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Record Group/Collection: George H.W. Bush Presidential Records
Collection/Office of Origin: Speechwriting, White House Office of
Series: Speech File Backup Files
Subseries: Chron File, 1989-1993

OA/ID Number: 13668
Folder ID Number: 13668-007

Folder Title:
Martin Luther King Commission Signing Ceremony 5/17/89 [OA 6265][1]

Stack:	Row:	Section:	Shelf:	Position:
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Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet (George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
02. Memo	Re: An Opportunity for the President-Elect / Martin Luther King, Jr. Federal Holiday Commission. (2 pp.)	11/30/88	P-5	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Speechwriting, White House Office of
Series: Speech File, Backup
Subseries:
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: Martin Luther King Commission Signing Ceremony 5/17/89 [1]

**Open on Expiration of PRA
(Document Follows)
By SN (NLGB) on 4/5/2005**

Date Closed: 9/24/2004	OA/ID Number: 06265
FOIA/SYS Case #:	
Re-review Case #: 2004-2265-S	
P-2/P-5 Review Case #:	
MR Case #:	Appeal Case #:
MR Disposition:	Appeal Disposition:
Disposition Date:	Disposition Date:

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

- P-1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
- P-2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
- P-3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
- P-4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
- P-5 Release would disclose confidential advise between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
- P-6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

- (b)(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
- (b)(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
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- (b)(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information

1/9/89

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT-ELECT

FROM: Robert Teeter

RE: Martin Luther King, Jr., Birthday Commemoration

This memo will discuss several options for you to participate in the celebration of the Martin Luther King, Jr., Federal Holiday on January 16. (Dr. King's actual birthday is Sunday, January 15.) This year marks the 60th anniversary of his birth.

I. Appear at a Martin Luther King Event in the DC Area

The simplest way to mark Dr. King's birth and the holiday would be to appear at a related event in the Washington area, such as a church service or a commemoration in a Federal agency.

PROS

- o requires no travel
- o seen with black community leaders

CONS

- o takes up time (2 hrs?)
- o could be seen as not enough effort

II. Reauthorize the Federal Holiday Commission

The Martin Luther King, Jr. Federal Holiday Commission will expire on April 20, 1989, unless it is reauthorized. Its purpose is to aid in the national celebration of the holiday.

It is one of the few Federal commissions which has not received any Federal funds, largely because of a promise made to Sen. Jesse Helms when the Commission was set up. Along with reauthorization, the Commission is seeking an annual appropriation of \$500,000. The Commission has subsisted on free office space at HUD offered by Secretary Pierce.

When the Commission was established, Sen. Dole strongly supported it. But the threat of a filibuster from Sen. Helms led him to promise that no Federal funds would be used to promote it. Last year, Rep. Conyers introduced a bill to reauthorize the Commission permanently and give it an annual appropriation of \$300,000. This sum was later raised to \$500,000 in House hearings, and the bill passed the House.

In the Senate, however, Sen. Helms threatened to filibuster it. Sen. Dole would not sponsor the bill, even though he is a member of the Federal Holiday Commission. Three Republicans did cosponsor it (Specter, Durenberger, and Weicker). The bill died because of the filibuster threat, but it will be reintroduced in this Congress.

Option A: Fund the Commission Publicly

Announcing your support for reauthorizing the Commission and funding it publicly could be an appropriate gesture on Dr. King's birthday to show your commitment to a "new day" in civil rights. It would be help from an unexpected quarter and separate you from those conservative Republicans who oppose the King holiday and the Commission. However, there is a concern about antagonizing Senate Republicans.

By way of contrast, consider the chain of events leading to the establishment of the King holiday itself four years ago. Even though some Republicans were active in the effort to get the holiday bill passed, few in the broader political community associates Republicans with the effort. We could reverse that situation in this instance. All too often, we have supported worthy proposals and received no political credit for them.

Should the Commission be funded publicly?

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------|
| <u>PROS</u> | | <u>CONS</u> | |
| <input type="radio"/> | Get credit for survival of Commission | <input type="radio"/> | cost of \$500,000 |
| <input type="radio"/> | Bill will probably pass anyway | <input type="radio"/> | antagonize some GOP Senators |
| _____ | Yes | _____ | No |

Option IB: Fund the Commission Privately

Alternatively, you could recommend that the Commission be funded privately, the situation as it is now. You might even agree to participate in the fund raising effort. However, the Commission itself would still need to be reauthorized (and this would require your support). Further, under this option the political benefits would be far reduced or eliminated. If a bill to fund the Commission with Federal funds passes Congress, you would not get the political credit and you could be left with the choice of signing it or provoking resentment by vetoing it.

Should the Commission be funded privately?

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------------------------|
| <u>PROS</u> | | <u>CONS</u> | |
| <input type="radio"/> | Save government money | <input type="radio"/> | Could be seen as petty |
| <input type="radio"/> | Encourage private support | <input type="radio"/> | Will probably pass anyway; no political credit. |
| _____ | Yes | _____ | No |

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet (George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
01. Memo	Jim Pinkerton to Craig Fuller, et al., re: Civil Rights Commission Speech. (1 pp.)	12/06/88	P-5	

Collection:

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12/6/88

MEMORANDUM

TO: Craig Fuller
John Sununu
Robert Teeter

FROM: Jim Pinkerton 

RE: Civil Rights Commission Speech

The President-elect has received an invitation (attached) to speak at a forum organized by the Civil Rights Commission sometime early in the Administration.

This is an interesting proposal, but I believe we should decline. However, we should plan to schedule a thoughtful speech for Martin Luther King, Jr.'s birthday, which will be celebrated next year on January 16. I understand that the President-elect has been invited to give the sermon at Dr. King's church, Ebenezer Baptist Church in Atlanta, on that day, and I believe we should seriously consider accepting, as a way to begin the "new day" in civil rights that the President-elect has promised.

On a related subject, attached please find a copy of my memo about the reauthorization of the Martin Luther King, Jr., Federal Holiday Commission. I still believe this is an issue on which it would pay to get out in front. We know that pressure will come from the Hill, and the President-elect would not want to find himself aligned with the extreme right of the Republican Party, who would prefer to see the Commission abolished.

(attachments)

Nunn's office
Laurie Brown
224-0066

\$300,000

Cong. Lawyers
Darryl Fagin
225-5126

11/30/88

MEMORANDUM

RE: An Opportunity for the President-Elect: Fund the Martin Luther King, Jr. Federal Holiday Commission

I. Furthering the Bush Mandate

The Martin Luther King, Jr. Federal Holiday Commission will expire on April 20, 1989, unless it is reauthorized. We believe that the President-elect should make a public statement of support for its reauthorization with an annual appropriation of \$500,000, as in a current bill.

However, as part of this process, we should tie the reauthorization into the President-elect's mandate and put an unmistakable Bush stamp on the Commission and reauthorization.

We need to get ahead of the curve on this issue by being pro-active. The reauthorization will likely pass in some form, and we should get the political credit for taking action. The best way to do this would be to act before Congress convenes, and hence before an actual bill is introduced. That way, Congress will react to the President-elect, not the other way around.

