

Hodding Carter III, the former editor of Greenville's Delta Democrat Times newspaper and a Mississippi contemporary of Mr. Watkin's, described him as "one of those southerners who loved this place so much that he had to change it. He had to do what he knew was the right and necessary thing in a very hard time. He had to break with so much that was basic to his past." Carter is president of the John S. and James L. Knight Foundation in Miami.

In 1975, Mr. Watkins returned to Washington and joined the Center for Policy Alternatives and helped found the Flemming Leadership Institute.

There, Linda Tarr-Whelan, the organization's board chairman, called him a "larger-than-life figure with a thick Mississippi accent, a magnetic personality and a gift for telling stories."

He habitually wore cowboy boots and a ten-gallon hat. When chemotherapy treatments for his cancer caused some of his hair to fall out, Mr. Watkins simply shaved his head and started wearing an earring.

In the 1980s, Mr. Watkins was task force director for the Commission on Administrative Review of the U.S. House of Representatives, which also was known as the Obey Commission. He was a former legislative assistant to Rep. Frank E. Smith (D-Miss.).

He served on the boards of Common Cause, Americans for Democratic Action and Mid-Delta Head Start, and most recently he was a board member of Planned Parenthood of Metropolitan Washington.

He was a former vestryman and a teacher in the Christian education program of St. Mark's Episcopal Church in Washington.

His marriage to Jane Magruder Watkins ended in divorce.

Survivors include his companion, Anita F. Gottlieb of Washington; two children, Gordon Watkins of Parthenon, Ark., and Laurin Wittig of Williamsburg; two sisters, Mollye Lester of Inverness and Ann Stevens of Newark; a brother, William S. Watkins of Alexandria; and four grandchildren.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. HILDA L. SOLIS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 6, 2001

Ms. SOLIS. Mr. Speaker, during roll call vote number 150 and 151 on H. Con. Res. 100 and H.R. 2043, I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea" on both.

RACIAL PROFILING EXISTS

HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 6, 2001

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, I submit for the RECORD to document that Mr. Beulah is an honest, respected constituent and his letter depicts that racial profiling does exist!

5/24/01.

To: Chief Jeffery Patterson

Re: Boardman Police Department; Racial Profiling

DEAR CHIEF PATTERSON: My name is Gerald Beulah, Jr. I am an employee of Clear Channel Youngstown; WKBN AM Radio, located at 7461 South Ave. in Boardman. I am the Senior Engineer and Producer of Morning

Programming on 570 WKBN AM. I am also an African-American.

On Wednesday, May 23, 2001, the topic of discussion on "Mangino in the Morning" and "The Dan Ryan Show" centered around Racial Profiling with regards to the Boardman Police Department being the recent primary investigators thereof.

Unfortunately, I also was the nucleus of the conversation because of my personal experiences, which were becoming more frequent as I drove into work daily. I felt and commented on the air that I believed I had become the target of such profiling, including the very morning this show aired.

Quite simply—what happened was I was making a left turn onto Tiffany Blvd. from South Ave. A Patrolman was sitting at the stop sign, preparing to turn onto South Ave. As I passed him, I noticed from the rear view mirror that he had placed his car in reverse, turned around and proceeded to follow me, albeit stealthily. The officer slowly crept along Tiffany Blvd. as I exited my vehicle and walked toward the Clear Channel Complex. He remained in clear view, allowing me to see him watching me and it was only after I had entered into the building that he sped away.

Unbeknownst to me, Morning Talk Show Host, Robert Mangino was entering the parking lot from the opposite direction, having to pass the patrol car as he entered. He commented when inside, that he had observed the officer's movements pursuant to my own and that it was "quite funny" that the officer did not back up to watch him enter the building. Thus our "on-air" conversation ensued.

