

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 Noble 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 southeast 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 mountaintop." 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; so

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 the April 13, 2001, edition of the *New York Times*. In the column, Mr. Friedman accurately describes the stabilizing and the destabilizing elements currently acting within the People's Republic of China (PRC) and prescribes steady, incremental U.S. engagement with the PRC as a means of encouraging China's growth into an open society, not into a cold war adversary.

As this body prepares to vote in the near future on renewing normal trade relations (NTR) with the PRC, this Member asks that his colleagues heed Mr. Friedman's advice to Bridges to China Everywhere Possible. Continuing NTR with the PRC, encouraging its accession to the WTO and other multilateral institutions as appropriate, engaging in dialogue about human rights concerns, and promoting democracy building and rule of law programs within the PRC are among the bridges Congress can and should immediately build.

ONE NATION, 3 LESSONS

(By Thomas L. Friedman)

So what are the lessons from this latest China-U.S. crisis? They are (1) When dealing with China, carry a big stick and a big dictionary. (2) This is an inherently unstable relationship. (3) Get used to it—it's going to be this way for a long time.

Let's start with Lesson 2, because it's the crux of the matter. We learn from this incident that the U.S.-China relationship has within it two highly stabilizing and two

highly destabilizing elements, and the future will be shaped by the balance between them.

The two stabilizing elements are China's economic dependence on U.S. trade, technology transfers and the American market, and China's more general, but steady, integration into the world. When China's foreign minister declared that China was releasing the U.S. surveillance plane's crew for "humanitarian reasons," I burst out laughing. One thing the Chinese are expert at is calculating their interests. And they had clearly calculated that dragging this affair on another day could imperil China's entry into the World Trade Organization, its \$100 billion in trade with the U.S., its application to be host to the 2008 Summer Olympics, its 54,000 students studying in American, etc. etc.

These things matter. They matter to a regime whose Communist ideology is largely defunct and whose only basis of legitimacy is its ability to keep incomes rising. And they matter deeply to the people of China, who see themselves as a rising power and want to be accepted as such. The more China is integrated with the global economy and international rules-based systems like the W.T.O., the more these will be a source of restraint on the regime.

But they are not foolproof, because these stabilizing elements in the relationship are counterbalanced by two highly destabilizing ones: the authoritarian character of the Chinese regime, and China's rising popular nationalism and unquenchable aspiration to absorb Taiwan into one China.

Authoritarian regimes, having little legitimacy, can almost never admit a mistake. That's why you need a big stick and big dictionary when dealing with them. The idea that a slow-moving, propeller-driven surveillance plane, flying on auto-pilot, rammed into a Chinese fighter jet is ludicrous. But since China's leaders lacked the self-confidence to admit this, the Bush team wisely found a way to apologize without really apologizing.

The same tools need to be applied to Taiwan. Taiwan's character—the fact that it is a country that has built itself in America's image, economically and politically—mandates that we defend it. We cannot shirk that responsibility. But Taiwan's history and geography mandate that Taiwan find a way to accommodate with mainland China—without sacrificing its de facto independence or character. China has actually shown a lot of flexibility in proposing different formulas lately, and Taiwan needs to respond. Pass the dictionary.

We need to keep our eyes on the prize here, folks. Those voices in the U.S. now calling for America to "stick it to China" and to "teach them a lesson" sound as silly as the China People's Daily hectoring America. China is a unique problem. It represents one-fifth of humanity. It threatens us as much by its weaknesses as by its strengths. We may be doomed to a cold war with China, but it is not something we should court.

A cold war with Russia, a country that made tractors that were more valuable as scrap steel and TV's that blew up when you turned them on, was one thing. A cold war with one-fifth of humanity, with an economy growing at 10 percent a year, is another. At the same time, trying to collapse the Chinese regime overnight would produce a degree of chaos among one-fifth of the world's inhabitants that would affect everything from the air we breathe to the cost of the clothes we wear to the value of our currency.

Our strategy toward China needs to remain exactly as it was: Build bridges to China everywhere possible, because they have clearly

become a source of restraint on the regime; and draw red lines everywhere necessary, because China's rising nationalism and insecure leadership can produce irrational behavior that overrides all other interests. Do this, and hope that over time China continues, as it slowly has been, becoming a more open, legalized, pluralistic society, with a government more responsive, and less threatening, to its people and neighbors. Lurching to any other extremes with China would be utterly, utterly foolhardy.

SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Title IV of Senate Resolution 4, agreed to by the Senate on February 4, 1977, calls for establishment of a system for a computerized schedule of all meetings and hearings of Senate committees, subcommittees, joint committees, and committees of conference. This title requires all such committees to notify the Office of the Senate Daily Digest—designated by the Rules committee—of the time, place, and purpose of the meetings, when scheduled, and any cancellations or changes in the meetings as they occur.

As an additional procedure along with the computerization of this information, the Office of the Senate Daily Digest will prepare this information for printing in the Extensions of Remarks section of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on Monday and Wednesday of each week.

Meetings scheduled for Thursday, June 7, 2001 may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

JUNE 8

11 a.m.  
 Governmental Affairs  
 Oversight of Government Management, Restructuring and the District of Columbia Subcommittee  
 To hold joint hearings with the House Committee on Government Reform Subcommittee on the District of Columbia to examine the post control board period regarding the District of Columbia government.  
 2154, Rayburn Building

JUNE 13

9:30 a.m.  
 Governmental Affairs  
 To hold hearings to examine economic issues associated with the restructuring of energy industries.  
 SD-342

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

Indian Affairs  
 To hold hearings on the nomination of Neal A. McCaleb, of Oklahoma, to be Assistant Secretary of the Interior for Indian Affairs.  
 SR-485

Appropriations  
 Defense Subcommittee  
 To hold hearings on the overview for fiscal year 2002 for the Army.  
 SD-192

10 a.m.  
 Appropriations  
 VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee  
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 2002 for the Environmental Protection Agency and the Council of Environmental Quality.  
 SD-138

Judiciary  
 Constitution, Federalism, and Property Rights Subcommittee  
 To hold hearings to examine racial and geographic disparities in the federal death penalty system.  
 SD-226

Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs  
 To hold hearings on the nomination of Roger Walton Ferguson, Jr., of Massachusetts, to be a Member of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.  
 SD-538

10:15 a.m.  
 Foreign Relations  
 To hold hearings on the current situation in Macedonia and the Balkans.  
 SD-419

JUNE 14

9:30 a.m.  
 Governmental Affairs  
 Investigations Subcommittee  
 To hold hearings to examine the nature and scope of cross border fraud, focusing on the state of binational U.S.-Canadian law enforcement coordination and cooperation and what steps can be taken to fight such crime in the future.  
 SD-342

JUNE 15

9:30 a.m.  
 Governmental Affairs  
 Investigations Subcommittee  
 To continue hearings to examine the growing problem of cross border fraud, which poses a threat to all American consumers but disproportionately affects the elderly. The focus will be on the state of binational U.S.-Canadian law enforcement coordination and cooperation and will explore what steps

can be taken to fight such crime in the future.  
 SD-342

Governmental Affairs  
 Investigations Subcommittee  
 To continue hearings to examine the nature and scope of cross border fraud, focusing on the state of binational U.S.-Canadian law enforcement coordination and cooperation and what steps can be taken to fight such crime in the future.  
 SD-342

JUNE 19

10 a.m.  
 Indian Affairs  
 To hold oversight hearings to receive the goals and priorities of the member tribes of the Midwest Alliance of Sovereign Tribes/Inter-tribal Bison Cooperative for the 107th Congress.  
 Room to be announced

JUNE 20

10 a.m.  
 Appropriations  
 VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee  
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 2002 for the Department of Housing and Urban Development.  
 SD-138

JUNE 21

10 a.m.  
 Indian Affairs  
 To hold oversight hearings to examine Native American Program initiatives.  
 SR-485

JUNE 26

10:30 a.m.  
 Indian Affairs  
 To hold oversight hearings to receive the goals and priorities of the Great Plains Tribes for the 107th Congress.  
 SR-485

CANCELLATIONS

JUNE 14

2:30 p.m.  
 Energy and Natural Resources  
 National Parks, Historic Preservation, and Recreation Subcommittee  
 To hold oversight hearings to review the implementation of the Recreation Fee Demonstration Program and to examine efforts to extend or make the program permanent.  
 SD-354