

**RESOLUTION
COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS OF
SENATOR WALTERS**

Mr. MANSFIELD submitted a resolution (S. Res. 192) assigning Mr. WALTERS to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry and the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, which was considered and agreed to.

(See the above resolution printed in full when submitted by Mr. MANSFIELD, which appears under a separate heading.)

REPEAL OF PARAGRAPH (2) OF SECTION 203(j) OF FEDERAL PROPERTY AND ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES ACT OF 1949

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. Mr. President, I introduce, for appropriate reference, a bill to amend the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 on behalf of the representatives of the National Association of State Agencies for Surplus Property. The association is made up of representatives of each State who are authorized by State law to locate Federal surplus property and distribute it to certain users under a donation program authorized by Federal statute.

Representatives of the State and local surplus property offices cooperate with and maintain a daily working relationship with the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, the General Services Administration, and military posts and stations. Through their cooperative efforts, a substantial amount of surplus property is donated to schools, colleges, universities, hospitals, clinics and local civil defense organizations each year.

The first part of this bill would amend section 203(j) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949. It would relieve the Secretary of Defense from the responsibility of determining what surplus property under his control is usable and needed by educational activities of special interest to the armed services. Such determinations would be transferred to the Secretary of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, and administered by the Office of Education, as is done for other schools and educational institutions. The first section of the bill would also permit military schools which were heretofore eligible to receive surplus property to continue to receive such property.

The second section of the bill would clarify the purpose and intention of section 201(c) of the act so that certain types of property would be made available for donation to health or educational institutions before being sold or traded in for new equipment.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be received and appropriately referred.

The bill (S. 2096) to repeal paragraph (2) of section 203(j) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, and for other purposes introduced by Mr. Long of Louisiana, was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Government Operations.

PROHIBITION OF CERTAIN PERSONS TO FISH IN TERRITORIAL WATERS OF THE UNITED STATES—ADDITIONAL COSPONSOR OF BILL

Mr. BARTLETT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that at the next printing the name of the junior Senator from Connecticut [Mr. RIBICOFF], be added as cosponsor of S. 988, a bill introduced by me which would prohibit fishing in the territorial waters of the United States and in certain other areas by persons other than nationals or inhabitants of the United States.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

"OK MIKE"

Mr. RIBICOFF. Mr. President, today a new slogan of success has been added to the language. Press, radio, and television reports from the heroic rescue operation that saved the lives of the two trapped miners in Sheppton, Pa., have echoed with the single phrase, "OK Mike." As the huge drilling rig worked delicately to widen the escape tunnel down the entire 308 feet to where the men were trapped, those in charge of the operation repeatedly called out to the burly ex-marine handling the drill: "OK Mike." As the New York Times reported, the phrase became almost a litany.

I know all Americans are proud of the great effort that was made by all who took part in this rescue. We in Connecticut are especially proud because "OK Mike" refers to a talented resident of our State, Mike Rank, of Bethel, Conn.

A skilled drill operator who works for the Gill Drilling Co., of North Branford, Conn., Mike Rank was in the Pennsylvania coal region servicing equipment his company distributes when the disaster occurred. Together with the head of the company, Irwin Gill, of Stony Creek, Conn., they went to the scene to offer help.

Mike Rank was asked to handle a large share of the drilling and readily accepted the challenge. Yesterday, as the drilling reached the critical stage where the tunnel was to be completed, Mike Rank sat for hours at the controls of the drill, handling the huge machinery. With the drill turning as slowly as a longplaying record, the 39-year-old drilling specialist kept at his job until success was achieved.

I am proud to salute a skilled worker from Connecticut. From now on if someone asks me how things are going, the answer will no longer be "AOK," it will be "OK Mike."

REQUEST FOR COMMITTEE MEETING DURING SENATE SESSION

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Irrigation and Reclamation Subcommittee of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs may be permitted to meet during the session of the Senate today.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, I have been asked to enter an objection.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. RIBICOFF in the chair). Objection is heard.

THE MARCH ON WASHINGTON FOR JOBS AND FREEDOM

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, tomorrow the District of Columbia will play host to the long-heralded march on Washington for jobs and freedom. On Sunday the leaders of this massive and historic assembly issued a statement that should be read by every Member of Congress. I should like to quote several significant paragraphs from the statement:

The Washington march of August 28 is more than just a demonstration.

