

where he still calls home—Laurel, Mississippi. In Laurel, Judy began work in the automotive business and later, in 1951, Judy launched a career in the oil and gas industry as well as in real estate. Throughout his career at Julius W. King Oil Properties, Judy has been a long-time member of the Board of Directors of Independent Petroleum Association of America and Mid Continent Oil and Gas Association.

Judy was married on April 10, 1955 to Marion Louise King; they are the parents of two daughters—Mary Gwendolyn and Kendall Lea and the grandparents of five.

Judy has given many years of his life to the service of the community. A member of First Baptist Church of Laurel, Judy has helped the church with continuous growth and expansion by serving as Property Acquisition Chairman.

Many of Judy's service hours have also been committed to education. As past chairman of the University of Mississippi Foundation, board member, and endower of the King Lectureship in Ethics, Judy has played an active role in serving the University of Mississippi. Along with his brother, James E. King, Jr., Judy donated the necessary money to initiate the building of the JCJC King Chemistry Center. Still serving JCJC today, Judy is the chairman of the JCJC Foundation.

Judy is an outstanding leader. He has served as president and board member of United Way of Jones County; president of Laurel Jaycees; twice president of the Laurel Country Club; president of Jones County Chapter of the American Red Cross and Lung Association; and board member of the Jones County Economic Development Authority. Judy has also recently completed 14 years on the board of the Lauren Rogers Museum of Art.

In addition to serving his community, Judy has made contributions to the Republican Party on both the local and national level. Judy has served as the Finance Chairman of the Mississippi Republican Party and assisted in building the United Republican Fund of Mississippi. He has been recognized as a Pioneer Republican and ran for State Senate in 1963. Judy has also served on the state and county GOP executive committees.

On the national level, Judy has had the honor of being a presidential elector three times and serving three years on the White House Selection Committee for Fellowships. He also has the distinction of being a member of the Transition team for the Reagan White House.

Judy has been a role model for me as a Christian husband, father, businessman, and leader. I thank him for his example and for his friendship to me and my family.

It is an honor and privilege for me to extend birthday wishes to a man who knows the true meaning of faith, service, community, and family. Happy 80th Birthday Judy King!

RECOGNIZING PORTLAND STATE UNIVERSITY'S GEORGE PERNSTEINER FOR HIS COMMITMENT TO HIGHER EDUCATION

HON. DAVID WU

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, July 24, 2002

Mr. WU. Mr. Speaker, today I recognize George Pernsteiner, Vice President of Finance

and Administration at Portland State University. Mr. Pernsteiner is leaving Oregon to become the Vice Chancellor of Administrative Services at the University of California, Santa Barbara. I join with Mr. Pernsteiner's colleagues at Portland State University, in the Oregon University System, and in the City of Portland in recognizing him for his leadership, his commitment to providing educational opportunities to students and his work with PSU President Dan Bernstine to make this institution a national model of an urban university.

George Pernsteiner has served at Portland State University since 1995. During that time, enrollment has grown from about 14,000 students to the nearly 23,000 who will enroll this September. Mr. Pernsteiner has overseen the implementation of the unique University District plan, which links PSU's campus development to the planning goals of Portland—one of the nation's most livable cities. George was instrumental in building the University's new urban center, home of the nationally recognized College of Urban and Public Affairs. He was involved in the city's efforts to have a new urban streetcar, and brought it to the campus. George has also been involved in the building of a new Native American Student and Community Center that will open next year, the creation of the Peter Stott Community Recreation field, and the establishment of a new technology center in the PSU Millar Library.

George Pernsteiner is not only actively involved in Portland State University and the City of Portland, he has been a statewide leader in the Oregon University System. Before coming to Portland State University, he was Vice Provost and Chief Financial Officer at the University of Oregon, and also served as the Associate Vice Chancellor for Administration at the Oregon University System. George was key to developing State legislation that gave greater operating flexibility to the institutions in Oregon, as well as a new funding model for the entire Oregon University System, which was adopted by the state legislature in 1999.

George Pernsteiner is viewed in Oregon as an innovative higher education leader who puts students first. He leaves Oregon and PSU a better place because of his visionary commitment to providing educational opportunities. George is a devoted public administrator who values public service.

Mr. Speaker, I am honored that I have had the opportunity to work with and know George Pernsteiner. I hope you and my colleagues will join me in wishing him and his family the best as they leave Oregon for Santa Barbara and go from being Vikings to Gauchos!

TREASURY AND GENERAL GOVERNMENT APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2003

SPEECH OF

HON. RON PAUL

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 23, 2002

Mr. PAUL. Mr. Chairman, I rise in strong support of the Flake and Rangel amendments to the Treasury-Postal Service Appropriations Act. The argument that allowing Americans to travel to Cuba props up Fidel Castro's regime

is just not supported by fact. History has shown that allowing—even encouraging—American citizens to travel to and engage commercially in less-than-free societies ignites the spark of freedom and hastens democratic transformations. Unfortunately, special interests have driven some to argue even against demonstrated fact in pursuit of their political agenda.

