

"I liked him," Dr. Clark said of Mr. Powell. "Adam was one of the most honest, corrupt human beings I have ever met. One of the reasons I liked Adam is that he had so few illusions."

Dr. Clark quoted Mr. Powell as telling him, in the middle of the controversy, "Ah, Kenneth, stop being a child. If you come along with me, we can split a million bucks." Dr. Clark explained that what Mr. Powell didn't understand was: "I didn't want any million dollars. What the hell was I going to do with a million dollars?"

In 1950, Dr. Clark became convinced he should move his family from New York City to Westchester County. He wanted to leave Harlem because he and his wife could not bear to send their children to the public schools that he was trying so hard to improve but were failing anyhow. "My children have only one life," he said.

At the same time, he decided that perhaps the way to hasten the improvement of city schools was to decentralize them. But after the schools were decentralized, they continued their decline. Dr. Clark came to think of the decentralization experiment as a "disaster," failing to achieve any of the educational objectives he had sought.

By the 1970's, after the assassinations of the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. and John and Robert Kennedy, and the difficulty in achieving integration in the North, many blacks were growing more wary of whites, more doubtful about overcoming prejudice and achieving racial equality. Dr. Clark was discouraged too, but he remained a firm advocate of the integration of American society. His colleagues described him as "an incorrigible integrationist," convinced of the rightness of the civil rights struggle and certain that the nation could not and should not go back.

In 1973, with a backlash to integration mounting, Dr. Clark said in an interview in *The New York Times Magazine* that "one of the things that disturbs me most is the sophisticated form of intellectual white backlash," citing the writings of Daniel Patrick Moynihan, among others. "In their ivory towers, they have lost all empathy with low-income people and black people. They are seeking to repudiate their own past liberal positions, fighting against their own heritage at the expense of the poor."

Dr. Clark said he neither admired nor respected such intellectuals and said he was "breaking all ties with them." A registered Democrat, Dr. Clark went out of his way in 1976 to support the incumbent United States senator, James L. Buckley, a conservative Republican, in his unsuccessful race against Mr. Moynihan, the Democratic candidate.

Dr. Clark's candor was evenhanded. Late in life, he said he had not been heartened by the ascendancy of blacks in public life because it had not translated into a fundamental change in the condition of ordinary black people. He said he thought white Americans admired accomplished blacks like Colin Powell as long as there were not "too many of them" and they did not threaten white hegemony in American society.

He remained active and vocal. In the 1980's, he expressed anger over assertions that blacks were the cause of their own problems. In 1986, he called on the New York State Board of Regents to supersede the authority of local school boards if they chronically reported low test scores. He also spoke out on deteriorating relations between blacks and Jews, asserting that the dialogue had been too much about anti-Semitism among blacks and not enough about anti-black sentiment among the Jews.

He irritated separatists when he quit the board of Antioch College after it agreed to black demands for the establishment of a

dormitory and study program that excluded whites. And some blacks in Washington became upset with Dr. Clark, whom they had hired to evaluate their black-run school system, when he concluded that it wasn't very good and that what students needed was better teachers and tougher basic courses. He also suggested that whatever argot black children spoke in the streets, they ought to be required to use standard American English in school.

Dr. Clark was something of a legend in the City University system. And he was quick to say what all really great teachers say: that in the process of teaching, a good professor learned more than his students.

He retired from City University in 1975 and, looking back on more than a third of a century of work there, said he thought that the students of the 1940's and '50's had been better at asking probing questions. Dr. Clark was not so impressed with the students of the 1960's and said he thought their revolution "was pure fluff." He also retired from the Metropolitan Applied Research Center, which he had founded eight years earlier, and embarked on a consulting business on race relations and affirmative action.

Dr. Clark's books included "Dark Ghetto" (1965); "A Relevant War Against Poverty" (1969); "A Possible Reality," (1972); and "Patmos of Power" (1974).

