of these few portions of the Communist
"Mein Kampf."

Very truly yours,

DICK MCDONALD.

THE MARCH ON WASHINGTON

Mr. WILLIAMS of New Jersey. Mr. President, the great march on Washington is now behind us. The blisters on the feet of the marchers are probably well healed by now; the news commentators are finding joy in speculating about the effect on Congress of the march; and I recently read that you can now buy lapel pins that state that I was there.

Mr. President, the march may be history, but the thoughts of this great event continue to live on. The perseverance with which the marchers came to Washington, the good will and dignity they showed upon arrival are still in the minds of all who witnessed the occasion. New Jersey has been represented in the march; and I believe that there has been a gathering there.

I was particularly proud of the large delegations from my State of New Jersey. I met some of these groups when they arrived here at Union Station. I was greatly impressed by the great conviction with which they came to Washington. Many of my fellow citizens gave up a day of wages and paid for the trip to Washington to participate in the events. These people pride themselves on being Americans and ask only that they be given the rights guaranteed to them by the Constitution of the United States.

Mr. President, I think the Senate should be aware of the grassroots support behind this great civil rights movement. I, therefore, ask unanimous consent to have a number of articles from various New Jersey papers printed in the Record. These articles represent a sampling of the opinions found in all the papers in the State in recent weeks. It is a worthwhile worthy of note. Some deal with the private citizen's views and others are the thoughts of the editorial boards. I ask that the articles be placed in the following:

From the August 30 Trentonian of Trenton, an editorial entitled, "An Impressive Performance," "Weary But Proud," an article from the Newark Evening News of August 29, the article entitled "Dignity, Spirit Impressed Marchers from Plainfield," from the August 30 Plainfield Courier-News, from the September 6 issue of the Jewish News of New Jersey, an interview with Mr. Joachim Prinz, entitled, "It Was in the Best Tradition of America," from the September 5 Advocate, the Newark Archdiocese paper, an editorial entitled, "The March on Washington," "Nation's Conscience," an editorial from the Paterson Morning Call of September 4, "The March Has Just Begun," an editorial from the Bergen Record of August 30, and finally, from the Asbury Park Sunday Press of September 5, an editorial entitled, "The Civil Rights Battle Will Be Over When Good Citizens, Who Outnumber Bigots, Rise Up and Show Their Power."

There being no objection, the articles and editorials were ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

(From the Trentonian, Trenton, N.J., Aug. 30, 1963)

An Impressive Performance

The great "March on Washington" is over; and the apprehensions of those who feared that such a massive demonstration of dis-content and discontent remain peaceful have been proven groundless.

The most impressive thing about the march was its discipline and the respect the marchers showed for the Negro cause; and the Government took many precautions, which were as necessary as they proved to be - were nevertheless well advised.

But the complete absence of anything re-sembling "mob psychology," in a throng of more than 200,000 persons, is remarkable. It cannot help but have an immense impact upon the country as a whole. It is difficult for anyone to remain untouched by a casual contempt for a people capable of such an exercise of dignity and self-discipline. And we must bear in mind that this was not a select group, but comprised of persons from all social levels and walks of life.

The direct effect upon Congress, we have been told by those on the scene, was slight. Senate majority whip HUEY P. LONG, of Louisiana, said last night that part of their history mission has already been accom-fished-and splendidly so.

Nevertheless, it has had its effect upon the country; and that we must assume, will eventually be reflected in the Congress. And - what may well be more important - it could fail to have any personal impact on the attitudes of the citizenry. The Negroes have gained not only sympathy for their cause as a group, but respect for themselves as indi-

WEARY BUT PROUD

(By Douglas Eldridge)

Negroes and whites flocking wearily back to New Jersey from the March on Wash-

ton agreed last night that part of their his-
toric mission has already been accom-
plished—and splendidly so.

Their dusty shoes kicked off and their placecards rolled up, many of the 600 north-
ern New Jersey residents aboard the north-
bound "New Jersey Special" expressed a com-
mon belief that the days events had made a profound impact on their own hearts and minds. They said that it would make an equally profound impact on their friends and enemies throughout the land.

Between their sporadic naps and their in-
creasingly hoarse choruses of "We Shall

Overcome," the special train's passengers -
black and white, young and old, high and
low—again and again made these claims in
appraising the unprecedented outpouring:

The march served notice on white America that the Negro is not just another people, any longer, and that he can seek to change it

with vigor—and order—of awesome propor-
tions. It gave to the Nation an unmistak-
able awareness of the depth and breadth of the civil rights revolution.

At the same time, the march showed to Negro America that they can be heard and that its voice can be swollen significantly many concerned whites. The demonstra-
tion gave to the Negro a new pride, and a new determination to stand up for its injustices loca-

ally as well as nationally. While those aboard the train last night spoke with varying eloquence on these points, and on the amazement at the size and

smoothness of the great protest, many had

grope for words. It must have been

rightful and the beauty they had found in it.