What I also stated on air—and which is absolute truth—is that in the year and a half that we have occupied this building, I have been "profiled" at least four (4) times at this location alone. Twice, an officer stopped me on the grounds of Clear Channel. In February, the officer aggressively approached my vehicle with his car, penning me into the parking space (I guess he anticipated me fleeing—however, I had already taken the time to park)—his car lights were flashing and his flashlight was shining squarely in my face. Since I was already in the process of exiting my vehicle, I spoke first—asked what the problem was, only to be asked what I was doing "here." I responded that I worked at this facility and he inquired as to my job description. I told him and he turned off the lights and pulled away, remarking that he thought I was going "kind of fast back there."

I would like to make it perfectly clear, that these incidents have only happened in the early hours of the morning—between 4:40 and 5:00 am—as my shift begins at 5:00 am sharp; and only within a few feet of Clear Channel.

I have never been stopped on South Ave (which is my usual route) for speeding, running a red light, an inoperable taillight, brake light or any other violation.

Although my family and I live in Youngstown, we shop and dine in Boardman frequently. I admit to being "followed" from time to time—but—and your own records should substantiate this—I have never received a ticket—or an official warning from any officer for any reason. I consider myself to be an upstanding member of my community who tries to seek the best in people while making my own contribution to be my best.

I am in no way a "Jesse Jackson" type who looks under every rock for racial injustice—nor do I play "the race card" to seek an advantage over others. It's obvious that racism exists—and even though I have experienced my share, I do not let my personal experiences deter me from judging others on their own character and merit.

In my "on-air" comments, I made it very clear that I did not lop the entire Boardman Police Department under "One Umbrella"—nor did I speak in generalities—only to my specific experiences, which I again state, seem to be occurring more frequently. I also commended one of your officers, I believe his name to be Mike Mullins, who at one time dropped off a book of American History Quotes for me to give to my daughter, who is graduating from Cardinal Mooney this June. Dan Ryan took the liberty to read from this book on the air—so again I have expressed no personal vendetta against your department.

Since WKBN serves the public trust, and these shows generated a large volume of calls, it was suggested by many that "something be done." Either we call you, specifically for a response, or I file a lawsuit and on and on. What I decided was to send you this correspondence in the hopes that you would keep it on file as an official complaint concerning these incidents. It would be nice to receive a formal apology from you—but I am not demanding it. I leave you to search your own heart before making that decision.

I trust that this letter alone will suffice to curtail further unfair behavior, towards myself—or any other minority who has expressed similar treatment. Over time, there has been a stigma and slogan related to these experiences common in the Black Community—it's called "DWB"—Driving While Black. I hope that the Boardman Police would take the initiative in totally destroying such a negative connotation, while simultaneously rebuilding the level of common respect from one human being toward the other. I do understand the difficult nature of your jobs and the dangerous conditions you face daily, however I trust that your professionalism and discipline would shine through in each and every situation.

Sincerely,

GERALD H. BEULAH, JR.

Clear Channel Youngstown,

WKBN AM.

THE DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. COMMEMORATIVE COIN ACT OF 2001

HON. STEVEN R. ROTHMAN

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 6, 2001

Mr. ROTHMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express my full support for H.R. 1184, a bill that requires the Secretary of the Treasury to mint coins in commemoration of the contributions of Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., to the United States. I am proud to be a cosponsor of this bill, which was introduced by my good friend and colleague Representative JIM LEACH on March 22, 2001. A similar piece of legislation has been introduced in the other body by U.S. Senator MARY LANDRIEU on February 15 for herself and 24 other members of the Senate.

Dr. Martin Luther King proved to be a man larger than life, and had an extraordinary impact not only on the civil rights movement, but on the history of America. The 40th anniversary of his "I have a dream" speech, delivered at the foot of the Lincoln Memorial, is fast approaching in the year 2003. That may seem far in the future, but in the realm of coin design, we do not have the luxury of waiting because of the time that it will take the Mint to prepare dies and to make this a part of the overall commemorative program.

In the last session of Congress, legislation was introduced in both the House and Senate to mint a coin in honor of Dr. King, but unfortunately no action was taken on these measures. In my Congressional District, however, there was enthusiastic support for honoring Dr. King with a commemorative coin. In fact, the Borough Council of Fair Lawn, New Jersey, passed Resolution 315–2000 urging that a bill permitting the minting of a coin in honor of Dr. King be passed by the U.S. Congress.

