

Two weeks later, King led a second march that successfully reached Montgomery.

Lewis, who suffered a broken skull in the first march, was asked if he'd ever felt the urge to strike back.

"I never had any desire or urge to strike back in any sense. I believe in nonviolence, not just as a technique, not just as a tactic, but as a way of life and a way of living," he said.

In the back of the theater sat Darnell Ene, his fists clenched as Lewis described the Selma beating.

"It's not right," he said later. "You shouldn't do that kind of stuff, and to make things worse, (the marchers were) doing it nonviolently. They had a perfect reason to turn violent, but they didn't. That shows signs of strength."

It's a strength Darnell and his friend Chris Ramirez, a Latino junior, said they don't have.

Darnell said he tries to walk away from disputes, but he doesn't shrink from physical violence if he's pushed to it.

"I don't like backing down," Chris said. "I can't back down."

The most spontaneous outburst by the students came in Selma for a woman who did not back down.

In the rear room of Lannie's, a locally famous diner where the students were served fried chicken, fried catfish and fried pork chops, they met Annie Lee Cooper.

Cooper was a part of a group that in 1964 tried to enter a local courthouse to register to vote.

Her path was blocked by Sheriff Jim Clark, an enthusiastic and violent racist, who struck her.

Cooper, no devotee of nonviolence, hit the sheriff across the side of the face, and a melee ensued that ended only after Clark clubbed Cooper on the head with a nightstick and two other police officers wrestled her into handcuffs.

When the students heard the story, they jumped to their feet and applauded at length.

The applause was led by the otherwise quiet Michael Mosqueda, a Latino junior, who said later that Cooper was a hero.

"She didn't just take it and take it," he said.

But for Will Hannan, a white junior, and for others, the message of nonviolence rang truest.

"You don't need to arm people with weapons, you need to arm people with a certain philosophy, and if they really intend to be warriors in the nonviolent battle, they need to live nonviolence as a way of life," he said.

FAITH

Everywhere the students went, they went to church.

They visited Ebenezer Baptist Church in Atlanta, where King had been pastor at the time of his death; Dexter Avenue Baptist Church in Montgomery, a stone's throw from the state capitol, where Jefferson Davis was sworn in as president of the Confederacy and where King has his first pastorage; and the 16th Street Baptist Church in Birmingham, where the four girls were killed.

In the basement of the church, where the girls had been going to Sunday school when 12 sticks of dynamite exploded, the students heard from Lola Hendricks.

She had marched in Birmingham, and her 8-year-old daughter spent five days in jail during the "Children's Crusade," in which the black youth of Birmingham were sent out against the white establishment's fire hoses and police dogs.

Hendricks was asked if she was scared. No, she said.

"I felt the way we were being treated in the South, we might as well be dead. So we had no fear," she told the students.

And she knew God was with them, she said. He knew what they had been through.

The students heard testimony—in the back room of a diner in Selma, in church basements and in community theaters, and in the offices of elected officials in Montgomery—that God has played a hand in the civil rights movement, protecting those who were marching, reassuring, those who were in doubt and bringing light to those who had been on the wrong side of the issue.

"In struggle, you need something to believe, a hope and a faith to believe in," said Katie Gutierrez, a Latina junior and herself a devout Christian. "With all the hatred, you need love somewhere, and God is love."

THE PAST AND THE FUTURE

On the sixth day of the trip, history teacher Steinberg rose early to appear on a local TV morning show in Montgomery. He said he hoped the trip would have a meaningful impact on the students.

"Maybe they become more compassionate and tolerant, and maybe they get inspired to do better in school. * * * I think the kids are going to come back changed people," he said.

They probably will. But not all of them will. And not all of them will right away.

Near the end of the trip, Monique Jackson, an African American senior, said she didn't come back changed, but she came back better informed and touched by the realization that everywhere she went, Martin Luther King Jr. had been there.

"The struggle back then is what led us up to now. * * * It's not really that bad now. You can't stop a racist from being a racist, so what can you do? In these days, nobody goes around hosing people down. Yes, there is still race discrimination, sex discrimination. You just have to deal with it as it comes."

In a letter to Ernest Green, one of the Little Rock Nine, Kristin Davis, a white junior, wrote: "I believe in your philosophy that you cannot live in the past. Those experiences help shape your future, but you can't let them run your life."

African American junior Aisha Schexnayder wrote to Green: "I've been through a lot in my life, but I can't see myself going through all of that and still be able to crack a smile." In a letter to John Lewis, white junior Kristin Agius wrote: "Your message has made me rethink my idea of what it means to be important and what it means to make a difference. I've come to the conclusion that a step forward, even a small step, is better than aspiring for something that will only benefit myself."

As she contemplated the Montgomery's Civil Rights Memorial, a setting of granite, smoothly flowing waters and a roll call of civil rights martyrs, Clarissa Pritchett, an African American junior, said: "All the people worked so hard to get us where we are today, and I worry that we're going to leave it undone."

