que nous taillerons une pierre d'espoir dans la montagne de la misère. Avec cette foi-là nous changerons les stridents désaccords de notre pays en un beau chant de fraternité. C'est cette foi qui nous unira au travail comme à la prière, dans la lutte pour la liberté, et en prison. Elle nous donnera la force de lutter, sachant qu'un jour nous serons libres.

Ce jour viendra. Ce jour-là, tous les enfants de Dieu pourront chanter le vrai sens de: "Je chante ta gloire, ô mon pays, mon doux pays de liberté. Où dorment mes pères, les pèlerins fiers, sur cette belle terre de chaque montagne que sonne la liberté" et ce doit être vrai, c'est là le prix de notre grandeur. Eh bien, qu'elle sonne, la liberté: des prodigieuses collines du New Hampshire; du haut des montagnes de New York; sonne des vertigineuses Alleghenies de Pennsylvania; des sommets neigeux des Rockies, dans le Colorado; qu'elle sonne des pentes sinueuses de Californie. Mais plus encore; du haut de Stone Mountain, en Georgie; du haut de Lookout Mountain, en Tennessee; qu'elle sonne de chaque colline, de chaque taupinière du Mississippi, et dans chaque vallée.

Que la liberté sonne!

Et quand nous en serons là, quand la liberté sonnera dans tous les villages, dans chaque Etat, dans chaque ville, alors nous pourrons hâter le jour où tous les enfants de Dieu: homme noir, homme blanc, juif et non-juif, protestant, catholique se donneront la main et chanteront la vieille chanson nègre:

"Libres enfin! Libres enfin!  
Dieu merci, nous sommes libres enfin!"

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CROWDS SINGING.....

....  
A. PHILIP RANDOLPH (to the press cameras and microphones): I think history was written today which will have its effect on coming generations with respect to our democracy, with respect to our ideals, with respect to the great struggle of man toward freedom and human dignity.

...  
SINGING.

... (in bus at night..)  
..NARRATION: There were many who praised this day and said that there had been a new awakening in the conscience of the nation. Others called it a national disgrace. In the wake of this day, more violence was to come, more hatred; but in the long history of man's cruelty to man, this was a day of hope.

LES GENS CHANTANT.....

....  
A. PHILIP RANDOLPH (à la presse):... ce jour aura son effet sur les générations à venir, sur notre démocratie, nos idéals, sur la lutte pour la liberté, la dignité de l'homme.

...  
CHANT.

... (en autobus, dans la nuit..)  
..COMMENTAIRE: Beaucoup firent l'éloge de ce jour, disant qu'il avait reveillé la conscience de la nation. D'autres l'appelèrent un jour de honte. Dans le sillage de ce jour, plus de violence naîtrait, plus de haine; mais, dans la longue histoire de la cruauté de l'homme envers l'homme, c'était un jour d'espoir.

End/Fin

This transcript and translation have been provided from the James Blue Memorial Foundation at Media Study/Buffalo, 207 Delaware Avenue, Buffalo, New York 14202, U.S.A., tel. (716) 847-2555.

Randy Jacob (compiler)  
Gerald O'Grady

The first part of the report deals with the general situation of the country and the progress of the work during the year. It is followed by a detailed account of the various projects and the results achieved. The report concludes with a summary of the work done and the plans for the future.

The work during the year has been very successful and has resulted in many important discoveries. The progress made in the various projects has been considerable and has opened up new fields for research. The results achieved have been of great value and have contributed to the advancement of the science.

The work done during the year has been of a high standard and has been carried out in a most efficient manner. The progress made has been due to the hard work and dedication of the staff and the excellent facilities provided. The results achieved have been of great value and have contributed to the advancement of the science.

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The March ~ Fr. transl. original