I am very pleased that this measure is supported by the Mayor of the Borough of Fair Lawn, David L. Ganz, who is not only a coin collector, but also a former member of the Citizens Commemorative Coin Advisory Committee, and a long-time advocate of using commemorative coins only for a proper purpose. In an article appearing in the January 16, 2001, issue of Numismatic News, a weekly trade publication, he argues that “the accomplishments of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. transcend the work of presidents and academicians and cut across cultural lines. His life’s work ultimately affected the fabric of American society . . . worthy of the Nobel Peace Prize in 1964 . . . [and leading to] social justice for a whole class of citizens and a generation of American.”

I submit this insightful article to be included in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

H.R. 1184 provides a remarkable opportunity to honor a remarkable man. I urge the members of the Banking and Financial Services Committee, and ultimately this body, to promptly pass H.R. 1184.

[From the Numismatic News, Jan. 16, 2001]

KING CONSIDERATION WILL RETURN IN 107TH CONGRESS

When the 107th Congress convenes, dozens of bills will be introduced that, over the succeeding two years, will multiply to the thousands and eventually become about 600 laws. Some will name post offices for former members of Congress, federal buildings for prominent Americans, and some will even change tax laws, promote social justice or shape a kinder and gentler society.

One bill—which will surely repeat its previous introduction in the 106th Congress by then-chair of the House Banking committee and the chair of the House coinage subcommittee—bears reconsideration, and passage: recognition of the life’s work and accomplishments of Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., who surely changed the texture, complexity and general tenor of American society, perhaps more than any other individual.

H.R. 3633, a bill to authorize half dollar, dollar and \$5 gold pieces honoring the American civil rights leader, was introduced in the House in February 2000. In the following months, it obtained co-sponsors, but not sufficient to move the matter to the legislative approval needed to create a new coin.

The point can be argued. Franklin D. Roosevelt brought the nation out of the Great Depression, fought a war and created Social Security and a host of other programs that defined part of American political culture in the second half of the 20th century (after his death). Lyndon Johnson created a Great Society, Harry Truman a Square Deal, John F. Kennedy a New Frontier and, earlier, Woodrow Wilson made a world safe for democracy. There are also Ronald Reagan, who presided over the demise of the communist threat from the Soviet Union; Theodore Roosevelt, who launched America’s military greatness and internationalism; and even Herbert Hoover, a great humanitarian who solved the

issues of a starving Europe, much as Gen. George Marshall did a generation later. But in terms of historical perspective, which is what coinage of a nation should truly reflect, the accomplishments of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. transcend the work of presidents and academicians and cut across cultural lines. His life’s work ultimately affected the fabric of American society—its military policies, economic and social fabric, religious institutions and the intellectual development of a generation of Americans, and beyond.

His accomplishments were worthy of the Nobel Peace Prize in 1964 (something he shared with Theodore Roosevelt, who won it in 1905), and there can be little doubt that the Montgomery, Ala., bus boycott in the early 1950s led to a peaceful revolution and social justice for a whole class of citizens and a generation of Americans.

Like many who are termed heroes, Dr. King proved that he also had feet of clay, and in no small measure the private files maintained on him by the late J. Edgar Hoover, the FBI director, are responsible for the attacks on the King reputation and his legacy.

Born in 1939, the son of Rev. Martin Luther King Sr. (“Daddy” King), young Martin attended Morehouse College in Atlanta and Crozer Theological Seminary in Pennsylvania. He received a Ph.D. in theology in 1955 and became pastor of Dexter Avenue Baptist Church in Montgomery—the same year that other events were to grip the nation.

In December 1955, after Rosa Parks refused to obey Montgomery’s policy mandating segregation on buses, black residents launched a bus boycott and elected King as president of the newly formed Montgomery Improvement Association. As the boycott continued during 1956, King gained national prominence.