By way of contrast, consider the chain of events leading to the establishment of the King holiday itself four years ago. Even though some Republicans were active in the effort to get the holiday bill passed, no one in the broader political community associates Republicans with the effort. We need to reverse that situation in this instance. All too often, we have supported worthy proposals and received no political credit for them.

Supporting the reauthorization accords well with the President-elect's call for a "new day" in civil rights. It is a low-cost, high-visibility way for the President-elect to demonstrate his commitment to civil rights and particularly to black Americans. There is no reason for the President-elect to align himself, even by default, with the extreme opinion which opposes the King holiday or reauthorization of the Commission.

Further, we should work to see that reauthorization is clearly connected with the President-elect's mandate. The Commission works with states, local governments, and private organizations to encourage celebration of the holiday in January and remembrance of Dr. King's principles of non-violent social change. We should see that the 1989 celebration focuses on issues with which the President-elect has identified himself-- e.g. fighting drugs, improving education, expanding Head Start, fighting poverty through economic opportunity, etc. In this way,

the Commission reauthorization can be tied into the President-elect's mandate.

II. Background

We have spoken with Lloyd Davis of the Martin Luther King, Jr. Center for Nonviolent Social Change in response to his letter of 11/21 to Craig Fuller on reauthorization of the Commission (attached).

It is one of the few Federal commissions which has not received any Federal funds, largely because of a promise made to Sen. Jesse Helms. Along with reauthorization, the Commission is seeking an annual appropriation of \$500,000.

The Commission is composed of 4 persons named by the President, 4 chosen from the Senate and 4 from the House (2 from each party), 27 at-large members, 3 members of the King family, and 1 representative of the King Center. Receiving no Federal funds, the Commission has subsisted on free office space at HUD offered by Secretary Pierce.

When the Commission was established, Sen. Dole strongly supported it. But the threat of a filibuster from Sen. Helms led him to promise that no Federal funds would be used to promote it. Last year, Rep. Conyers introduced a bill to reauthorize the Commission permanently and give it an annual appropriation of \$300,000. This sum was later raised to \$500,000 in House hearings, and the bill passed the House.

In the Senate, however, Sen. Helms threatened to filibuster it. Sen. Dole would not sponsor the bill, even though he is a member of the Federal Holiday Commission. Three Republicans did co-sponsor it -- Specter, Durenberger, and Weicker. The bill died because of the filibuster threat, but it will be reintroduced in the next Congress.

Mr. Davis spoke very highly of the President-elect, saying that he and Mrs. Bush were "family" at the King Center and very close to Mrs. King and that they appreciated the work the Bush family has done on behalf of the Center. He said that the principles for which Dr. King lived accord very well with those of the President-elect. Given the President-elect's commitment to a "new day" in civil rights and his past associations with the King Center, we believe the President-elect should make an early public statement of support for the reauthorization bill.



UNITED STATES
COMMISSION ON
CIVIL RIGHTS

1121 Vermont Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20425

29 November 1988 *Trask*

Hester

Mr. James P. Pinkerton
Director, Policy Development
Presidential Transition Team
1825 Connecticut Avenue, 10th Flr
Washington, District of Columbia 2027-

Dear Jim:


Pursuant to our telephone conversation of this afternoon, I extend through you an invitation to the ~~President-Elect to appear before a Forum convened by the Commission on Civil Rights~~ early in the coming year to address the subject, ~~"the future of civil rights in the United States,"~~ and to set forth the agenda which he envisions in that area.

As I explained, this forum will be the third in a series which was inaugurated in Los Angeles in September of the current year. The second forum will transpire in Nashville on December 8-9. The purpose of the forums has been to develop an appreciation of the diverse views within the country that pertain to the subject matter of civil rights and to explore the new perspectives that may be developing in the country at large. We have thus far listened to public officials, activists, journalists, and various other professionals, who have reviewed past remedies, successes and failures, and projected new departures for the future.

The Commission has determined to devote the final forum in Washington, D. C. to a review of the functions of the federal government in the area of civil rights. Accordingly, it would be propitious for the President to set the tone for our inquiry by keynoting our two day session. Originally the meeting was scheduled for February 10-11. That, however, falls only three weeks from the date of inauguration and may be too soon for the President's purposes. At least, I cannot imagine it being congenial apart from affording opportunity to address these important questions, before the various parties to such conversations have frozen their positions for the coming legislative season. Accordingly, the subcommittee entrusted with planning the forum has suggested a delay to accommodate the President. Our meeting in March could fall on March 16-17, and our meeting in April could fall on April 13-14.

Do please let me know whether the President-elect would wish at this stage to make such a commitment for the coming year. Because our forum involves two days of talks, and the participation of numerous invited guests, we require a comfortable lead time in order to pull it off properly. It would therefore be well if we could hear from you respecting this matter prior to the holiday season.

Most sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Bill", written in dark ink.

William B. Allen
Chairman

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 15, 1989

INFORMATION

MEMORANDUM TO THE PRESIDENT

FROM: DAN MCGROARTY *DMG*

THROUGH: CHRISS WINSTON *cw*

RE: MARTIN LUTHER KING COMMISSION SIGNING CEREMONY

I. SUMMARY

At 1:15 p.m., on Wednesday, May 17, you will sign legislation reauthorizing the Martin Luther King, Jr., Federal Holiday Commission. There will be about 200 people here for a Rose Garden ceremony, including Mrs. King and members of Congress. We are still waiting to hear from several black leaders and celebrities.

II. DISCUSSION

The reauthorization and federal funding of the King Federal Holiday Commission is a matter of great interest to black Americans. This event provides an opportunity to underscore your commitment to Reverend King's ideals and to recognize him as an American hero.

McGroarty/Dooley
May 15, 1989
3:50 pm
Draft 2

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: MARTIN LUTHER KING COMMISSION
SIGNING CEREMONY
THE ROSE GARDEN
MAY 17, 1989
1:15 pm

[Good afternoon and welcome to the White House....

Acknowledgements: members of the MLK Federal Holiday Commission, Lee Atwater, Congressional Black Caucus and Congressional sponsors, Mrs. Coretta Scott King.]

The bill I'll be signing shortly underscores the importance of honoring the memory and the shining ideals of a great American hero: The Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr.

All of us know the creed of Martin Luther King -- a faith centered firmly in the great heritage of American ideals. On the steps of the Lincoln Memorial, Dr. King issued his challenge in the words of Thomas Jefferson: "We hold these truths to be self evident, that all men are created equal."

Dr. King was a reformer, a crusader. His mission was to move America closer to the ideal -- to bring the promise of equality, liberty, and justice for all within the reach of all.

The Martin Luther King, Jr., Federal Holiday Commission plays a central role in preserving a great national treasure. Over the past five years, the Commission has done a great deal to make observance of the King holiday a national and international event.

Our agenda for the next five years must be to build on that beginning -- to see to it that the third Monday of every January becomes a day of hope, renewal and rededication to the ideals Dr. King upheld: A day dedicated to the memory . . .

of a man who campaigned for peaceful change....

of a man who stood for human dignity -- and the fulfillment of individual excellence....

of a man determined -- committed mind and heart -- to march, to live and to die for those ideals -- America's ideals.

