RESOLUTION

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS OF SENATOR WALTERS

Mr. MANSFIELD submitted a resolution (S. 15917), to which Mr. Long moved to recommit 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 Attorneys General. 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 established by the Public Distribution 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 cooperation and 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 property under a donation for educational use.

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 398 men trapped in the United States Steel Corporation tunnel at Shippingport, Pa., have echoed with the single phrase, "OK Mike." As the huge digging rig worked deliberately to widen the escape tunnel down the other side 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, Mr. Mike Rank, of Bethel, Conn. A skilled drill operator who works for the Gill Drilling Co., of North Branford, Conn., Mr. 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 Slony Creek, Conn., they went to the scene to offer help.

Mr. 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 now that his name is known. 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 PRESIDENT, without objection, it is so ordered.

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 of that statement:

The Washington march of August 28 is more than just a demonstration. It was conceived as an outpouring of deep 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 importance 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 PRESIDENT. 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 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.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, to the Congress in considering the current legislative program of the Administration, states:

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fact, they are conducting themselves in a manner quite removed from the spirit which may 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 cause of equal rights. They are coming 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, businessmen, 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. There are no troublemakers or rabble rousers; these are responsible and concerned American citizens who are determined to speak out in favor of full freedom and equal citizenship. 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 Americans who are responsible and concerned not troublemakers or rabble rousers; these people and their enthusiasm and expectancy for this demonstration is remarkable. There are no troublemakers or rabble rousers; these are responsible and concerned American citizens who are determined to speak out in favor of full freedom and equal citizenship. That is why they are coming to Washington.

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. So long as we 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, the demonstration because it serves as a unique vehicle whereby millions of Americans can express their deep personal convictions that the time of equal justice is now. This is a totally voluntary exercise of the universal spirit in behalf of freedom and liberty, an outpouring that has not been seen in this country for many generations. I believe that 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 are coming 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 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 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 on the part 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 guarantee complete equality in citizenship to the Negro minority of our populations.

"As such, the 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 subversive. It will be proud, but not arrogant. It will be uniting 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 stones, rough words and even hot insults; but when a man goes to his govenment, 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 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 us and our mission 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 advance causes not dedicated primarily to civil rights or to the welfare of our country.

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

"Do not permit a few irresponsible to hang a noose 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; 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. Phillip 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, if the American tradition is observed, will 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. TORMEY,
JOHN B. DUNGAN,
C. M. DUKAS,
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 Quigley 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.

Gromyko has been in the United States of America attempting to place the cause above all else.