

on the Board of Directors for the JPM Corporation, the Greater Scranton Chamber of Commerce, as well as the Board of Trustees of Wilkes University. He is an Elder in his church. He and his wife Ruth are parents of two grown children and have two grandchildren.

It is with great pleasure that I join with the Arthritis Foundation in honoring this distinguished businessman and community leader, Mr. Clifford Melberger. I send him and his family my sincere congratulations on this honor and best wishes for continued success and prosperity.

CONTRIBUTIONS OF WILLIAM A.
TUCKER

HON. ROBERT C. SCOTT

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 9, 1998

Mr. SCOTT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to William A. Tucker, my good friend and long-term community leader in the Third Congressional District of Virginia.

Mr. Tucker was born on September 15, 1928 in Greenville, North Carolina and moved to the Hampton Roads area in 1962. Since that time, he has amassed a commendable record of community leadership based on a practice of leading by example. It began with the example he set as a dedicated family man, who, along with his wife Helen Hembly Tucker, raised five children who have given them three grandchildren.

Mr. Tucker served in the U.S. Air Force from 1948 to 1974. After leaving active duty in the military, he became involved in a number of community activities. He began work as a Longshoreman and was ultimately elected President of Newport News Local 846 of the International Longshoreman's Association. While in his position with Local 846, he also became involved in other community and civic organizations. He became a life member of the Veterans of Foreign Wars and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Mr. Tucker went on to hold membership in and serve on the Executive Board of the Hampton Democratic Party, the Virginia State Board of Corrections Education Subcommittee, the City of Hampton Charter Review Commission, the City of Hampton Citizen's Unity Commission, the Committee for the Beautification of the City of Hampton, and the Board of Hampton Roads Boys and Girls Club.

So, it is with honor that I call attention to the contributions of William A. Tucker before the Congress and the nation and I ask that these remarks be made a part of the permanent records of this body.

IN OPPOSITION TO HATE RALLIES

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 9, 1998

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, we are all well aware from media reports of the unfortunate incident in New York City this past Saturday,

in which fifteen police officers and one civilian were injured at the conclusion of what Mayor Rudolph Giuliani accurately predicted would be a hate rally. I wish to remind our colleagues that this untoward incident underscores the hard lesson which the world learned in the 1930s and 1940s: hatred and incitement to riot against any people, if unchallenged, will lead to greater and greater tragedy.

Khalid Abdul Muhammad first rose to prominence in 1993 when, at a well publicized speech at Kean College, at which he hurled racial insults at Jews, Roman Catholics, and mainstream Afro-American civil rights leaders. In subsequent orations, he attacked His Holiness Pope John Paul II and even South African President Nelson Mandela.

In 1994, after a speech in which he referred to Jews as "bloodsuckers", condemned gays, and again attacked His Holiness the Pope, who he called "a no-good cracker," the Rev. Louis Farrakhan demanded, and received, Khalid Muhammad's resignation from the Nation of Islam.

It is no wonder that Mayor Giuliani, contending that the proposed "million youth march" would be what he called a "hate march," initially refused to allow a permit to be granted to the organizers. That decision was overturned by a higher court decision.

It is no wonder then that the New York City Police Department, fearing in incitement to riot, arranged for 3,000 uniformed police to be on hand to keep order. The 50,000 attendance which Muhammad and his followers had predicted turned out to be only 6,000, thus underscoring the limited appeal that the racist sentiments expressed by Muhammad have in the community.

The rally itself proved to be an incitement to riot. Malik Zulu Shabazz, a rally organizer and one of its attorneys, characterized opponents of the march as "Uncle Tom, boot-licking, buck-dancing politicians" who must be voted out of office. Other speakers lashed out at Jews, whites, and Afro-American opponents of the march. According to reports from Mayor Giuliani's office, others called for death to Jews and to police officers.

Muhammad himself withheld his own speech until near 4 o'clock, the time the court had imposed for the end of the rally. In his remarks, Muhammad urged the crowd to defend themselves by taking the police guns away from the officers. "And if you don't have a gun, every one of them [police] has one gun, two guns, maybe three guns. If they attack you take their goddamn guns and use them," he cried. He urged youths to take apart police barricades and "beat the hell out of [police] with the railings. You take their night sticks and ram them up their behinds."

Despite this blatant invitation to riot, and despite the police being assaulted by having chairs and debris hurled at them, the police acted with notable restraint. In the resultant melee, only one civilian was injured—as opposed to 15 police officers.

New York State Senator David Paterson, a highly-regarded Afro-American legislator, stated that Muhammad should be arrested for exhorting young people to violence.

Yvonne Scruggs-Leftwich, head of the Black Leadership Forum, which includes most of our nation's leading civil rights groups, stated: "I think Muhammad is a lunatic and has a mental problem. I don't know anybody who has been left out of his vitriolic sweep."

Mr. Speaker, no one in America denies the First Amendment or our Bill of rights guaranteeing free speech. But we must never forget the admonition of Supreme Court Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes who stated that the right of free speech does not allow any individual to cry "fire!" in a crowded theater.

We especially must not forget the horrible fruits which resulted when the hateful, racist propaganda of Adolf Hitler and his Nazi goons went unchallenged for too many years not too long ago.

The brand of racist hatred spewed by Khalid Abdul Muhammad and his followers not only incite violence, causing harm to countless innocent persons, it also proves to be divisive, counterproductive, playing into the hands of the racists of the other side who seek to thwart those who work towards a true reconciliation of the races.

Mr. Speaker, I invite my colleagues to join me in condemning this vicious manifestation of hate and prejudice and to pledge to work towards the eradication of all such manifestations of injustice in our nation and throughout the world.

DEPARTMENTS OF COMMERCE,
JUSTICE, AND STATE, AND JUDICIARY,
AND RELATED AGENCIES
APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1999

SPEECH OF

HON. WILLIAM D. DELAHUNT

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 5, 1998

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 4276) making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1999, and for other purposes.

Mr. DELAHUNT. Mr. Chairman, one of the greatest powers wielded by every American today is the power to choose how we spend our money. In the American marketplace—the strongest economy in the world—the manner in which we make our purchasing decisions is a vote. It's a vote of confidence in a product and a vote of support for the way a company treats its employees, services its customers, or protects the environment.

That's not a power to be taken lightly. It reminds corporations that we, as consumers, have a choice. We can reward them for good conduct, or punish them by purchasing from their competitors.

The problem is that so-called "free trade" agreements take away that choice. Not only do they take it away from you and me, but they take it away from our states, counties, and cities. And although the opponents of this amendment claim that it challenges the balance of power established by the Constitution, all that the amendment strives to do is re-establish the power to choose how we spend our money.

In 1996, the Massachusetts state legislature overwhelmingly endorsed a law prohibiting the state from doing any procurement business with companies that invest in Burma, whose abominable human rights record we are all familiar with. The taxpayers of Massachusetts made it clear that they wanted their elected