The Reverend King once wrote: "Injustice anywhere is a threat to justice everywhere."

Simple words, expressing a great truth.

Justice is indivisible -- and all of us must draw on the best in ourselves to make justice for all our cause.

We've made great progress. But the memory of all that Dr. King stood for reminds us that our work is not done.

So let's continue his work, towards a society that treats all men and women -- whatever their origin, whatever the color of their skin -- with dignity and respect.

...Let's ensure that our communities where our children can learn, live and grow -- are free from the fear of violence and the lure of drugs.

...Let's work together towards a society that extends great opportunities and awakens hope -- to build a better America for all of us.

And let's pass the King legacy on to our children, whose ideals and attitudes will shape our society into the next century.

I want to share with you a few words from a prize-winning essay on Martin Luther King written by a young man, a fifth grader in Seattle. He writes: "I am only 11 years old, so I cannot really stop the racism -- but I can control what happens in my heart, and what I do with my life."

He may only be 11, but there's wisdom in those words for all of us. A truly free society is within reach, if -- in our hearts -- we abolish bias, bigotry and discrimination.

Let us make that society -- one with freedom and equality for all -- our living memorial to a great man, and great American.

Now, if Mrs. King will please join me, I will sign this bill formally reauthorizing the Martin Luther King, Jr., Federal Holiday Commission.

#

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

PRELIMINARY LIST OF INVITEES
TO
MARTIN LUTHER KING HOLIDAY COMMISSION
SIGNING CEREMONY

MAY 17, 1989
1:15 PM
ROSE GARDEN

Mrs. Coretta Scott King
404-524-1956

Rev. Derek King
407-832-8338

Mrs. Christine King Farris
404-681-3643

Mr. Dexter Scott King
404-524-1956

Hon. Martin Luther King III
404-681-7264

Ms. Yolanda King
404-524-1956

Ms. Bernice King
404-524-1956

Mrs. Barbara Williams-Skinner
404-524-1956

Mayor Andrew Young
404-330-6100
404-527-7000

Rev. Benjamin Hooks (NAACP)
301-358-8900

Rev. Joseph Lowery (SCLC)
404-522-1420

Mr. George Johnson (Johnson Products)
312-483-4100

Rev. Ralph Abernathy (MLK friend)
404-758-5563

Rev. Hosea Williams (MLK friend)
404-373-5751

Stevie Wonder (entertainer)
213-877-8383

Rev. T.J. Jemison (Nat'l. Baptist Convention)
504-383-5401

Mr. John Johnson (Johnson Publishing)
312-322-9220

Rev. C.T. Vivian (King friend)
404-221-0025

Ms. Dorothy Height (NCNW)
202-659-0006

Mr. John Jacob (Urban League)
212-310-9000

Mr. Julius Chambers (NAACP Legal Defense Fund)
212-219-1900

Dr. Ramona Edelin (National Urban Coalition)
202-628-2990

Bill Cosby (entertainer)
213-636-6040

Sidney Poitier (actor)

Harry Belafonte (entertainer)

Bishop Reuben Speaks (AME Zion)
212-870-3340

Rev. Dr. Fred Lofton (Progressive Baptist Convention)
212-870-3340

Bishop J.O. Patterson (Church of God in Christ)
212-870-3340

Bishop Cornelius Thomas (AME)
212-870-3340

Bishop Richard Bass (CME)
212-870-3340

Rev. Dr. E. Edward Jones (National Baptist Convention of America)
212-870-3340

Rev. Dr. Wyatt Tee Walker (King friend)
212-866-0801

Beni Ivey (Mrs. King's Assistant)
404-524-1956

Lloyd Davis (King Commission director)
404-524-1956

Norman Hill (H. Philip Randolph Institute)
212-533-8000

Rev. Dr. Thaddeus Garrett
202-332-0200

Hon. Constance Newman
202-332-0200

Ms. Thelma Duggin (RNC)
202-863-8650

Mr. Lee Atwater (RNC)
202-863-8500

Mr. Jesse Hill (Atlanta Life Insurance)
404-659-2100

Mr. Eddie Williams (Joint Center for Political Studies)
202-626-3500

Ms. Patricia O. Thomas (National Newspapers Publishers Assn.)
414-265-5300

Jacqueline Brown (Energy)

Jerry Curry (National Highway Traffic Safety Administration)

Calvin Franklin (FEMA)

Jewel Lafontant (State)

Rev. Jerry Moore, Jr. (Ambassador)

Kay James (HHS)

William Lucas (Justice)

Terence Todman (Ambassador)

Dr. Leonard Spearman (Ambassador)

Louis Sullivan (HHS)

Judge Reginald Walton (Drug Policy)

Bonnie Guiton (Consumer Affairs)

Fred McClure (White House)

Leonard Spearman (White House)

Wendell Gunn (HHS)

Wiley Whisonant (Commerce)

Art Fletcher (Civil Rights)

Gwen King (Social Security)

Ken Bolton (Commerce)

Condoleeza Rice (NSC)

Steve Rhodes (Ambassador)

Steve Glaude (HUD)

Raoul Carroll (Veteran's Affairs)

Joe Perkins (VP's Staff)

Mr. Earl Graves (Black Enterprise Magazine)
212-242-8000

Mr. Joshua Smith (Maxima)
301-232-2000

Mr. Simeon Booker (Johnson Publishing Co.)
202-393-5860

Rev. Dr. T. Garrott Benjamin (Christian Church)
317-546-2247

Oprah Winfrey (entertainer)
via 919-884-0744

Armstrong Williams (businessman)
919-884-0744

Steadman Graham (businessman)
919-884-0744

Rev. Jesse Jackson (?)
312-855-3773

Ms. Portia Scott (Atlanta Daily World)
404-659-1110

Mr. Lance Wilson (former HUD official)
212-713-3347

Secretary Jack Kemp (HUD)

Secretary Elizabeth Dole (Labor)

Secretary Louis Sullivan (HHS)

Hon. William Bennett (Drug Policy)

Sammy Davis, Jr. & wife, Altovise (entertainer)
213-553-6895

Mrs. Rosa Parks (civil rights)
313-266-7022

Rev. E. Randel Osburn (SCLC)
404-522-1420

Mr. Robert Brown (businessman)
919-884-0744

Mr. Stoney Cooks (Young Ideas)
202-554-7032

Mr. Herman Russell (businessman)
404-330-1000

Dr. Joseph Roberts (King friend)
404-688-7263

Commissioner David Stern (NBA Commissioner)
212-826-7000

Mr. Peter Ueberroth
212-371-7800 (old number)

Mr. Jack Kent Cooke (Redskins Chairman)
703-687-4000

Gov. James Thompson (King Commission member)
217-782-0244

Hon. Richard Hatcher (former Mayor of Gary, In)
219-944-2661

Bishop John Walker (Episcopal)
202-537-6200

Bishop Johnny Smith (SC)