"It was so glorious," exclaimed Mrs. Inez

Jennings, a Newark teacher of beauty culture. "Women will never desist until me know

because I feel it." A friend, Mrs. Bertha

Gibson, a Newark housewife, chimed in: "I'd come back next week if I had to, and

next time I'd bring my children, too.

"All I can say is, I was very proud," ob-

served Harvey Oliver, 19, a Rutgers Uni-

dergraduate, who said the demonstration "proved our determination and our willingness to

continue the fight."

To Adelbert Brown of East Orange, vice

president of the Newark chapter of the Na-

tional Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the march symbolized the order in which the Negro movement has achieved. At the same time, he continued, the demonstration provided "the shot in the arm this movement really needs. Up to now, in many cases, it's just been words."

Raymond Padgett, a Newark lawyer, said

that the march was "an exhibition of how the drive for civil rights a momentum that could not be halted. "This was the first time that the Negro ever did anything really big," he com-

mented. "It touched a sensitive nerve."

Dr. Rustace L. Blake, pastor of St. James
curch, said: "This was a march on the conscience of America."

Many of the returning marchers empha-

sized the interracial nature of yesterday's

outing. "It was the most orderly demonstration of complete brotherhood that I have ever seen," declared Rev. George R. Hardt, Jr., of North Orange Baptist Church.

One of the returning marchers, an elec-

tronics technician, insisted that "what we

learned on the march was a lesson". The

work of another student from Newark, Othello
Jones, 20, a prelaw student at Howard Uni-

versity, commented quietly: "I was really

inspired. It makes you feel that someone is caring about you in the case of Ameri-

was wonderful to see so many of my

people turn out," asserted another beauti-

ful product of Newark. "It shows that the Negro does care."

Echoing her view was a Newark truck driver, Ernest Washington, who said the demonstration "proved our determination and our willingness to

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If the same kind of Intraesocial cooperation cannot be achieved in local affairs, Mack Ivory of Jersey City, an Internal Revenue Service clerk, said the demonstra-
tion proved persons of all races can be rallied “when humanity is threatened with a loss of
dignity.” He said that some people may have gone to Washington because it was a comparatively safe and easy way to
support their causes, but he insisted that the march “made a few of them a little more resolute.”

Others emphasized the basic seriousness of among all the demonstrators. “They
weren’t sightseers,” said Jerome Wilson, a Newark Housing Authority relocation worker.
“Of course,” added Harold Wilson, of East Orange, a postal
employee. “They came here for a purpose,
not just for a day’s cutting.

Several of the marchers said they were en-
couraged to try to awaken their friends and fellow workers. “I’d rather see them caring,
even if it’s against us,” said Mrs. Juanita
Spain, of Newark, an insurance company clerk.
“I’ll take this back to my shop,” said Mrs.
Johnnie Johnson, of Newark, an official of
the Newark Community Council.)

The Reverend Allen was highly impressed at the number of demonstrators, which Washington police estimated at more than 200,000.

If many were tired from the ride, none complained of severe hardships.

“It was wonderful, a little warm,” Mary Smith said. “But it was just fine.”

There were no reports of ill health or in-
juries in the Plainfield bus loads. No one
missed a meal.

Many were impressed with the consider-
able representation and organization of labor
unions at the march.

“Wherever you looked you saw automak-
ers, steelworkers, or garmentworkers,” Pat
Ruggles reported.

What was the highlight of the day? Many, of course, preferred the Reverend
King’s speech. Others felt that Mahalia
Jackson, the noted gospel singer, was respon-
sible for rousing the throng. Walter Reu-
ther’s speech drew praise. Still others
thought the march was best.

But two women, Mrs. Polly Chilchester, of
Washington, D.C., and her sister, Mrs. Anton
Thompson, of Front Street, Plainfield, said it was dignity—the dignity of
both races marching together that touched them most.

“The singing brought tears to my eyes,”
Mrs. Thompson said.

“It was,” said the two white women, “one of the most magnificent days of our lives.”

[From the Plainfield (N.J.) Courier News,
Aug. 19, 1963]

DIGNITY, SPIRIT IMPRESSED MARCHERS FROM Plainfield (By Marty Robins)

“The most glorious experience in my life,”
Mrs. Rosalyn W. Fueller sighed. “There was
such unity, no trouble, and no disturbance.”
Mrs. Fueller was elated, but smiling. Plainfielders who arrived late
last night at Shiloh Baptist Church from the
hills of Plainfield to watch the march in Washington for jobs and
freedom yesterday.

All agreed the march would accomplish its
goals.