Despite the many honors he won and the respect he commanded, Dr. Clark said he thought his life had been a series of "magnificent failures." In 1992, at the age of 78, he confessed: "I am pessimistic and I don't like that. I don't like the fact that I am more pessimistic now than I was two decades ago."

Yet as a conscience of New York politics and of the civil rights movement, he remained an unreconstructed, if anguished, integrationist. A decade ago, during one of his last lengthy interviews, he chain-smoked Marlboros in his home, flanked by vivid African carvings and walls of books wrapped in sun-faded dust jackets, as he professed optimism but repeatedly expressed disappointment over dashed expectations about experiments in school decentralization, open admissions at City University and affirmative action.

"There's no question that there have been changes," he said then. "They are not as deep as they appear to be."

Among the cosmetic changes was an rhetorical evolution from Negro to black to African-American. What, he was asked, was the best thing for blacks to call themselves?

"White," he replied.

He said a lack of meaningful progress could be blamed on blacks who saw themselves only as victims and on whites too narrow-minded to recognize their own self-interest in black success. As whites become a minority in a polyglot country, he was asked, won't they see that it is in their interest that blacks succeed?

"They're not that bright," he replied. "I don't think you can expect whites to understand the effects of prejudice and discrimination against blacks affecting them. If whites really understood, they would do something about it."

A PROCLAMATION IN HONOR OF PETTY OFFICER SECOND CLASS MELVIN MAHLKE

HON. ROBERT W. NEY

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 3, 2005

Mr. NEY. Mr. Speaker:

Whereas, Melvin Mahlke has served for twenty years in the United States Navy; and

Whereas, Melvin Mahlke is to be commended for the honor and bravery that he displayed while serving our nation; and

Whereas, Melvin Mahlke has demonstrated a commitment to meet challenges with enthusiasm, confidence, and outstanding service; and

Whereas, Melvin Mahlke is a loving husband to his wife, Candra, and father to his children, Brittany, Mason, and Dalton.

Therefore, I join with the family, friends, and the residents of the entire 18th Congressional District of Ohio in thanking Petty Officer Second Class Melvin Mahlke of the United States Navy for his service to our country. Your service has made us proud.

IN RECOGNITION OF THE NORTH JERSEY AVALANCHE YOUTH HOCKEY TEAM; WINNERS OF THE 2005 USA HOCKEY TIER I CHAMPIONSHIPS IN THE 12 & UNDER DIVISION

HON. STEVEN R. ROTHMAN

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 3, 2005

Mr. ROTHMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today with great pride to honor a tremendous group of young people from the great state of New Jersey, the North Jersey Avalanche PeeWee AAA youth hockey team. The Avalanche recently won the 2005 USA Hockey Youth Tier I National Championship in the 12 & Under Division. The team skates out of the Ice House in Hackensack, NJ, which lies in the heart of my congressional district, and happens to be the largest ice-skating facility in the Garden State.

Led by head coach Glenn Carlough and assistant coach J.J. Picinic, the North Jersey Avalanche won the National Championship in very convincing fashion. After cruising through preliminary tournaments, the group of 17 youngsters, many of whom have been playing hockey since they were toddlers, made their way to the Youth Tier I, 12 & Under Division Championships in Fairbanks, Alaska. In six games of fierce competition, the Avalanche rose to the top, with an outstanding record of five wins and one loss, and scoring a total of 29 goals, while only allowing 11.

On April 13, 2005, over 1,000 people were in attendance for the Championship game, in which the North Jersey Avalanche took on the Los Angeles Hockey Club. The team hit the ice strongly, scoring two goals in just the first minute of the game. They maintained their intensity, as evidenced by the strong performances of players like Charles Orzetti, who scored two goals, including the game-winner. Anchoring the team's performance in the final game was goalie Jonathan Drago, who faced 27 shots and made 25 saves. The monumental effort put forth by all the team members led the Avalanche to a decisive 8-2 victory.