RNC Names
863-8614

Debra Coles

Henry Hall

Joseph Hoon

Deborah Messick

Susan Pelter

Marion Phillips

Patricia Tyler

Hon. James Garner (Mayor of Hempstead, NY)
516-485-0411

Clarence Carter
609-292-6000

Cynthia Nevels
202-483-2415

Andre Carrington (Maxima)
301-230-3440

Robert Pegues
216-746-0226

Paul Booth
513-381-5454

Don Smith
803-233-1923

Sheila Bear (NYSE)
202-

David Byrd
863-8650

Jimmy Whitehead
863-8650

Melanie Mitchell
614-755-7550

Dr. James Cheek (Howard)
202-332-0136

Mr. Lance Wilson (Paine Webber)
212-713-3374
Mr. Richard Douglas
415-465-4339

Mr. George Armstrong
415-836-4503/415-446-7817

Gregory Smith
914-428-6008

Ruby Abebe
Theodore Alexander
Lenore Alexander
Larry Brown
Fred Brown
Rev. Keith Butler
Dr. Vivian Carpenter
Dr. Jerry Cole
Lenny Coleman
Jeri Crisman
Mitchell Crusto
Jim Cummings
LeGree Daniels
Peter Dauterine
Vivian Davenport
Maurice Dawkins
Maxine Dawson
William Dennis
Joseph Dickson
Harold Doley
Billy Joe Dupree
Dr. Herb Eddington
Carole Fleming
Bruce Foster
Robert Francis
Wade Franklin
Wendall Freeland
Bettye Gilmore
Ron Givens
Richard Glanton
Benjamin Gordon
Mary Lee Gray
Lionel Hampton
Hank Henderson
Connie Mack Higgins
Brandon Hill
Arthur Hill
Hector Hyacinthe
John Jefferson
Howard Jenkins
Elaine Jenkins
Timothy Jenkins
Paula Jewell
Francis Edward Johnson
Dennis Johnson
Cleveland Johnson
Rev. Aaron Johnson
Dr. John Joyner

Grant Keyes
James King
Gwendolyn King
Anita King
Celes King

Ernie Ladd
Spencer Leak
Paula Leftwich
Mayor Ron Leverett
Ted Linton
Tom Lorraine
Henry Lucas
Dr. Henry Lyons
Barbara Mahone
Ron McDuffie
Jim McLean
Dr. Dorsey Miller
Dr. Francis Minton
Doug Moore
Ken Morris
Hosea Ned
Michael O'Bannon
Dr. Marjorie Parker
Richard Parsons
Dr. Owen Peagler
Bobby Pearson
Dovie Picket
Leslie Range
Edward Redd
Robert Reid
Jack Robinson
Jan Scotland
Stanley Scott
Bishop William Smith
Creighton Smith
Rev. Gregory Smith
Hon. Rose Strong
Patricia Stuart
William Stubbs
Malcolm Thomas
Candice Trees
William Trent
Mary Walker
Dorothy Wallace
Val Washington
Harold Washington
John White
Milton White
Sylvester Williams
Doris Carson Williams
Arnell Willis
Clarence Wilson
Greg Wims
Roy Woods
Roy Woods
Robert Wright
Joe Kriven
Vickie Lataillade
Spencer Leak

(Howard U. Republicans)

Hoyt Chang
Sidney Williams
Mark Ballentine
Gerald Edwards
Jarrett Smith
Benjamin Smith
Chip Joyner
Micheal Watkins
Jerry Vaughn
Chester Stewart
Winston Thompson
Margaret Cooper
Steven Riley
Antonio Phillips
Kirk Freeman
Lauren Wilson
William Fisher
John Moss
Jomo Davis
Aaron Ruth
Marcus Gathright
Kasim Reed
Haywood Harvey
Robin Bramwell
William Bogans
Thomas Brooks
Keith White

Maurice Barksdale
214-522-4111

Anthony Welters
703-276-0550

(ADL list)

Robert Lifton
Henry Siegman
212-879-4500 (Am. Jewish Congress)

Ronald Sobel
Justin Finger
Jess Hordes
212-490-2525 (ADL)

Seymour Reich
Tom Neumann
202-857-6600 (B'nai B'rith)

Hyla Lipsky
Elaine Kotall Binder
202-857-6655 (B'nai B'rith Women)

Carmaella Kalmanson

Aileen Novick
212-355-7900 (Hadassah)

Herbert Nagidson
Martin Lapan
212-477-07077 (Jewish Labor Committee)

Joseph Sternstein
Samuel Cohen
212-879-9300 (Jewish National Fund)

Herb Croff
Steve Shaw
202-265-6280 (Jewish War Veterans)

Bruce Vladeck
Eliezer Rafaeli
212-628-1000 (National Committee for Labor Israel)

Shoshana Cardin
Martin Wenick
212-679-6122 (National Council on Soviet Jewry)

Lenore Feldman
Dedie Perlov
212-645-4048 (National Council of Jewish Women)

Arden Shenker
Albert Chernin
212-684-6950 (National Jewish Comm. Relations Adv. Council)

Donald Mintz
Solomon Greenfield
212-532-4949 (Jewish Welfare Board)

Allan Goldman
Rabbi Alexander Schindler
Rabbi David Saperstein
212-249-0100 (Union of American Hebrew Congregations)

Franklin Krautzer
Rabbi Jerome Epstein
212-533-7800 (United Synagogues of America)

Reese Feldman
212-805-7700 (Women's American ORT)

Evelyn Auerbach
Bernice Balter
212-628-1600 (Women's League for Conservative Judaism)

Morton Kornreich
Stanley Horowitz
212-818-9100 (UJA-National)

Mandel Berman
Carmi Schwartz
Mark Talisman
212-475-5000 (Council of Jewish Federations)

Lenore Siegelman
202-342-9013 (American Israel Comm to Commem. MLK)

National Jewish Committee
202-547-7701

Rev. Charles Stith
617-722-2676

Rev. Howard Creedy
404-572-2760

Dr. Samuel DuBois Cook (Dillard U. President)
504-283-8822

Mr. Bruce Crawley
215-786-5000

Mr. Marvin Arrington (Atlanta City Council President)
404-658-6300

Don Polk (NY Urban League President)
212-730-5200

Dr. Joseph Ratcliff
713-729-5933

Barbara Arnwine
202-371-1212

Councilman Emanuel Cleaver (Kansas City)
816-274-1321

As you may or may not know, the MLK Commission signing ceremony is scheduled for Wednesday, May 17 in the Rose Garden at 1:15 p.m. for 15 minutes. Please extend invitations for the following members. Ask members to arrive by 12:45 for refreshments and to enter the East Gate.

