of the fifties exploited the nativist impulse, which identifies the foreign with the radical and the immoral. In the days of the domestic cold war it meant Hiss. McCarthy, Nixon, HUAC, etc.—cheered on by such as the Rev. Billy Graham and the American Legion—arguing that the target (or fellow traveler) of communists was to be a “dirty Red,” an agent of an international conspiracy, a spy. The reason Arthur Miller’s play The Crucible, about the Salem witch trials of the 1600s, spoke so eloquently to the hysteria that resulted in the wholesale invasion of the rights and liberties of citizens.

Today we have independent counsel Kenneth Starr, Representatives Henry Hyde and Newt Gingrich, with Chief Justice William Rehnquist waiting in the wings to preside over impeachment proceedings in the Senate—cheered on by such as the Christian Coalition and William Bennett—arguing in effect that to have (dirty) sex in the Oval Office means one should be thrown out of office. The Enemy Other is sexual rather than political. This may or may not qualify as perjury, obstruction of justice and the abuse of power. When is the last time a “target” was forced to answer questions, especially intimate ones, before a grand jury?

Second, the Red hunters of the fifties succeeded in deploying the legal process to punish people for activities that may have been politically and culturally anathema, but in and of themselves were not crimes. During the fifties, that meant summoning accused members of the Communist Party (a legal organization) to official tribunals and asking them questions the investigators knew would be difficult or impossible for them to answer, thereby forcing them to choose among silence (which landed the Hollywood Ten in prison for contempt of Congress, blacklisting (which was visited on anyone who invoked the Fifth Amendment) or coercion to perjury, obstruction of justice and the abuse of power. When is the last time a “target” was forced to answer questions, especially intimate ones, before a grand jury?

Third, in the fifties, under the rubric of national security and other executive agencies routinely violated the privacy and civil liberties of alleged subversives via legally dubious wiretapping, bugging, the use of informants and other intrusive interrogations. Today, Linda Tripp, acting in tandem with the independent counsel and perhaps lawyers for Paula Jones, tries to induce Monica Lewinsky to say things that can be used to entrap the President in contradictory testimony. This may or may not qualify as perjury or grounds for impeachment but is calculated to inflame the public and political embarrassment and shame.

The parade of analogies marches on. There were secret grand jury leaks then; now the special prosecutor, in league with the Republican majority, arranges for the entire grand jury transcript to be circulated on the World Wide Web. The press then was complicit with the HUAC. Today, the sense that it passively reported irresponsible charges on the front page and didn’t get around to publishing corrections until days later, usually on page 47. These days the conglomerated and highly technological media are anything but passive. They are leading the posse, attempting to set up a political hysteria that thus far the public seems disinclined to indulge. We are lucky in that, for it would be a disastrous precedent—far beyond what McCarthy or Starr or others ever had to answer a President out of office as a result of a public hubbub over his private conduct.

My own study of the McCarthy era led me to conclude that the purpose of the Congressional and other investigations of those years was not to write legislation or to develop new information (HUAC, for example, already had obtained from undercover agents all the names it was insisting witnesses recite in public). Rather, the hearings and trials and investigations of those years were for the most part degradation ceremonies. One shudders at the prospect of Congressional hearings or a Senate trial that recycles the pornographic materials Starr claims it was necessary to assemble. In the long run history has decided that it was not HUAC’s or McCarthy’s targets that were degraded. It was the country itself. Let us not let it happen again. —VICTOR NAVASKY

TRIBUTE TO THE UKRAINIAN CULTURAL CENTER IN WARREN, MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 9, 1998

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor the Ukrainian Cultural Center, Warren, Michigan, as they celebrate 20 years as the heart of the Ukrainian community in Michigan. The Center will commemorate this occasion with a banquet and cultural celebration on October 18, 1998.

The Ukrainian Cultural Center is home to more than forty arts, civil, cultural, educational, social, sports and youth organizations. Included in these are the member organizations of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America branch for Southeastern Michigan.

In addition to lending financial support in grants and aid to community organizations and individuals, the Center’s beautiful conference halls, classrooms, gym and social club host a variety of programs and special events throughout the year. The Ukrainian Cultural Center is not only a showpiece in the community but serves as a key site for instruction on Ukrainian literature, history, language, arts and leisure activities.

