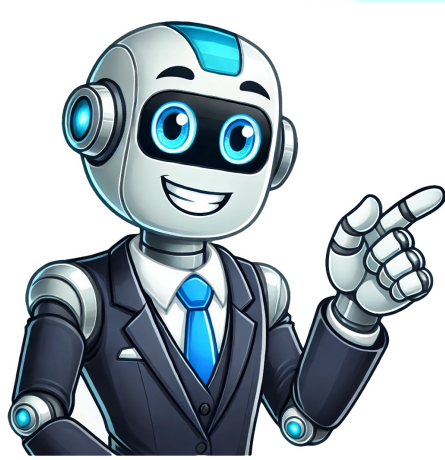


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eliminate discriminatory hiring practices, to arrange for the release of jailed protesters and to establish regular means of communication between black and white leaders.Wreckage at the Gaston Motel following the bomb explosion on May 11, 1963[20]Not everyone in the black community approved of the agreement.Fred Shuttlesworth was particularly critical, since he was skeptical about the good faith of Birmingham's power structure from his experience in dealing with them. Parts of the white community reacted violently. They bombed the Gaston Motel, which housed the SCLC's unofficial headquarters, and the home of King's brother, the Reverend A. D. King. In response, thousands of blacks rioted, burning numerous buildings and one of them stabbed and wounded a police officer.[119]Alabama governor George Wallace tried to block desegregation at the University of Alabama and is confronted by U.S. Deputy Attorney General Nicholas Katzenbach in 1963.Kennedy prepared to federalize the Alabama National Guard if the need arose. Four months later, on September 15, a conspiracy of Ku Klux Klan members bombed the Sixteenth Street Baptist Church in Birmingham, killing four young girls.Main articles: Gloria Richardson, Stand in the Schoolhouse Door, and Civil Rights duringBirmingham was only one of over a hundred cities rocked by the chaotic protest that spring and summer, some of them in the North but mainly in the South. During the March on Washington, Martin Luther King Jr. would refer to such protests as "the whirlwinds of revolt." In Chicago, blacks rioted through the South Side in late May after a white police officer shot a fourteen-year-old black boy who was fleeing the scene of a robbery.[120]The Birmingham protests continued to escalate, and the Kennedy administration eventually decided to send federal troops to the city to enforce desegregation. On September 16, 1963, the Birmingham Civil Rights Movement was declared a national holiday by the U.S. Congress. Urban League warned of a complete breakdown in race relations: "My message from the beer gardens and the barbershops all indicate the fact that the Negro is ready for war." [120]In Cambridge, Maryland, a working-class city on the Eastern Shore, Gloria Richardson of SNCC led a movement that pressed for desegregation but also demanded lowrent public housing, jobtraining, public and private jobs, and an end to police brutality.[125] On June 11, struggles between blacks and whites escalated into violent rioting, leading Maryland Governor J. 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The meeting ended with ill will on all sides.[128][129][130] Nonetheless, the Kennedys ultimately decided that new legislation for equal public accommodations was essential to drive activists "into the courts and out of the streets." [127][131] The March on Washington for Jobs and Freedom at the National Mall leders of the March on Washington posing before the Lincoln Memorial on August 28, 1963. From left to right: Martin Luther King Jr., James Farmer, Roy Wilkins, and Walter Reuther. On June 11, 1963, George Wallace, Governor of Alabama, tried to block desegregation at the University of Alabama. President John F. Kennedy sent a military force to the campus to enforce desegregation. On September 16, 1963, the Birmingham Civil Rights Movement was declared a national holiday by the U.S. Congress. Urban League warned of a complete breakdown in race relations: "My message from the beer gardens and the barbershops all indicate the fact that the Negro is ready for war." 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