It was conceived as an outpouring of deep feeling of millions of white and colored American citizens that the time has come for the Government of the United States of America, particularly the Congress of that Government, to grant and guarantee complete equality in citizenship to the Negro minority of our populations.

As such, the Washington march is a living petition—in the flesh—of the scores of thousands of citizens of both races who will be present from all parts of our country.

It will be orderly, but not subservient. It will be proud, but not arrogant. It will be nonviolent, but not timid. It will be unified in purposes and behavior, not splintered into groups and individual competitors. It will be outspoken, but not raucous.

It will have the dignity befitting a demonstration in behalf of the human rights of 20 millions of people, with the eye and the judgment of the world focused upon Washington, D.C., on August 28, 1968.

Mr. President, this is a courageous and historic statement by the leaders of a truly unprecedented event in the history of race relations in this country. The statement calls for strict self-discipline among the marchers so that all public disorders will be avoided. It clearly sets forth the ideal and objectives of this massive outpouring of spiritual, physical, and material resources. It describes an operation which is, in essence, at the very heart and soul of the democratic process.

It is time the Nation came to realize and understand the precise nature of this demonstration. I have talked with many persons preparing to travel thousands of miles to participate in this great national witness in behalf of human freedom.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The time of the Senator from Minnesota has expired.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that I may proceed for 3 additional minutes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, there is no sense of threat or intimidation among these people. They are not traveling to Washington to disrupt the established legislative procedures followed by the Congress in considering the civil rights legislation. But they are coming to express their deep convictions that the President's legislation should be enacted promptly.

They are coming to exercise their constitutional rights of petition, assembly, and speech in a fashion wholly within the American traditions of liberty. In

fact, they are conducting themselves in a manner quite reminiscent of the spirit which must have motivated and inspired the Founding Fathers of this Nation.

These people—both white and Negro—are coming to Washington out of a deep personal sense of commitment to the struggle for civil rights that is underway in this land. They are coming because they share the belief that second-class citizenship must be banished without delay. They are coming to Washington because their consciences will permit them no other course.

I suppose that tomorrow's demonstration will be largely composed of people who have never before demonstrated for or against anything. There will be housewives, manual laborers, doctors, lawyers, the unemployed, churchmen, stage and screen personalities, Government workers, blue-collar workers, and white-collar workers. I have spoken with these people and their enthusiasm and expectancy for this demonstration is remarkable—and contagious. These are not troublemakers or rabble rousers; these are responsible and concerned American citizens who are determined to speak out in favor of full freedom and equality for their fellow citizens. That is why they are coming to Washington.

In a world in which the people of so many areas are denied the opportunity of freedom of petition, in a world in which tyranny seems to rule so many people, what a blessed and wonderful experience it is to know that in the United States of America the voice of the people can and will be heard in a democratic meeting.

Of course, there are certain risks in bringing so many thousands of people together to support a matter that is charged with emotion and feeling. But there are few things in this world that are worth accomplishing which do not also entail a certain degree of risk. I am convinced and confident that the marchers themselves will not initiate any public disorder. Should certain agitators attempt to subvert the objectives of the demonstration, I am confident that the District police will enforce the law and maintain order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The time of the Senator from Minnesota has again expired.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that I may proceed for 2 additional minutes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Regardless of the risk, I support this demonstration because it serves as a unique vehicle whereby thousands of Americans can express their deep personal convictions that the time for equal justice is now. This is a totally voluntary outpouring of the human spirit in behalf of freedom and liberty, an outpouring that has not been seen in this country for many generations. As such, I believe the feelings of the marchers will be transmitted across this land to all Americans and across the seas to people everywhere.

When this demonstration has been concluded, we will have evidence in abundance that the lamp of liberty still burns on these shores. We will learn again the

age-old lesson of liberty that America first learned nearly 200 years ago and has been teaching the rest of mankind ever since.

As one Senator from Minnesota, I rise to welcome the many thousands of Americans who will come to Washington tomorrow. I intend to participate fully in their activities. I am confident that their effort will be successful and that the entire Nation will be reached by the dedication and enthusiasm which the demonstrators bring with them.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the statement released by the leaders of the 10 national organizations sponsoring the march on Washington for jobs and freedom be printed at this point in the RECORD. I also ask unanimous consent that the statement of welcome issued by the District Commissioners be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the statements were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

TEXT OF STATEMENT ON MARCH

Leaders of the 10 national organizations sponsoring the March on Washington for Jobs and Freedom yesterday issued the following public statement:

"The Washington march of August 28 is more than just a demonstration.

