

11, 2001 at Fairfax Hospital, in Northern Virginia to my Legislative Director, James Kaplan, and his wife, Stacie Kaplan.

They were also warmly welcomed to the world and their family by their proud grandparents: Dr. and Mrs. Jerold Kaplan of California, and Mr. and Mrs. Harold Rothman of Maryland. Other ecstatic relatives include Stacie's sister, Ms. Amy Rothman, Jim's brothers, Ens. Scott Kaplan, USN, and Mr. Glenn Kaplan, Stacie's grandmothers, Mrs. Helen Rothman and Mrs. Doris Scherr, and Jim's grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Schwartz.

The story of these two little girls began here in the U.S. Capitol. Their parents were introduced by a mutual friend who worked with him in the House of Representatives. Jim proposed to Stacie on a dome tour of the U.S. Capitol in 1997. And it is only fitting that their twin daughters now be recognized by the House.

Who knows? One of these little girls may be here to do the same for one of their staff one day.

### TRIBUTE TO J. WESLEY WATKINS III

#### HON. LOUISE McINTOSH SLAUGHTER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, June 6, 2001*

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Mr. Speaker, I would like the U.S. House of Representatives to mark the passing of a man who did everything he could to make America a better place for all of its citizens: J. Wesley Watkins III.

[From the Washington Post, June 6, 2001]

J. WESLEY WATKINS III, 65, DIES; CIVIL  
LIBERTIES LAWYER, ACTIVIST

(By Bart Barnes)

J. Wesley Watkins III, 65, a Washington-based lawyer who specialized in civil rights and civil liberties issues in a career that spanned almost 40 years, died of pneumonia June 4 at George Washington University Hospital. He had cancer.

At his death, Mr. Watkins was a senior fellow at the Center for Policy Alternatives and founding director of the Flemming Fellows Leadership Institute, a program that assists and trains state legislators on such issues as family and medical leave, community reinvestment and motor-voter registration.

He was a former director of the American Civil Liberties Union of the National Capital Area, a Washington-based southern regional manager of Common Cause and a management consultant to various nonprofit organizations.

In the later 1960s and the 1970s, he had a private law practice in Greenville, Miss. His cases included winning the right for African American leaders to speak to on-campus gatherings at previously all-white universities; the seating of a biracial Mississippi delegation at the 1968 Democratic National Convention and removal of various barriers and impediments to voting.

Mr. Watkins, a resident of Washington, was born in Greenville and grew up in Inverness, Miss. He attended the U.S. Naval Academy, graduated from the University of Mississippi and served in the Navy at Pearl Harbor from 1957 to 1959. He graduated from the University of Mississippi Law School in 1962.

During the Kennedy and Johnson administrations, he was a Justice Department lawyer and tried cases throughout the South.

In 1967, he returned to Greenville as a partner in the law firm of Wynn and Watkins. Until 1975, he was the attorney for the Loyal Democrats, the movement to establish a biracial Democratic Party in a state where black residents had been effectively excluded from the political process for generations. The loyalists were seated at the Democratic National Convention in Chicago as the official Democratic Party of Mississippi. In the years after 1968, Mr. Watkins held negotiations with Mississippi's Old Guard Democrats that led to a unified Democratic Party by the national convention of 1976.

Hodding Carter III, the former editor of Greenville's Delta Democrat Times newspaper and a Mississippi contemporary of Mr. Watkins', 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 instigators 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 Americans.”

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 suc-

ceeding 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.