The North Jersey Avalanche Tier I champion team is one of the 21 traveling hockey teams based at the Ice House in Hackensack. Built in 1997, the Ice House is widely regarded as one of the premier ice-skating facilities in the Nation. In addition to the thousands of

young athletes who play in year-round leagues and train in a variety of clinics, several Olympic figure skaters practice at the Ice House routinely, including 2002 Gold Medalists Sarah Hughes, Elena Bereznia and Anton Sikharulidze. The Ice House's athletic programs continue to train and accommodate Northern New Jersey's youth, teaching the importance of physical fitness and upholding the values of good sportsmanship—values that the national champion Northern New Jersey Avalanche proudly uphold.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to ask my distinguished colleagues to join me in recognizing the tremendous achievements of the outstanding group of young athletes who comprise the National Champion Northern New Jersey Avalanche, and acknowledge the success they have achieved, and the pride that they bring to the people of the great state of New Jersey.

TRIBUTE TO THE LATE DR.
NSIDIBE N. IKPE

HON. KENDRICK B. MEEK

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 3, 2005

Mr. MEEK of Florida. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride—but wit deep sorrow—that I rise to pay tribute to the late Dr. Nsidibe N. Ikpe, one of my community's quiet unsung heroes. On Saturday, May 7, 2005, he will be memorialized during a service to be held at Miami's Glendale Missionary Baptist Church.

Born on February 18, 1949 in the village of Ndiya, Akwa Ibom State, Nigeria, West Africa, he was the first son of Chief Nelson Ikpe and Arit Akpan Uko. His genuine character as an industrious youth paved the way to his becoming one of the most accomplished professionals of Nigeria.

Married to Helen Roberts of Nigeria in 1969, Dr. Ikpe immigrated to the United States to pursue higher education. He supported himself with odd jobs and was soon employed by the Boy Scouts of America, where he won several accolades. It was while he served as a custodian in a psychiatric hospital in Iowa that he was inspired by the work of the doctors there and decided to pursue a career in medicine.

Entering Washburn University in Topeka, Kansas, he earned his Doctorate of Medicine and completed his internship and residency at Westchester General Hospital in Des Moines, Iowa. Afterwards, he established the Legion Park Medical Center in Miami, and expanded his practice to three more community clinics in South Florida at which he treated over 50,000 patients. It is this commitment that endeared him to our community, and it is with this remembrance that he will be sorely missed as one of our preeminent minority physicians. Though a highly private individual, he virtually consecrated his professional life to public service. In so doing, he symbolized everything that is good and noble about the spirit of idealism and optimism in serving his fellow man, particularly the downtrodden and less fortunate.

The numerous accolades he received during his lifetime buttress the unequivocal testimony of the gratitude and respect he enjoyed from the community. I am deeply privileged to have enjoyed his friendship, and I now join our

community in remembering his giving spirit and the magnificent works that emanated from his boundless heart.

TRIBUTE TO THEODORE BIKEL

HON. BRAD SHERMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 3, 2005

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Theodore Bikel, a Renaissance man who has made his mark as an accomplished musician, actor, author, lecturer, and activist. Throughout his life, Theodore has been committed to arts awareness, human rights, and Jewish activism, and his service to the Los Angeles community and the world has been truly remarkable.

Theodore was born in 1924, in Vienna, Austria. At the age of 13, Theodore and his parents fled Austria to avoid Nazi persecution. They eventually settled in Palestine, where Theodore began to develop a deep respect for Jewish tradition and the performing arts. He soon began acting in the famous Habimah Theater. After a few years of training, Theodore left for London, where he performed in small theatre productions. He eventually caught the attention of Sir Laurence Olivier and was cast as Mitch in "A Streetcar Named Desire."

After his initial success, Theodore went on to star in Broadway productions of "The Sound of Music", "The Lark" and "The King and I," but he is most famous for his portrayal of the character Tevye in "The Fiddler on the Roof," a role he has played more than 2,000 times. Theodore later branched into film, and in 1959 he was nominated for a Best Supporting Actor Academy Award for his role as the Southern Sheriff in "The Defiant Ones."