"It was conceived as an outpouring of deep feeling of millions of white and colored American citizens that the time has come for the Government of the United States of America, and particularly the Congress of that Government, to grant and guarantee complete equality in citizenship to the Negro minority of our populations.

"As such, the Washington march is a living petition—in the flesh—of the scores of thousands of citizens of both races who will be present from all parts of our country.

"It will be orderly, but not subservient. It will be proud, but not arrogant. It will be nonviolent, but not timid. It will be unified in purposes and behavior, not splintered into groups and individual competitors. It will be outspoken, but not raucous.

"It will have the dignity befitting a demonstration in behalf of the human rights of 20 million people, with the eye and the judgment of the world focused upon Washington, D.C., on August 28, 1963.

"In a neighborhood dispute, there may be stunts, rough words and even hot insults; but when a whole people speaks to its government, the dialog and the action must be on a level reflecting the worth of that people and the responsibility of that government.

"We, the undersigned, who see the Washington march as wrapping up the dreams, hopes, ambitions, tears and prayers of millions who have lived for this day, call upon the members, followers, and well-wishers of our several organizations to make the march a disciplined and purposeful demonstration.

"We call upon them all, black and white, to resist provocation to disorder and to violence.

"We ask them to remember that evil persons are determined to smear this march and to discredit the cause of equality by deliberate efforts to stir disorder.

"We call for self-discipline, so that no one in our own ranks, however enthusiastic, shall be the spark for disorder.

"We call for resistance to the efforts of those who, while not enemies of the march as such, might seek to use it to advance causes not dedicated primarily to civil rights or to the welfare of our country.

"We ask each and everyone in attendance in Washington or in spiritual attendance back home, to place the cause above all else.

"Do not permit a few irresponsibles to hang a new problem around our necks as we return home. Let's do what we came to do—place the national human rights problem squarely on the doorstep of the National Congress and of the Federal Government.

"Let's win at Washington."

The statement was signed by Mathew Ahmann, executive director of the National Catholic Conference for Interracial Justice; Rev. Eugene Carson Blake, vice chairman of the Commission on Race Relations of the National Council of Churches of Christ in America; James Farmer, national director of the Congress of Racial Equality; Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr., president of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference; John Lewis, chairman of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee; Rabbi Joachim Prinz, chairman of the American Jewish Congress; A. Philip Randolph, president of the Negro American Labor Council; Walter Reuther, president of the United Automobile, Aerospace, and Agricultural Implement Workers of America, AFL-CIO, and chairman, Industrial Union Department, AFL-CIO; Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; and Whitney Young, executive director of the National Urban League.

COMMISSIONERS' STATEMENT ON CIVIL RIGHTS ASSEMBLY

Next Wednesday's civil rights assembly will draw the world's attention to Washington.

Many thousands of participants are expected. Steps are being taken by the city, in cooperation with the groups' leadership, to provide for the health and safety of our visitors, while maintaining, as far as possible, normal city activities.

Washingtonians who are accustomed to groups bringing their causes to the Nation's Capital, know that the forthcoming gathering is in the American tradition of orderly appeal for the redress of grievances. The right to assemble peaceably is an essential part of that tradition.

We have confidence that the energy, resourcefulness, and ingenuity of the city and its people will be exerted to welcome the many visitors and to extend to them full courtesy and hospitality.

Officials of the gathering have given the city excellent cooperation in completing necessary arrangements. We are confident that these joint preparations will produce an event in which the city and the Nation can have both pride and satisfaction.

WALTER N. TOBRINER,
JOHN B. DUNCAN,
C. M. DUKE,

Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

Mr. HUMPHREY. I commend the authorities in the District of Columbia for the excellent manner in which they have cooperated with those responsible for the organization of this march on Washington. It is a tribute to their understanding and dedication to public duty.

MEETING OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY AND SOVIET FOREIGN MINISTER GROMYKO

Mr. MILLER. Mr. President, in today's Washington Post there appears an article by Carroll Kilpatrick entitled "J.F.K. Agrees to a Meeting With Gromyko." This article points out that the date when the President and Mr. Gromyko last met was October 18, 1962, when Mr. Gromyko assured the President that Soviet assistance to Cuba was entirely defensive.