Aff's

Congressional Participation - Senate

Senator George Mitchell, Majority Leader
Senator Bob Dole, Republican Leader
Senator Sam Nunn
Senator Wyche Fowler
Senator Carl Levin
Senator John Glenn
Senator William Cohen
Senator Terry Sanford
Senator Joe Biden, Chairman of Judiciary Committee
Senator Strom Thurmond, Ranking Member of Judiciary Committee
Senator Ted Kennedy
Senator Orrin Hatch
Senator Howard Metzenbaum
Senator Alan Simpson
Senator Dennis DeConcini
Senator Charles Grassley
Senator Pat Leahy
Senator Arlen Specter
Senator Howell Heflin
Senator Gordon Humphrey
Senator Paul Simon
Senator Herb Kohl
Senator Thad Cochran
Senator Mitch McConnell
Senator John Warner
Senator Dan Coats

Congressional Participation - House

Speaker Jim Wright (D-TX), Speaker of the House
Congressman Tom Foley (D-WA), Majority Leader
Congressman Bob Michel (D-IL), Republican Leader
Congressman Bill Ford, Chairman of Post Office/Civil Service Committee
Congressman Ben Gilman, Ranking Republican of Post Office/Civil Service Committee
Congressman William Clay
Congressman Frank Horton
Congresswoman Pat Schroeder
Congresswoman Connie Morella
Congressman Robert Garcia
Congressman Don Young
Congressman Robert Garcia
Congressman Mickey Leland
Congressman Gus Yatron

Congresswoman Mary Rose Oakar
Congressman Gerry Sikorski
Congressman Frank McCloskey
Congressman Gary Ackerman
Congressman Merbyn Dymally
Congressman Thomas Sawyer
Congressman Morris Udall
Congressman John Conyers
Congressman Ralph Regula
Congressman Jim courter
Congressman Paul Henry
Congressman John Rowland
Congressman Jim Saxton
Congressman Walter Fauntroy
Congressman Ron Dellums
Congressman Gus Hawkings
Congressman Louis Stokes
Congressman Charles Rangel
Congressman William Gray
Congressman George Crockett
Congressman Gus Savage

4TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

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February 8, 1989, Wednesday, Final Edition

SECTION: FIRST SECTION; PAGE A25; THE FEDERAL PAGE; THE NEW REGIME

LENGTH: 270 words

HEADLINE: Derailing a Job at HUD

BYLINE: Maralee Schwartz, Ann Devroy

BODY:

Concerned that the Bush administration is on the wrong track in trying to attract black support, conservative Robert L. Woodson has turned down the No. 2 job at the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

"Going back to race-specific solutions and reigniting the alms race is inadequate to addressing the needs of the black underclass," Woodson said in an interview with the Associated Press.

Woodson, the founder of the National Center for Neighborhood Enterprise, which promotes black self-help efforts and champions turning over public housing projects to their tenants, expressed concern over Bush's meetings since his election with Jesse L. Jackson, Coretta Scott King and Benjamin Hooks of the NAACP and with other civil rights leaders.

"It is important for this nation to have competitive ideas," Woodson said. "I'm just fearful that if the Bush administration limits itself to reaching out to black Americans just through the civil rights leadership, it will miss the opportunity to include the experiences, views and opinions of grass-roots leaders who represent the new faces, new ideas.

"If I were on the inside and I saw the trend moving in that direction, I would feel morally bound to speak out and challenge it. It would be unfair to the administration and to my constituents among the poor for me to have to be silent. I'm too independent for that."

Woodson said he had been offered the post by HUD Secretary Jack Kemp and was undergoing Federal Bureau of Investigation clearance. Had Woodson accepted the job, he would have become one of the highest-ranking blacks in the administration.

GRAPHIC: PHOTO, WOODSON.

TYPE: NATIONAL NEWS

SUBJECT: APPOINTED GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS; BLACK

NAME: ROBERT L. WOODSON

7TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

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January 21, 1989, Saturday, Final Edition

SECTION: FIRST SECTION; PAGE A1; THE INAUGURATION

LENGTH: 1667 words

HEADLINE: George Bush Sworn In as 41st President, Declares He Will 'Use Power to Help People';
300,000 Glimpse A Bit of History

BYLINE: Sandra G. Boodman, Lynda Richardson, Washington Post Staff Writers

BODY:

To the delight of thousands who stood 25 deep along a sunny but blusterous parade route, President Bush emerged from his limousine three times yesterday to walk, ride and wave his way 1.6 miles up Pennsylvania Avenue and complete a years-long quest for the White House.

For most of the 300,000 people who lined the avenue of the presidents, Bush's day was one of patriotic pomp rather than partisanship. It was a day when thoroughfares were deserted but Metro was crammed, when police and security officers were everywhere but seemingly unneeded.

Spectators chatted good-naturedly with friends and strangers alike, but all had come to catch a glimpse of history or to show their respect for the nation's 41st president. Some wore spike heels, some wore running shoes, all were bundled against the chill winds in tightly packed crowds.

Then there was the parade, the first in eight years, which started 45 minutes late. That's because, the White House said later, the new president continued chatting with his congressional hosts at a Capitol Hill luncheon in his honor that followed the swearing-in and inaugural address at the West Front of the Capitol.

Those nearest the Capitol craned their necks at every passing police car; many waved excitedly at buses and government cars that sped past, ferrying Bush family members and others to their reserved parade seats near the White House.

"Look at that limo, that's probably Georgette," said one woman, referring to Georgette Mosbacher, the glamorous wife of Commerce Secretary-designate Robert A. Mosbacher.

Others stamped their feet, tried to placate impatient children who complained about being cold or hungry, or flirted with ever-present police officers, who wore special blue and gold inaugural badges.

Bush first got out of his car at Second Street and Constitution Avenue NW, and walked about a block. He did the same thing in front of the Justice Department at 10th Street NW, where he walked two blocks, and in front of the Treasury Building on 15th Street NW, where he walked to his reviewing stand.

Brad Gee saw it. An engineering technician who lives in Fairfax County, Gee decided yesterday morning to take his 4-year-old son to the parade and managed

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to find a spot near the Treasury Department.

"I saw him get out of the car and go over there and start shaking hands," he said gleefully. "The Secret Service went crazy."

The parade that followed the president had 211 marching units and floats, lasted three hours and 40 minutes, a record, and was still going well after sunset, by which time many in the crowd had begun to head home.

Some of them had taken advantage of the two hours between the end of Bush's speech and the beginning of the parade to gather at the staging area on the Mall, pressing against the wooden snow fencing as they inspected floats and other parade vehicles.

The biggest attraction was the Avenger, the plane Lt. George Bush flew in 1944 when he was shot down by the Japanese and parachuted to safety. Painted near its nose was the word "Barbara," and the plane was perched atop a gunmetal gray base that was designed to look like Bush's old aircraft carrier, the USS San Jacinto.

Near the Capitol and along the parade route, sales of T-shirts, hats and flags were brisk. One vendor tried, without notable success, to hawk a \$ 5 aerial photo of Washington that he said was taken from a hot air balloon. Californian Edward Cabellero said he planned to leave with a suitcase half full of trinkets, including a napkin holder from Thursday's gala, which he attended with his wife.

Meanwhile, Bernadette McBeth of Margate, N.J., waited for the parade to start. "He must be a little slow with a knife and fork," she said. But when McBeth caught a glimpse of the presidential limousine, and saw first lady Barbara Bush wave a white-gloved hand, all was forgiven.