Theresa Calpotura, a junior of Filipino descent, said she would return from the trip determined to overcome her innate shyness and to work on matters of racial and social inequality.

"You have to start with yourself before you can change anything else, and that's what this trip did for me," she said. "You have to know that tolerance is important. It's basically the glue of our society."

Theresa's close friend, Ronita Jit, a junior of Indian descent, said she would return determined to start an organization on campus that would include all races, and give them the chance to connect across cultural lines.

"It just confirmed my determination," she said. "I want (us) to spend time with each other and get to know each other. I know these things are far-fetched, but I'm going to try."

One of those who said she'll join Ronita's effort was LaDreena Maye, an African American junior whose shyness belies a depth of thought and feeling.

She wants to be a doctor, and she found inspiration to push for her goal from those with whom the students met. She also learned about those who did nothing while injustices and cruelty were taking place.

"When I see something going on, I'll probably want to be more quick to address it now, instead of just sitting and letting it pass by," she said.

"I guess that now from the trip—knowing what we know—that there is a bit of an obligation. I think we should all want to come back and educate people about some of the things we've learned on the trip. . . . I think something needs to be done."

DAY 10: Saturday, February 20, Memphis

The buses rolled up to the Lorraine Motel and into a time warp.

Parked in front were a white Dodge Royal with massive, olive-green tail fins and a white Cadillac convertible.

There was a plaque, bearing a quote from Genesis: "Behold, here cometh the dreamer. . . . Let us slay him and see what becomes of his dreams."

As the students stood outside the motel, Steinberg played an excerpt from King's final speech, delivered with a mystical passion the night before he was killed.

"Like anybody, I would like to live a long life. Longevity has its place. But I'm not concerned about that now. I just want to do God's will. And He's allowed me to go up the mountain. And I've looked over. And I've seen the Promised Land."

The students then took a guided tour of the adjacent National Civil Rights Museum, an interactive experience with vivid displays that create a sense of time and place.

It was like watching their trip unfold before them on fast-forward—except that the tour ended outside Room 306 of the Lorraine Motel.

The covers of one bed are slightly rumpled. A plate of catfish is set on the bed. Cigarette butts are crushed out in an ashtray.

It was as though Martin Luther King Jr. might step back through the door in just a moment.

Students who had been stoic throughout the trip stared into the room as if stricken.

Some cried quietly.

Then, they went to a conference room upstairs and had lunch.

Afterward, they stood, one at a time, and talked about what the trip meant to them.

Many cried. Some had to leave the room.

Then they stood together and held hands and sang one chorus of "We Shall Overcome" before heading home.

INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATION TO COMBAT THE CRIME OF INTERNATIONAL TRAFFICKING AND TO PROTECT THE RIGHTS OF THE VICTIMS

HON. LOUISE M. SLAUGHTER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 23, 1999

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing a bill to combat the crime of international trafficking, a fundamental violation of human rights to which this Nation has a responsibility to act.

Trafficking involves the use of deception, coercion, abuse of authority, debt bondage, or

fraud to exploit persons through forced prostitution, sexual slavery, sweatshop labor, or domestic servitude. Faced with difficult times in their home countries, women are often lured by advertisements for job opportunities overseas. Women will often answer these ads hoping to make enough money to take care of their families and fulfill their dreams in far away places. Unfortunately, these dreams soon turn into nightmares as the women have their passports seized, are sold for profit, and then forced to sell their bodies to recover the cost of a debt they did not incur. In many cases, they are constantly monitored and supervised to prevent them from escaping. Trafficked women are often subject to physical and mental abuse including, but not limited to battery, cruelty, and rape.

The legislation I am introducing today builds on my efforts over the past several years to bring attention to the problem of trafficking, particularly with respect to the sale of Burmese women and children into brothels in Thailand. Unfortunately, as we learn more about this problem, it is becoming tragically clear that trafficking knows no national or regional borders. Throughout the regions of Southeast Asia, as well as within a number of nations across the former Soviet Union and Warsaw Pact, criminal organizations are capitalizing on poverty, rising unemployment, and the disintegration of social networks to exploit and abuse women and children.

This legislation would create an Interagency Task Force to Monitor and Combat Trafficking within the Office of Secretary of State, that would submit an annual report to Congress on: (1) The identification of states involved in trafficking; (2) the complicity of any governmental officials in those states; (3) the efforts those states are making to combat trafficking; (4) the provision of assistance to victims of trafficking; and (5) the level of international cooperation by such states in internal investigations of trafficking. It would also bar police assistance to governments that are involved in this practice, and would amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to allow trafficking victims brought to the United States to remain here for three months so that they may put their lives back together and at the same time testify against their traffickers in both civil and criminal proceedings.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me and Senator WELLSTONE, who has introduced the Senate companion legislation, in supporting this bill to end the abhorrent practice of trafficking both home and abroad.