The church-sponsored bus returned shortly
before 11 p.m. An hour later the two NAACP
buses arrived with their elated marchers.

Most Plainfield marchers joined Kenneth
Jones in calling the demonstration “very
dignified” and “very quiet.” All were glad that
none complained.

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before 11 p.m. An hour later the two NAACP
buses arrived with their elated marchers.
These were politicians who had political clout, who had to preserve and protect the party interests. The man who impressed us most was the one who had no formal education, and never went to high school, Mr. McCarthy.

MOST ENCOURAGING

He began the discussion by stating that to him politics must be governed and motivated by his conscience. This was the most important part of the three meetings, because he thought there was no doubt in his mind that he could get legislation through the House, that there are enough votes to get it through the House.

This was encouraging because, in addition to the comments on and after the Speaker there were some cold political facts to consider. These are people who count noses and votes. Dicksen who, as you know, is not completely sold on the bill has, however, assured the President, as he told us, that he would "buy" seven of the eight points of the legislation. He would not accept the public accommodations part of it. Besides, we stressed the point that the legislation would not make sense without FEPC. The trouble with that is that the President had separated the two because he thought that he could get legislation that way without more or by not adding FEPC. I am hopeful that as a result of our discussion with the President his viewpoint may change.

Question. Can you tell us something about your discussion with the President? This took place much later, didn't it, after the meeting at Lincoln Memorial?

Answer. Yes. We came to the White House at 5 o'clock. There was a careful check to see that no one but the 10 chairman went into the White House. We were greeted by an enthusiastic group of people who apparently knew when we would go to the White House. We were applauded wildly into the White House. We were greeted with an enthusiastic group of people who apparently knew when we would go to the White House. The President was in a marvelously relaxed mood although this was a very tough day for him—the rail strike, you know.

But that is the way I have seen him now four times in the White House and this is the way I have seen him in all that part of it. He is always relaxed and unbelievably well informed.

ASKED FOR FOOD

We came there, and since we hadn't eaten all day and for food and it was immediately provided food was served in the manor in which you get food at the White House. I don't think I am at liberty to report on our food at the White House. We were greeted by an enthusiastic group of people who apparently knew when we would go to the White House. We were applauded wildly into the White House. The President was in a marvelously relaxed mood although this was a very tough day for him—the rail strike, you know.

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HUMAN POTENTIAL

So that we know he was not distinguished by color; he was distinguished by his human potential, by the ability to distinguish between right and wrong. I realize that American Jews are not always aware of this tradition.

But if we want Judaism to survive in earnest, we cannot remain silent on this issue. As a matter of fact, the religious and lay leaders of the Jewish community have made that quite plain.

The second thing which has been often overlooked, but which I emphasize, is that we ourselves have a history parallel to the history of the Negro. We started with slavery. We freed ourselves. We lived in ghettos. We were subjected to a proclamation of emancipation. It did not work. It took a very long time before it became a reality. It is still short of that because there is still discrimination in jobs and in housing. It took the lives of 6 million people. I didn't say that because I thought it was too strong and I didn't want to bring that into the public debate there.

But we must say it to ourselves. The death of the 6 million Jews under the Hitler regime is a symbol of our pain and the witness to the failure of Jewish emancipation. There was a time when Jews lived in segregated places and went to segregated schools. It is also overlooked that Hitler introduced into Jewish ghettos into Jewish schools, that Jewish children were not allowed to attend public schools. So, if anybody can understand the situation of the Negro emotionally and sympathetically, it is the Jew.

EXAMPLE OF JEWS

The President made a very interesting comment. He said this; that he should follow the example of the Jewish people who had made education the central issue and that the Negro community should know that the road to jobs and the road to playing the role in the American community which the Negro ought to play is education. Told you about the grassroots in South Orange and in Montclair and in Newark, and all over America—people who count noses and votes. DIRKSEN and his colleagues wanted to get the same education that a middle-class person is thinking about and how about the man lives, the man operates. He is always relaxed and unbelievably well informed. He is a man who is politically astute and therefore don't mean adding efficiency. We have efficiency. We have a system of the way the man operates. He is always relaxed and unbelievably well informed.
of voting Americans whose voices will bear more weight in the Halls of Congress than the marching feet of the 200,000. No one expected the die-hard segregationists to change their minds, and they didn't. Their sentiments were expressed in a statement by a legislator of Louisiana who ridiculed the march as unnecessary. Unnecessary, he said, missing the point, because the Negro in the United States is treated better than anywhere else in the world. Someone should have reminded the Senator that the Negro is demonstrating for the same freedom he enjoys in his own country.

In one way, however, we do agree with Senator LONG-such demonstrations should not be necessary. The march did portray to the world the image of a country unable to legislate equal rights without the intimidation of a mass demonstration.