"That was definitely worth the wait," McBeth said, jumping up and down and clapping excitedly. "I just wish I could have seen more of him."

All over the city, it was clear that yesterday was not just another day. Hordes of people -- tourists and Washingtonians alike -- followed admonitions to leave their cars at home and rode Metro, causing massive fare machine backups at some stations, while thoroughfares such as the typically jammed Connecticut Avenue were deserted.

Some Metro attendants simply opened the gates and let the multitudes pass. Although crowded, Metro officials reported that trains moved smoothly with no breakdowns.

Despite the long planned "spontaneous" gestures by Bush and Vice President Quayle, both moved in what appeared to be one of the largest and tightest security cocoons ever seen in Washington.

For the first time in history, metal detectors were used at the swearing-in ceremony. All 3,900 D.C. police officers were mobilized. Some officers stood for hours on rooftops along the route, scanning the crowds for suspicious activity, while helicopters circled overhead.

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Many more police stood in the streets, spaced little more than 10 feet apart, joined by members of nearly a dozen other law enforcement agencies and the military. Nearly 200 law enforcement officials guarded some intersections, at times forcing the enthusiastic crowds back onto the sidewalk by moving forward in a blue phalanx, their hands clasping the nightsticks of fellow officers.

One of the largest concentrations of police was at Third Street and Constitution Avenue NW, the scene of a peaceful protest, mostly by members of the National Organization for Women. About 100 demonstrators held large blue and white signs in support of the Equal Rights Amendment and legalized abortion.

District police said that none of the demonstrators was arrested, but six other people were: one for crossing a police line, another for disorderly conduct and four juveniles for carrying a BB gun.

At 2:45, just before the presidential motorcade left the Capitol to begin the parade, two vendors' trucks along 15th Street NW burst into flames. The fire, which raged out of control for about five minutes, sent billows of thick gray smoke spewing into the crowds. No injuries were reported to officials, who said the fire was caused by propane gas used to cook hot dogs.

The president's day began at 9 a.m. with a private worship service for 650 friends and relatives at St. John's Church in Lafayette Square. The Quayle family also attended the simple Episcopal service.

Later, at the swearing-in ceremony, the presidential platform was unusually crowded and unusually large because of the huge number of Bush and Quayle relatives -- more than 230 -- who outnumbered the diplomatic corps.

Before the ceremony began at 11:37, some of the Bush granddaughters, who wore velvet dresses and ribbons in their freshly curled hair, stood at the edge of the platform and surveyed the crowds below.

Dennis Klein, a 42-year-old Hollywood scriptwriter, didn't make it to the upper platform but was seated with his wife, a second cousin of Barbara Bush, on the lower platform, near the press corps and diplomatic spouses.

Klein, the former head writer for "Mary Hartman, Mary Hartman," wore a prominent "Bush Family Member" button, although he will meet his famous in-law for the first time today at a White House lunch.

"I like this, I like lunch at the White House," said Klein, who wasn't going to an inaugural ball. "I prefer things you don't have to get too dressed up for," he said.

The new president's speech was well received by Mary Campbell, a Democrat from Clover, S.C., who was invited to a score of official inaugural events, by mistake she believes, because she has the same name as a prominent South Carolina Republican.

"I think it's wonderful," she said. "I really like the fact that he's reaching out to the hungry and the homeless. I think he's sincere."

Steve Montgomery, a Texan who works on Capitol Hill, was less enthusiastic. "Technically it was a good speech, but it didn't really say anything specific

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and it seemed a little flat," he said as he watched crowds leave the Capitol's west front where 200,000 people had watched the swearing-in ceremony.

"Just look at this crowd. I see a lot of fur coats and a lot of diamond watches. This town is more than 60 percent black and this crowd looks like it's about 2 percent black. That should tell you something."

Not everyone who attended Bush's swearing-in was a Republican. Coretta Scott King was there, as was Jesse L. Jackson and a deeply tanned Geraldine Ferraro, the former Democratic vice presidential candidate, accompanied by her husband John Zaccaro.

For Bush fans such as Ruth Griffin of Portsmouth, N.H., it was a singular experience. Griffin, who attended the ceremony in a wheelchair because of a broken leg, was dressed for the occasion. Her doctor had given her a special blue cast in honor of Yale, the president's alma mater. She wore a blue cotton dress -- "the same shade Barbara Bush wore yesterday" -- and a Bush wristwatch.

"I've waited a long time for this day," said Griffin, who has supported Bush since 1976 and worked in his unsuccessful 1980 presidential campaign. "The first thing I told the doctor in the emergency room was, 'Look, you're going to have to fix me up fast because I'm going to the inauguration of George Bush and nothing is going to stop me.' "

That reaction was typical. From beginning to end, people wanted the day to be a good one. The new president's departures from the limousine, while popular, made some people nervous. "It was really impressive but I hope he doesn't do that too often," said Judith Slot, who is from Houston.

Her husband Peter Slot, a communications executive who sported a 10-gallon hat and a blue suit, said he thought Bush's action was "a symbol of a more open relationship between the people and the government."

Staff writers Victoria Churchville, Nell Henderson, Lisa Leff, Nancy Lewis, Dana Priest, Carlos Sanchez, Pierre Thomas and Elsa Walsh contributed to this report.

GRAPHIC: PHOTO, SOME SIGHTS ALONG THE INAUGURAL PARADE ROUTE, FROM LEFT: MEMBERS OF GEORGE BUSH'S WORLD WAR II TORPEDO SQUADRON RIDE ON A FLOAT WITH A REPLICA OF HIS TBF AVENGER AIRCRAFT; THE NEW PRESIDENT FEELS THE CHILL AS HE VIEWS THE PARADE FROM THE REVIEWING STAND ON PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE IN FRONT OF THE WHITE HOUSE; BARBARA BUSH AND ONE OF HER GRANDSONS, WEARING SQUADRON HAT, IN REVIEWING STAND. RICH LIPSKI; LUCIAN PERKINS

TYPE: NATIONAL NEWS

SUBJECT: U.S. PRESIDENT; PARADES; DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

NAME: GEORGE BUSH

ENHANCEMENT: INAUGURATION

11TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

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The Reuter Library Report

January 18, 1989, Wednesday, AM cycle

LENGTH: 432 words

HEADLINE: BUSH PROMISES BETTER DEAL FOR BLACKS BUT HAMPERED BY LEGACY

BYLINE: By Joy Elliott

DATELINE: NEW YORK, Jan 18

KEYWORD: BUSH-BLACKS

BODY:

President-elect George Bush has promised a better deal for blacks in the United States but, as this week's rioting in Miami shows, he has a bitter legacy to overcome, and many blame that on Ronald Reagan.

The riot in Miami's poor, black Overtown district after a white policeman shot dead a speeding black motorcyclist reflected a deep well of anger generated by years of poverty and neglect.

Blacks have been at bitter odds with the Reagan administration, saying its policies harshly cut into the social and economic gains they began to make in the 1960s and 1970s. Many economists say blacks are poorer today and helped less by government and industry than they were when Reagan took office.