TRIBUTE TO A FRIEND OF
MICHIGAN

HON. JOE KNOLLENBERG

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 23, 1999

Mr. KNOLLENBERG. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to Mr. Alfred Berkowitz, who was an active supporter of the Wayne State University College of Pharmacy and Allied Health Professionals. Sadly, Mr. Berkowitz died on February 25 in a car accident in Northern Michigan.

Mr. Berkowitz began his relationship with the pharmaceutical profession in Detroit over 60 years ago when he attended the Detroit In-

stitute of Technology, which merged with Wayne State University in 1957. Once completing his education, he joined the United States Army where he spent seven years on active duty and 27 years as an active reservist. Mr. Berkowitz retired from service in 1975 with the rank of Warrant Officer IV. Although his professional career was in business, after maintaining his license for 50 years, he was honored by the Michigan Board of Pharmacy, in 1987.

Mr. Berkowitz was generous in his philanthropic support of the College of Pharmacy and Allied Health Professionals with a specific focus on benefiting students. He was an invaluable resource to the college by supporting scholarships and by taking a personal interest in students faced with financial hardships. He received Wayne State's Honorary Doctorate of Humane Letters in 1996 as a result of his outstanding support and was recognized at the Cornerstone Club level of the Anthony Wayne Society.

Through his service and dedication to Wayne State University and the community, Mr. Berkowitz made a big difference in many lives and his legacy that he gave the college will help students for years to come.

HONORING NEW PENSACOLA CHIEF
OF POLICE, JERRY W. POTTS

HON. JOE SCARBOROUGH

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 23, 1999

Mr. SCARBOROUGH. Mr. Speaker, across America, the peace and prosperity enjoyed by our citizens owes much to the tireless efforts by our law enforcement personnel. And in my hometown of Pensacola, Florida, the proud policemen that preserve the peace in our community are led by a great American, Jerry W. Potts.

Chief Potts brings a positive reassuring style of leadership to his job while exhibiting a strength of character in his personal and professional life. Chief Potts' professional and personal life has been characterized by excellence, leadership and service to others. His public service began in earnest in 1965 when he joined the U.S. Army 82nd Airborne Division. The leadership skills he developed in the service quickly transferred to excellence in law enforcement.

Chief Potts began his law enforcement career in 1973 when he joined the Pensacola Police Department as a dispatcher. Jerry quickly worked his way up the ranks being promoted to police officer, Sergeant, Assistant Chief of Police, and early this year, Chief of Police.

Jerry Potts' service to others goes beyond law enforcement. Chief Potts has always been involved in our community. He has served on the Judges' Task Force for Children, the mayor's Task Force on Community Values, and the Board of Governors for Fiesta of Five Flags.

Mr. Speaker, by any measure of merit, Chief Potts is one of America's best and brightest law enforcement professionals, and he will continue to be an asset for Northwest Florida in his new role. As a father of two young boys, I sleep better at night knowing that our streets are safer and that our children are protected because of his life-long efforts.

Chief Jerry Potts has devoted his life to preserving the public safety enjoyed by the people of the City of Pensacola and the entire State of Florida. We are grateful for his continuing public service.

TRIBUTE TO JESSICA MARIE
JENKINS

HON. ANNA G. ESHOO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 23, 1999

Ms. ESHOO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Jessica Marie Jenkins, an extraordinary citizen of San Mateo County, California, who will be inducted into the San Mateo County Women's Hall of Fame on Friday, March 26, 1999.

Jessica Marie Jenkins is a brilliant high school student who has earned National Merit Semifinalist status. Jessica entered high school with an aggressive plan to take the most challenging courses offered. She has set high goals for herself despite the fact that she is legally blind.

While maintaining a heavy academic load, Jessica volunteers in a local business and at the Peninsula Center for the Blind and Visually Impaired, where she teaches Braille and helps organize youth group activities. She's a leader in her church where she serves as a Eucharistic Minister. An accomplished pianist, Jessica is a thoughtful person, always willing to help anyone, whether they need a tutor or a friend. Jessica's future plans are to combine her interests in community building, and the rights of the disabled and international relations to benefit others.

Mr. Speaker, Jessica Marie Jenkins is an outstanding young woman and I salute her for her remarkable contributions and commitment to our community. I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring her on being named a Young Woman of Excellence by the San Mateo County Women's Hall of Fame.

INTRODUCTION OF THE ALL-
PAYER GRADUATE MEDICAL
EDUCATION ACT

HON. BENJAMIN L. CARDIN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 23, 1999

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce the All-Payer Graduate Medical Education Act, legislation that improves the funding of America's teaching hospitals and eases the burden on the Medicare Trust Fund.

We have recently learned that medical care costs will double in the next ten years. Health care budgets, including Medicare, will be caught in the vise of increasing costs and limited resources. We must try to restrain the growth of Medicare spending, while protecting our teaching hospitals that rely on Medicare and Medicaid as major sources of funding for graduate medical education (GME).

America's 125 academic medical centers and their affiliated hospitals are vital to the nation's health. These centers train each new generation of physicians, nurses and allied health professionals, conduct the research and