However, history has shown that often a just cause must first gain attention before it receives approval and support, especially from the prejudiced. As an attention-gainer we prefer a bloodless march to a bloody revolution.

[From the Paterson (N.J.) Morning Call, Sept. 4, 1963]

NATION'S CONSCIENCE

It has been widely supposed that the march on Washington had the central purpose of influencing Congress to approve civil rights legislation. This is a mistake. The march's immediate impact on Congress is of secondary importance. This fact is clearly stated by the march organizers in their program. It states that the success or failure of the march depends on how many votes it changes on Capitol Hill. And of course it is significant that Congressman G. K. Wallance and Senator John F. Kennedy were the only Members of Congress who would not go to the march.

In the case of a few obstinate legislators, Congressional opinion will be determined by the conduct of the marchers. Whatever effect the march had upon congressional opinion will be determined by how effectively the Nation's favorable reaction to the march is communicated to individual Representatives and Senators. Except in the case of a few obstinate legislators whose mental processes have hardened beyond recovery, the Members of Congress will recognize the error of their ways, if only they are impressed by the sentiments of legislators who, left to themselves, would speak up along with the demagogos. A majority of the citizens of the United States recognize the injustices of the Negro cause. But while they sit back and fail to make their sentiments known the Faubuses, the Barnett's, the Wallace's and the litigious Leopolds won't speak up. When decent citizens stand up and show the world that they far outnumber the racists who, by their inaction, give the impression that they speak for the Nation, only then can we hope that Congress will be moved to act.

[From the Ashbury Park (N.J.) Sunday Press, Sept. 1, 1963]

CIVIL RIGHTS BATTLE WILL BE OVER WHEN GOOD CITIZENS, WHO OUTNUMBER Bcasts, RISE UP AND SHOW THEIR POWER

Now that the freedom march on Washington is over, it is time to assess its impact upon the cause of civil rights or, to be more specific, upon the civil rights bill now pending in Congress.

There can be no doubt but that the march was a magnificent, inspiring demonstration of the nation's will to achieve justice for all men. It was spiritual in tone, calling up the noblest memories people in every age have known and felt. It was spiritual in tone, calling up the hopes of the Nation's favorable reaction to the march, and it is a fair guess that most Members of Congress already have well defined views on basic civil rights questions, and that these views were little changed by the assembly.

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[From the Bergen (N.J.) Evening Record, Aug. 30, 1963]

THIS MARCH HAS JOSEPH BIZU

Although it was not as impressive in the sense that the major civil rights march in Washington was the dignity and orderliness of the occasion. Perhaps it was.

But this was not the most important moment of the day. The significance to be attached to the day was the march itself, the expression of the National black people's right to be free from the shame and humiliation and poverty they have suffered with a patience that finally has been exhausted.

The march was an outpouring of the longings people in every age have known and felt. It was spiritual in tone, calling upon the principles of freedom. The human spirit will never be shackled or chained or imprisoned, telling us that this Nation will not endure half slave and half free, and is more free than he is any place in the world.

The march on Washington was a deeply sincere, dignified, moving event. As a man guiltily unable to grasp to that appeal to the world that they far outnumber the racists, I was guilty of being convinced that they stand alone.

The march has not ended. What did they see and hear, what did they read about? Not the actions of a trampling mob wrapped up by rack editors, as some had feared. Not outbreaks of violence, not a mob in Mark Twain's "Mysterious Stranger." Perhaps the man who is dead in a lonely old farm accused of being a witch. Each one who threw a stone did so only for fear his compassion would bring the power of the Nation's favorable reaction to the march, and it is a fair guess that most Members of Congress already have well defined views on basic civil rights questions, and that these views were little changed by the assembly.

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REPORT AND REVIEW MEETINGS WITH FARMERS

Mr. McCARTHY. Mr. President, Secretary Freeman is undertaking a series of 13 report and review meetings with farmers and other rural citizens across the Nation.

The first of these meetings was held last Sunday at Worthington, Minn. In his address Secretary Freeman summarized some of the problems and achievements of the Department. His remarks reflect the conscientious effort made by Secretary Freeman to administer and develop the farm program. I ask unanimous consent that his address, together with a statement of the purposes of these meetings, be printed in the Record.

There being no objection, the address and statement were ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

ADDRESS BY SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE ORVILLE L. FREEMAN, "REPORT AND REVIEW" FARMERS MEETING, WORTHINGTON JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL, WORTHINGTON, MINN., SEPTEMBER 8, 1963

As Secretary of Agriculture I have learned a number of things that I did not anticipate when I went to Washington.

First, and most important, I have found the distance from my desk to your farm is best measured by the number of people that the Department has described adequately by measuring it in miles.