But, in a series of messages released to mark assassinated black leader Martin Luther King's 60th birthday, Bush says his administration will take an active role in improving conditions for blacks.

"My administration will work tirelessly for the strict enforcement of civil rights, as well as for absolute equality of opportunity for all Americans," Bush told King's widow, Coretta Scott King.

And at a prayer breakfast with about 500 black Republicans, Bush promised to promote equality aggressively, a policy many feel Reagan neglected.

"Remember the moral stain of segregation, the lies it taught and the anguish it inflicted on the lives of black Americans and the conscience of the entire American people," he said.

But Bush has much to overcome in forging better relations with the black community.

Economists say blacks suffered a sharp drop in earning power during the Reagan years.

Margaret Simms, chief economist at the Joint Centre for Political Studies in Washington, said that under Reagan the number of blacks living below the poverty line rose to 9.7 million from 8.6 million.

(c) 1989 Reuters; January 18, 1989

While 51.6 per cent of white teenagers were employed in November 1988, only 29 per cent of black teenagers had jobs, she added.

In the recent economic boom, blacks made a net gain in employment but "were also slightly more likely to be in industries where the workers reemployed had to take wage cuts".

A recent report showed that although more black males are graduating from high school, fewer are going on to college.

"This seems to be directly related to administration cuts in funds for higher education," Simms said.

"In industries that are declining, such as manufacturing, blacks are disproportionately represented.

"In industries where overall employment is expanding, black employment has declined. Only in the motor vehicle industry -- which is expanding -- did it increase."

TYPE: ANALYSIS

SUBJECT: POPULATION; POLITICS; ECONOMIC AFFAIRS

18TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

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Time

January 2, 1989, U.S. Edition

SECTION: NATION; Pg. 79

LENGTH: 800 words

HEADLINE: Back to the Party of Lincoln?;
Bush makes a determined effort to reach out to blacks

BYLINE: By Richard Lacayo. Reported by Michael Duffy/Washington

BODY:

The most prominent black in the George Bush campaign was Willie Horton, the Massachusetts killer who raped a woman after he escaped from prison on a weekend furlough. The Bush camp relentlessly invoked Horton to portray Michael Dukakis as soft on crime -- but maybe also to make a not so subtle pitch to racial fears. In recent weeks, however, Bush has adroitly been mending fences. He moved quickly to meet with Jesse Jackson, Coretta Scott King and N.A.A.C.P. leader Benjamin Hooks. Jim Pinkerton, the director of policy development for the Bush transition team, promises, "The President-elect has a personal commitment to a new day in civil rights."

Bush moved in that direction last week when he named Congressman Jack Kemp to be Secretary of Housing and Urban Development. Kemp has long sought to bring minorities into the G.O.P. by promoting economic opportunity in inner cities. But an unforeseen flap over abortion almost sabotaged Bush's most important gesture to blacks: the appointment of Dr. Louis W. Sullivan to be Secretary of Health and Human Services and the first black member of the new Cabinet.

The president of Morehouse School of Medicine in Atlanta, Sullivan, 55, is a friend of George and Barbara Bush's. His appointment seemed assured until he told the Sunday Atlanta Journal and Constitution that he supported a woman's right to have an abortion, though he opposed federal funding for the procedure. Right-to-life activists were outraged. In a letter to the Atlanta newspaper, Sullivan sought to clarify -- or reverse -- his statements. "I am opposed to abortion," he wrote, "except in cases of rape, incest, and where the life of the mother is threatened." Yet in a second interview Sullivan compounded the problem by indicating that he would support Bush's antiabortion position at work but privately harbored a different view.

On Tuesday a press conference that was expected to feature the announcement of Sullivan's appointment was hastily canceled. Sullivan was summoned to Washington to meet with pro-life activists and congressional foes of abortion, including Utah Senator Orrin Hatch and Congressman Vin Weber of Minnesota. During three hours of cordial but intense questioning, Sullivan insisted that he was solidly in their camp, at one point even calling abortion "murder."

Though Hatch and Weber said they were satisfied, militant pro-lifers remain opposed to the nomination. Nevertheless, it came on Thursday, when Bush announced Sullivan's appointment, along with that of New Mexico Congressman Manuel Lujan as Secretary of the Interior; Samuel K. Skinner, a former U.S. Attorney from Illinois, to be Secretary of Transportation; and former

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Congressman Ed Derwinski of Illinois to head the new Department of Veterans Affairs. Two days later, Bush added a woman to his Cabinet when he named Elizabeth Dole, who was Secretary of Transportation under Ronald Reagan and is the wife of Senate Minority Leader Bob Dole, to be Secretary of Labor.

Bush aides wanted nothing to stand in the way of Sullivan's nomination. Just 12% of the nation's black voters pulled the lever for George Bush last November. Wooing blacks "has been very tough and, frankly, near impossible," admits Lee Atwater, the new chairman of the Republican National Committee. But Atwater thinks the G.O.P. has an opportunity to make inroads, especially among younger or more affluent blacks. If the Republicans skim just 10% to 20% of that vote from Democrats, it could be enough to make the difference in close contests, particularly in the South, where black voters gave Democrats the edge in four Senate races in 1986.

One element of the Bush strategy has been to offer Administration titles to black staffers on Capitol Hill, who complain that they are being ignored by Democrats now making up job lists. One example: Maine's George Mitchell, the new Senate majority leader, has no blacks in policymaking positions on his staff and has not appointed any to the Democratic Policy Committee. Meanwhile, Connie Newman, co-director of the Bush effort to bring minorities into the Administration, each day sifts through 75 to 100 resumes from black candidates. "It's time for blacks to question their blind commitment to the Democratic Party," she says.

But filling jobs with black candidates is one thing. Formulating policies to meet the black agenda -- on civil rights enforcement, low-income housing and combating drugs -- is something else. "The gestures of kindness are a plus," said Jesse Jackson last week. "But they are not a substitute for the remedies that must take place to offset the neglect of the Reagan era." The face of Willie Horton may be fading from public memory, but it remains to be seen whether the next Administration can show a new face to American blacks.

GRAPHIC: Picture 1, Bush chose Kemp for HUD -- as well as for minorities and the G.O.P. right wing descColor: Jack Kemp, George Bush., CYNTHIA JOHNSON; Picture 2, Sullivan made it past the pro-lifers But first he had to denounce abortion. descColor: Louis W. Sullivan., SUSANNA FORSYTH

19TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

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December 26, 1988 / January 2, 1989

SECTION: CURRENTS; WASHINGTON WHISPERS; OUTLOOK '89; Vol. 105, No. 25; Pg. 18

LENGTH: 929 words

BYLINE: By Charles Fenyvesi

HIGHLIGHT:

How the truth was kept from Gorbachev; Dan Quayle hits the books; GOP chief Atwater goes for the ribs

BODY:

Shielding the leader. Mikhail Gorbachev has sternly warned Kremlin aides never again to follow the Russian tradition of shielding the czar from bad tidings. The Soviet leader, who was in New York at the time of the December 7 Armenian earthquake, was furious that he had not been told right away about the true dimensions of the disaster. As a result, a spokesman for the Soviet leader at first said Gorbachev had no plans to cut short his visit to the United States. Four hours later, however, a visibly shaken Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze, who comes from Armenia's neighbor Georgia, told a late-night press conference that Gorbachev would fly home to deal with the emergency. What happened was that only after Gorbachev returned from a diplomatic reception to the Soviet U.N. mission did anyone insist that Moscow provide the true facts concerning the quake. It was then that Gorbachev made his sudden decision to fly home immediately.