It is time to face reality on the policies of isolation and embargo: they have not worked in the past, they are not working in the present, and they will not work in the future. Can anyone claim that our policies of isolation and embargo have made life for the average Cuban citizen the slightest bit better? Conversely, is there any evidence that our policies of isolation and embargo have made life for Castro and his ruling clique one bit worse? The answer to both questions, of course, is no. So why continue to pursue a foreign policy that is producing the opposite effect of what is intended?

While there is no evidence that sanctions and isolation work, there is plenty of evidence—real concrete evidence—that engagement and trade actually bring about democratic change. In the former Soviet-dominated world—particularly in Central Europe—it was American commercial and individual engagement that proved key to the demise of the dictatorships. It was Americans traveling to these lands with new ideas and a different attitude toward government that helped nurture the seeds of discontent among a population living under the yoke of tyranny. It was American commercial activity that brought in products that the closed and controlled economic systems would or could not produce, thus underscoring to the population the failure of planned economies.

With the system of one-party rule so obviously and undeniably proven unworkable and unsatisfactory in Central Europe, even those who had served the one-party state began to shift their views and work in opposition to that rule. Thus began the fall of the Soviet empire. Yet those who support sanctions and isolation still seek to deny history in their drive to pursue a policy that has not worked for forty years.

Mr. Chairman, finally and importantly, I strongly oppose sanctions for the simple reason that they hurt American industries, particularly agriculture. Every time we shut our own farmers out of foreign markets, they are exploited by foreign farmers. China, Russia, the Middle East, North Korea, and Cuba all represent huge potential for our farm products, yet many in Congress favor trade restrictions that prevent our farmers from selling to the billions of people in these areas. We are one of the world's largest agricultural producers—why would we ever choose to restrict our exports? Why would we want to do harm to our domestic producers by pursuing a policy that does not work? The only beneficiaries of our sanctions policies are our foreign competitors; the ones punished are our own producers. It is time to end restrictions on Cuba travel and trade.

RICK SWARTZ DEFENDS THE
RIGHTS OF IMMIGRANTS

HON. JAMES P. McGOVERN

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 24, 2002

Mr. McGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to my colleagues' attention an interview with Mr. Rich Swartz in the Summer 2002 edition of *Intelligence Report*, the quarterly publication of the Southern Poverty Law Project.

For nearly two decades, I have had the privilege of knowing and working with Rick Swartz in defense of the rights of immigrants. In 1982, he founded the National Immigration Forum, which is the leading immigration rights advocacy group in the nation. We first met when we were both working to secure a safe haven for Salvadoran and other Central American refugees here in the United States.

The interview explores the lengthy battles with anti-immigration forces in the United States and the prospects for securing immigrant rights in today's national environment. Rick Swartz is someone who feels strongly about America's roots as a nation of immigrants and who believes that current immigration is an important contributor to a strong future for our country. I join him in those beliefs, and I commend this article to my colleagues.

[From the *Intelligence Report*, Summer 2002]

DEFENDING IMMIGRANTS

A KEY ACTIVIST IN THE STRUGGLE FOR IMMIGRANT RIGHTS DISCUSSES THE EVOLUTION AND NATURE OF THE ANTI-IMMIGRATION MOVEMENT

Over the last quarter of a century, Rick Swartz may have done more than any other activist to encourage a healthy level of immigration to America and to protect the rights of immigrants once they are here. After graduating from the University of Chicago Law School, Swartz directed an immigrant rights project at the Lawyers Committee for Civil Rights before going on to found, in 1982, what has become the nation's leading immigration rights advocacy group, the National Immigration Forum. Swartz was president of the Forum, a coalition of more than 250 national organizations and several thousand local groups, until 1990. In that post, he worked to secure habeas for Haitian and Central American war refugees, to legalize the status of millions of other immigrants and to battle the anti-immigrant and English Only movements. Since leaving the Forum, Swartz, now 52, has run a small public policy firm representing a range of corporate and nonprofit clients, at the same time continuing his immigration advocacy work. The *Intelligence Report* asked Swartz about his lengthy battles with America's leading anti-immigration activists, his view of the movement today, and his analysis of the movement's prospects.

Intelligence Report: In looking at the contemporary anti-immigrant movement [see story, p. 44], we've found that even though there are a large number of organizations involved, they almost always seem to go back to one man—John Tanton, the Michigan ophthalmologist who founded the Federation for American Immigration Reform [FAIR] in 1979. Has that always been the case?

Swartz: Tanton is the puppeteer behind this entire movement. He is the organizer of a significant amount of its financing, and is both the major recruiter of key personnel and the intellectual leader of the whole net-

work of groups. I don't know if he's personally wealthy—it could well be that people give him big donations just because he is so mesmerizing. He does have a charismatic feel about him.

It's been clear since 1988, when a series of embarrassing internal memos by Tanton and Roger Conner [who was then executive director of FAIR] were leaked to the press, what the overall strategy is. Those memos are a blueprint for what Tanton and his friends have been doing ever since.

IR: Can you describe that blueprint?

Swartz: The blueprint envisaged creating a whole array of organizations that serve the overall ideological and political battle plan to halt immigration—even if some of these groups have somewhat differing politics. They camouflage the links between these organizations, their true origins, so that they appear to have arisen spontaneously. But in fact they have the same creator, Tanton.