In 1965, Theodore made his concert debut at the Carnegie Recital Hall, and in 1988 he won an Emmy Award for his portrayal of Harris Newmark, an early immigrant pioneer of the West Coast. In recognition of his inspirational work on stage, Theodore will be honored this spring with a star on the Hollywood Walk of Fame.

Off stage, Theodore has used his talents to advance causes near to his heart. During the Civil Rights Movement, he helped produce the album "Sing" for Freedom: Civil Rights Movement Songs. He has also dedicated himself to human rights movements around the world, visiting and entertaining soldiers during the Yom Kippur War of 1973 and serving as a board member of Amnesty International. Back home, Theodore has been president of the Actors' Equity Association and a member of President Carter's National Council on the Arts.

Throughout his life, Theodore has also made serving the Jewish community a priority. Most notably, he has been involved in the Soviet Jewry movement and has served as senior vice president in the American Jewish Congress. In the Los Angeles Jewish community, Theodore has collaborated with Rabbi David Baron and cofounded Temple Shalom for the Arts in Los Angeles.

Mr. Speaker, please join me in recognizing Theodore Bikel, an influential leader, a visionary artist, and a talented individual whose spirit and activism have inspired our generation

and will undoubtedly touch generations to come.

INTRODUCING THE RAILROAD
COMPETITION IMPROVEMENT
AND REAUTHORIZATION ACT OF
2005

HON. RICHARD H. BAKER

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 3, 2005

Mr. BAKER. Mr. Speaker, today I am joined by House Transportation and Infrastructure Ranking Member JAMES OBERSTAR to introduce the Railroad Competition Improvement and Reauthorization Act of 2005, a bill designed to restore a measure of competition to our Nation's freight rail marketplace. We are also joined by our colleagues Representatives RODNEY ALEXANDER, CHARLES BOUSTANY, WILLIAM JEFFERSON, CHARLIE MELANCON, DENNY REHBERG, COLLIN PETERSON, DARLENE HOOLEY, MARION BERRY, and ED PASTOR. This bill, I believe, captures the true intentions of railroad deregulation.

Like all Americans, Mr. Speaker, I want our national railroad industry to remain the most efficient in the world. Indeed, our railroad system is a model for other national systems. My home state of Louisiana in particular relies heavily on efficient railroads to deliver product to market and provide the feedstock for our manufacturing base. Without reliable rail service, Louisiana—and all of America—would be economically hamstrung.

Congress deregulated the railroad industry in 1980 when it passed the Staggers Act. This law revitalized the industry, built efficiencies in the system, and bolstered the railroads as a critical component to America's transportation infrastructure. As Chairman of the Louisiana House Committee on Transportation and Highways, I observed closely the implementation and success of the Act.

However, one lingering element of the Staggers Act provides for "differential pricing," which in effect allows railroads to "price gouge" customers served by a single railroad in order to help make up for revenue that is lost to customers served by more than one railroad. In other words railroads can overcharge a customer where the railroad is a monopoly to help recover the revenue it loses in a competitive, multiple-railroad environment.

Prior to the Staggers Act, the federal government administered the finances of railroads by imposing price controls. But by allowing railroads to institutionalize price gouging, are we not continuing the practice of price controls? Indeed, is differential pricing the thriving legacy of regulatory control? I believe it is. I assert that differential pricing is no more "deregulation" than the artificially imposed government price controls that existed before 1980.

I do not believe Congress intended to institutionalize price gouging when it passed the Staggers Act in 1980. Rather, the Staggers Act was an attempt to revive an important industry in America's economy. It was not enacted to allow the industry to thrive at its customers' expense. When the 109th Congress reflects back on the success of the Staggers Act, we can indeed take pride in "getting it right." Congress achieved its goal of resuscitating the ailing railroad industry, but Congress