His house was bombed, and he and other boycott leaders were tried in court and convicted on charges of conspiring to interfere with the bus company’s operations. But in December 1956, Montgomery’s buses were desegregated when the U.S. Supreme Court declared Alabama’s segregation laws unconstitutional.

In 1957 King and other black ministers founded the Southern Christian Leadership Conference. As SCLC president, King emphasized the goal of black voting rights when he spoke at the Lincoln Memorial during the 1957 Prayer Pilgrimage for Freedom.

It was in the 1963 March on Washington that he won his nonviolence spurs. On Aug. 28, 1963, his oratory attracted more than 250,000 protesters to Washington, D.C., where, speaking from the steps of the Lincoln Memorial, King delivered his famous I Have a Dream speech.

“I have a dream,” he said, “that one day this nation will rise up, live out the true meaning of its creed: we hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal.”

During the year following the march, King’s renown as a nonviolent leader grew, and, in 1964, he received the Nobel Peace Prize. “Man must evolve for all human conflict a method which rejects revenge, aggression and retaliation. The foundation of such a method is love,” he told the Swedish Academy.

King’s ability to achieve his objectives was also limited by the increasing resistance he encountered from national political leaders. When urban racial violence escalated, J. Edgar Hoover intensified his efforts to discredit King. King’s own criticism of American intervention in the Vietnam War soured his relations with the Johnson administration.

It was in the late winter or early spring of 1968 that Dr. King went to South Side Junior

High School in Rockville Centre, N.Y., a community of modest size (about 26,000 people) on Long Island’s south shore. There, I met him as he spoke one evening in the school auditorium; he was a remarkable speaker, and though I disagreed with him at the time in the way he criticized our south-east Asia conflict, I came away with a sense that he was a remarkable man—someone I was proud of as an American.

Not long afterward, he delivered his last speech during a bitter garbage collectors’ strike in Memphis. “We’ve got some difficult days ahead, but it really doesn’t matter with me now, because I’ve been to the mountain-top.” The following evening, on April 4, 1968, he was assassinated by James Earl Ray.

In 1986, King’s birthday, Jan. 15, became a federal holiday, placing him on par with several U.S. presidents. In the last session of Congress, Rep. James A.S. Leach, R-Iowa, and Spencer Bachus, R-Ala., were key sponsors of the King commemorative coin legislation. In the waning days of the session, Rep. Rush Holt, D-NJ., and Steve Rothman, D-N.J., signed on, bringing co-sponsors up to 138 members—not a majority in the 435-member House.

The real question is whether the 2003 date marking the 40th anniversary of the “I have a dream” speech is worthy of commemoration. I submit that a society that is unwilling to honor human dignity on its coinage is simply missing the boat and fails to understand the historical perspective of coinage, and how commemoratives like other coins stand for all time.

Don’t mistake these comments for suggesting that the coin will be a good seller; to the contrary, it probably will not be. Controversy does not work to increase sales. The Crispus Attucks Revolutionary War coin (with 500,000 pieces authorized) sold a disappointing 26,000 in uncirculated and 54,000 in proof.

But if the question is asked who had more impact on American society, Eunice Shriver and the Special Olympics or Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., there is simply no contest. In considering whether the U.S. Botanic Gardens’ 175th anniversary or the I Have a Dream speech has had a lasting impact on American society, the Lincoln Memorial address prevails.

We probably don’t want to go into a discussion of the merits of some of the other modern commemorative coins (38th anniversary of the Korean War, for example), but it seems clear enough that if the test is an accomplishment that stands for all time, Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., warts and all, is worthy of numismatic commemoration.

Whether there will be a reintroduction and action in the 107th Congress remains to be seen. What is clear enough is that if 2003 is to be the year, time is growing short to allow for the creation, production and marketing of this distinctive and important commemorative product.

COLUMN ILLUMINATES NEED FOR CONTINUED ENGAGEMENT WITH THE PEOPLE’S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

HON. DOUG BEREUTER

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 6, 2001

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, the Member wishes to commend to his colleagues Mr. Thomas J. Friedman’s editorial column, “One Nation, 3 Lessons,” which was published in