Herein is a page from a document titled "CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — SENATE" with the date "August 30, 1967". The text contains a speech by a senator discussing the nomination of Thurgood Marshall to the Supreme Court of the United States. The speech includes references to the nomination process, the attributes of Thurgood Marshall, and the senator's position on the nomination. The document also contains a table labeled "YEAS—NO" with voting results, and another table labeled "NOT VOTING" with list of senators who did not vote. The speech ends with a conclusion about the senator's stance on the nomination. The text is a natural representation of the content without any hallucinations or errors.
August 20, 1967

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — SENATE

and not who you are or whom your ancestors may have been.

This is a sharing hour. Mr. President, for Mr. Malcolm X, Israel Zangwill, for the Senate, and for the United States of America. We have come a long, long way toward equal access to the Constitution's promise. We shall now go a long way that way because we have recognized the work and the dedication and the commitment of Thurgood Marshall and added him to his contribution to the Nation as a member of the Supreme Court.

I join my colleagues in the Senate in extending the congratulations to Mr. Justice Marshall on this most auspicious day in his life.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Mr. HARDY. Mr. President, I move that the Senate resume the consideration of legislative business.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate resumed the consideration of legislative business.

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

Mr. DHRING. Mr. President, while Senators are still in the Chamber, I should like to renew my inquiry of the distinguished majority leader as to the program for the remainder of the day and the week, and when we reconvene on September 11.

Mr. MANSFIELD. The schedule is the same as announced last night. There will be no more votes until 2 o'clock p.m. on Monday, September 11.

Mr. DHRING. That will be the treaty vote.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Yes, the treaty vote.

Mr. DHRING. I thank the distinguished majority leader.

ANYUHUK KIBONI, AND THE ATTEMPT TO FEDERALIZE LOCAL POLICE DEPARTMENTS

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, a recent issue of the Washington Post pub- lished a story from New York detailing a highly unusual suit which has been filed against the New York, N.J., Police Department. The suit notes that the New York Police Department has been frequently in receivership and that a Federal "master" has been appointed with full administrative power over its affairs. The article goes on to explain that the suit is a pilot project which, if successful, will be extended to other areas across the country.

This suit is nothing other than an attempt to federalize the police forces of this Nation and to consolidate all police power in the hands of Federal authorities. This is manifestly contrary to the spirit of the Constitution and our traditions of local control. This is an attempt to alter the American system by using the courts of law.

One of the long-term aims of the Communists has been to consolidate the police power in Federal hands so as to destroy local liberties. It is highly sig- nificant, therefore, that one of the chief advisers in this suit is a well-known New York lawyer who has had many connec-
tions with Communists and their sympa-
thizers. The Washington Post story explained that the lawyer, Mr. Arthur Kinyo, of one of the country's most prominent civil liberties attorneys.

I think it is misleading to describe Mr. Kinyo in this fashion without indicating his important association advising Com-
munist and Communist-oriented groups. I refer to the Senate Internal Se-
curity Subcommittee to inquire into this association.

Mr. DHRING. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the staff report be printed in the Record at the conclusion of my remarks.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

(See exhibit 1.)

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President,

I have left out the most shocking aspect of this lawsuit to the end of my remarks. Mr. Kinyo, who is notorious for the asso-
ciations I have just indicated, has been actively working in cooperation with the New York Legal Services Project, an agency funded by the Federal Office of Economic Opportunity. I feel that Mr. Bercovitch, Director of the OEC, ought to give an explanation as to why he is using his funds to support an organization advocating the destruction of our system of local government.

I am unable to countenance the fact that the article from the Washington Post of Friday, August 19, 1967 entitled "U.S. Reform of Newark Police Dept." be printed in the Record.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

"U.S. Reform of Newark Police Dept." (By Leroy Zephiri)

New York, August 19, 1967 - A group of prominent Negro civil rights leaders and poor people asked the Federal courts today to take over and reform the Newark Police Department.

The unusual move came in the form of a lawsuit filed in U.S. District Court in Newark and announced at a press conference at the New York offices of the American Civil Liberties Union.

SUDDENLY MASS

The suit charges a long and continuing pattern of police brutality in Newark, which, it says, has either been ratified by city of-

It is the policy of the Editorial Board of CONGRESSIONAL RECORD to publish all statements made by Senators and others in the Senate chamber. Where a Senator makes a statement which cannot be accurately transcribed by the stenographer, he is permitted to read the statement from a prepared text. This practice, it is believed, is helpful to all Senators and the public. It should be noted, however, that the statements published have not been reviewed by the Senator and are not to be construed as the views of the Senate or the Senate Editorial Board.

1. Exhibit 1, "U.S. Reform of Newark Police Dept." (By Leroy Zephiri)