IR: So the idea was to create the illusion of a grassroots movement that was supported by a significant number of Americans?

Swartz: Yes indeed, to confuse the press. The leaked memos did bring some public attention to the Tanton network, and some of these linkages were further exposed in the early 1990s. More recently, FAIR's tax records established that the center for Immigration Studies, which has become an influential Washington institution, was spun off from FAIR as a separate organization. But these facts aren't widely known by the public today.

For years and years, Fair and these other spinoffs have been part of a strategy of, "Well, it can't just be Fair and other major Tanton creations like U.S. English and the Center for Immigration studies, because then it's too easy to pin us down. So therefore how about creating Numbers USA, English First, the American Immigration Control Foundation and all these smaller local groups?" all of this was anticipated by the memos, which were written in 1986, two years before the leak.

IR: has even the limited exposure of these kinds of linkages damaged the ability of Tanton's anti-immigrant groups to affect public policy in Congress?

Swartz: They are well known to everybody deeply involved in the immigration debate. But when it comes to Congress, very few members—maybe two—can come close to understanding the situation or the history of the immigration reform efforts of the last 25 years. They may have voted on immigration-related items, but immigration is not a way of life for them.

IR: Let's go back a little. How did Tanton get started?

Swartz: When Tanton started Fair in 1979, he was already president of a liberal organization, Zero Population Growth (ZPG). He wanted ZPG to be the vehicle for a significant advocacy effort to reduce immigration, but the senior staff and at least some members of the ZPG board resisted. As a result, Fair was created. Conner ran Fair as executive director through most of the '80s before leaving to become executive director or yet another Tanton creation, the American Alliance for Rights and Responsibilities, which was intended to be an antidote to the ACLU (American Civil Liberties Union). At the time, Fair was promoting employer sanctions (laws to punish those who hire illegal aliens) and dramatic increases in border enforcement, sweeps, arrests and deportations. It was opposing guest worker programs and asylum for refugees from Haiti or the Central American wars.

It was also Fair that first had the idea of barring social services and other public benefits for immigrants (an enterprise that came to fruition with California's Proposition 187,

which was passed in 1994 with the support of Fair and other Tanton creations, but ultimately found to be unconstitutional). Fair also tried to build linkages to mainstream environmental groups, but without much success.

IR: When did Tanton get into the English Only movement?

Swartz: Tanton established an organization called U.S. English in the early 1980s, and this became his second major national organization after Fair. The organization was dedicated to "English Only" [the idea that all official government business should be conducted in English alone], and it attracted into its ranks a number of well-known celebrities—Walter Cronkite and Arnold Schwarzenegger, for example. U.S. English funded a range of "official English" state and local referenda [through early 2002, 27 states had passed English-only legislation]. The most recent example of this kind of activity is in Iowa, where the governor earlier this year declared English the state's official language.

By the way, there is a lot happening in Iowa right now. Why Iowa? Well, you've got meatpacking plants and the immigrants employed in them, leading to demographic change. And you have Iowa's governor making pro-immigration statements over the last couple of years, saying we're losing people and we need new people, therefore we should be trying to attract immigrants. And, of course, Iowa is the first presidential primary. So add it all up, and you can see why they're spending a ton of advertising money in Iowa. It's perfect for Tanton's message.

IR: Although he has always denied it, Tanton and his progeny have frequently been accused of being racist, not to mention anti-Catholic and, in particular, anti-Hispanic. In fact, Tanton helped to arrange for the English-language publication of *The Camp of the Saints*, a grotesquely racist French novel that tells of European civilization being overrun by bestial Third World immigrants. And he continues to promulgate that book in his role as publisher of *The Social Contract Press*, a hate group. What do you make of the role of this remarkable book?

SWARTZ: A movement of the kind that Tanton envisions needs a bible. It needs a bible for conversion. It needs a bible as an ideological road map. It needs a bible to stimulate zeal and a sense of belief among its followers. *The Camp of the Saints* is that book for Tanton. It puts out a vision of immigrants rampaging and destroying the West, and that is the vision that Tanton believes in and wants his followers to believe in. James Crawford, who wrote a book on the English Only movement, calls *The Camp of the Saints* "a cult book"—and that is what I think it is.

IR: A similar vision of white people being overwhelmed by dusky, Third World hordes is suggested in the Tanton-Conner memos. Did the leak of those memos to The Arizona Republic hurt Tanton and Fair significantly?

SWARTZ: It hurt him a lot at the time. The revelations led to the resignation of Linda Chavez, who had become executive director of U.S. English in the mid-1980s [and is a conservative Republican columnist today]. A whole group of celebrities resigned from the board or advisory board of U.S. English because of the memos, which were complicated by *The Camp of the Saints* being sort of a Holy Bible for the movement. All this revealed the underlying ideology of Tanton.

It also made it that much more difficult for people like [former Sen.] Alan Simpson [R-Wyo.] and others who shared Fair's point of view from holding Fair up as this great organization that other members worked with all the time. And the political character of