The Ukrainian Cultural Center houses the Ukrainian Museum, which collects and displays historical artifacts and religious relics. The Ukrainian Library makes available to all many Ukrainian language books and periodicals. Additionally, the Center publishes print, audio and video material relevant to Ukraine and American community.

The Ukrainian Cultural Center is key to assuring the strength of the Ukrainian ethnic identity and to all teach fellow Americans about the rich Ukrainian Culture. The Center also serves as an important forum to ring to others the history of Ukraine’s successful struggle for independence.

The Center is integral part of not only the Ukrainian community, but all of metropolitan Detroit and Michigan. It remains as one of the best examples of the many colorful ethnic backgrounds that weave such a wonderfully diverse community profile.

The Ukrainian Cultural Center has hosted many distinguished guests in the past 20 years, including two sitting U.S. Presidents and the first President of Independent Ukraine. I have had the distinct pleasure to attend a wide variety of functions at the Ukrainian Cultural Center. Some have been meetings with leaders of Ukraine; others have been social or cultural events; and still others have been for exchanges of ideas with a wide range of leaders and other members of the Ukrainian-American community which thrives in the 12th Congressional District.

On so many of these occasions, I have seen the particularly effective endeavors of Konys Potapenko, the Center’s Director of Operations, Bhodan Fedorak, President of the Center’s Board of Directors, and other officers who all devote so much of their time to the Center’s unique position in the Ukrainian-American and the broader community.

I ask my colleagues to join me as we extend our sincere congratulations to the Ukrainian Cultural Center for their 20 wonderful years, and our hopes for continued success in the future.
Dimitrios and Georgia Kaloids, who have no children of their own, have more than exemplified the characteristics of the Phidippides Award. Their involvement in education plays a substantial role in the growth of future generations of the Hellenic community.

Mr. Speaker, I am honored to bring to your attention the important charitable work Georgia and Dimitrios Kaloids have done for the Hellenic community. I am proud to have such citizens in my district.

TRIBUTE TO DR. ELIZABETH KARLIN

HON. ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON
OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Friday, October 9, 1998

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, Dr. Elizabeth Karlin, a physician and humanitarian, who possessed uncompromising compassion and belief in humane medical treatment for women, died of a brain tumor on July 27, 1998. She was 54 years old. Elizabeth Karlin was a mother of two children, an impresario of folk music, a general practitioner of medicine in rural Tanzania, an internist specializing in endocrinology, an abortion provider, and a national leader in the movement to provide access to abortion as part of a full range of health services for women and families.

Dr. Karlin served as Director of the Women’s Medical Center in Madison, Wisconsin. She was a founding member of the Board of Directors of Physicians for Reproductive Choice and Health and a Clinical Assistant Professor in the Department of Internal Medicine at University Hospitals in Madison. She received her BA from Antioch College and graduated with honors from the University of Wisconsin Medical School. The American Medical Women’s Association awarded her its Reproductive Health Award in 1993 and its highest honor, the Elizabeth Blackwell Award in 1996.

Because of her outspoken belief in providing the best possible care for women faced with unintended pregnancies, Elizabeth Karlin was targeted by extremists, who stalked her in her neighborhood and staged protests in front of her home. In a New York Times article in 1995, Dr. Karlin explained why she had chosen such a courageous, but difficult path when she said: “I don’t do abortions because it’s a filthy job and somebody has to do it. I do them because it is the most challenging medicine I can think of. I provide women with nurturing, preventive care to counteract a violent religious and political environment. I hope to do it well enough to prevent repeat abortions . . . My job is to stop the next abortion. To do this we expect our patients to leave us empowered, more informed, healthier, and, yes, happier than when they came in.”

Dr. Karlin testified before the Congressional Women’s Caucus in October 1997, urging the importance of American women’s access to contraception and new contraceptive research. Following the hearing, the Congressional Women’s Caucus, pressed for the full range of contraceptive coverage for federal employees in their benefit plans.

A role model for many and an apologist to no one, Dr. Karlin set a high standard for doctors who strive to provide women with the best medical care possible under the worst of circumstances.