Bush goes calling. George Bush's private meeting with Coretta Scott King last week in Washington was just the beginning of a campaign to make blacks less wary of his administration. Bush's advisers expect him to visit Mrs. King in Atlanta next month to honor the memory of her martyred husband. The President-elect will lay a wreath at the tomb of Martin Luther King, Jr., and eulogize the fallen black leader in a speech condemning bigotry. As part of the campaign, Bush may also try to arrange another visit with Jesse Jackson.

Doing his homework. Vice President-elect Dan Quayle, a self-described C student at DePauw University and Indiana University's Law School, has decided to cram for his new job. Aides report that Quayle, who met recently with former Vice President Walter Mondale to ask about his role in the Carter administration, is studying histories of the Vice Presidency, including *A Heartbeat Away*, a report of a task force of former top White House aides and scholars published by the 20th Century Fund, and *Thinking in Time*, by two Harvard scholars, political scientist Richard Neustadt and historian Ernest May, which is an analysis of how to apply historical lessons to contemporary life. In addition, Quayle's staff says he has asked them to prepare briefings on everything from farm policy to the environment. The announced goal of the suddenly studious Quayle: "Sizing up the universe."

A sub-Saharan Sadat? Zaire's President Mobutu Sese Seko 58, who plans to make history next month as the first major black African head of state to visit South Africa, also hopes to become the first African leader to visit the newly inaugurated U.S. President. Mobutu, who visited Washington only last summer, says that George Bush, with whom he claims a longstanding friendship, has

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agreed to welcome him in the White House soon after Bush takes office. Mobutu is anxious not only to enhance his prestige with the new administration but also to discuss his plans for preventing bloodshed in South Africa, where he expects that his forthcoming journey to Pretoria will do for his image what Anwar Sadat's 1977 trip to Jerusalem did for Egypt's leader. The Congressional Black Caucus, however, has another view. Chairman Ron Dellums (D-Calif.) is pushing for sanctions against Zaire for human-rights abuses.

Bargain time. While many other stock mutual funds have been struggling to attract new customers, the \$ 5.8 billion Windsor I fund, managed by Wall Street legend John Neff, has accepted no new investors since May, 1985. But because Neff now sees so many bargains in the stock market, Windsor, which is almost entirely invested at present, has decided to raise new cash. For a limited time, beginning January 3, the fund will accept new accounts, ranging from \$ 10,000 to \$ 25,000.

The Saudis go shopping. With the Reagan administration having drawn Israeli wrath by agreeing to talk with the PLO, the incoming Bush administration faces another early dilemma. Shortly after Inauguration Day, Saudi Arabia is expected to submit a new multibillion-dollar shopping list for Patriot surface-to-air missiles, F-18 fighter aircraft and possibly M1 tanks as well -- a proposal certain to raise vehement opposition in Congress. Last year, after lawmakers rejected an arms deal with Kuwait, the Saudis were so angry they signed a stunning \$ 30 billion pact to buy weapons from Britain.

Atwater ribs it in. Lee Atwater, George Bush's controversial 1988 campaign manager and soon-to-be GOP national chairman, is chewing over a new project. Atwater, a ribs connoisseur from Aiken, S.C., is pondering whether to open a barbecue joint in Washington's Virginia suburbs in partnership with another rib lover, GOP Representative Don Sundquist of Tennessee. Friends say it would be a natural for Atwater, a self-styled meat-and-potatoes politician.

Superpower suitors. Like Third World nations competing for economic aid from the superpowers, the U.S. and the Soviet Union are in a race to see which will win Japanese support and funding for development of natural resources. Two of Alaska's most prominent politicians, Senator Frank Murkowski and former Interior Secretary Wally Hickel, made pilgrimages recently to Tokyo in an effort to interest the Japanese government in an \$ 11 billion liquefied-natural-gas (LNG) project in their home state. This week, it is the turn of Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze to go to Tokyo to lobby on behalf of natural-resource development in Siberia, including LNG. The Japanese could support both projects, but neither of their suitors is willing to take that chance.

GRAPHIC: Drawing, Zaire's President Mobutu: A very frequent flier, TAYLOR JONES

McGroarty/Dooley
May 16, 1989
12:40 am
Draft 2

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: MARTIN LUTHER KING COMMISSION
SIGNING CEREMONY
THE ROSE GARDEN
MAY 17, 1989
1:15 pm

Good afternoon and welcome to the tropical rain forest we call the Rose Garden. We're honored to have Mrs. Coretta Scott King here with us. I also want to welcome members of the King Federal Holiday Commission, Members of Congress, and the many distinguished men and women here in tribute to Dr. King and his ideals.

The bill I'll be signing shortly underscores the importance of honoring the memory and the shining ideals of a great American hero: The Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr.

All of us know the creed of Martin Luther King -- a faith centered firmly in the great heritage of American ideals. On the steps of the Lincoln Memorial, Dr. King issued his challenge in the words of Thomas Jefferson: "We hold these truths to be self evident, that all men are created equal."

Dr. King was a reformer, a crusader. His mission was to move America closer to the ideal -- to bring the promise of equality, liberty, and justice for all within the reach of all.

The Martin Luther King, Jr., Federal Holiday Commission plays a central role in preserving a great national treasure. Over the past five years, the Commission has done a great deal to

make observance of the King holiday a national and international event.

Our agenda for the next five years must be to build on that beginning -- to see to it that the third Monday of every January becomes a day of hope, renewal and rededication to the ideals Dr. King upheld: A day dedicated to the memory . . .

of a man who campaigned for peaceful change....

of a man who stood for human dignity -- and the fulfillment of individual excellence....

of a man determined -- committed mind and heart -- to march, to live and to die for those ideals -- America's ideals.

The Reverend King once wrote: "Injustice anywhere is a threat to justice everywhere."

Simple words, expressing a great truth.

Justice is indivisible -- and all of us must draw on the best in ourselves to make justice for all our cause.

We've made great progress. But the memory of all that Dr. King stood for reminds us that our work is not done.

So let's continue his work, towards a society that treats all men and women -- whatever their origin, whatever the color of their skin -- with dignity and respect.

...Let's ensure that our communities where our children can learn, live and grow -- are free from the fear of violence and the lure of drugs.

...Let's work together towards a society that extends great opportunities and awakens hope -- to build a better America for all of us.

And let's pass the King legacy on to our children, whose ideals and attitudes will shape our society into the next century.

I want to share with you a few words from a prize-winning essay on Martin Luther King written by a young man, a fifth grader in Seattle. He writes: "I am only 11 years old, so I cannot really stop the racism -- but I can control what happens in my heart, and what I do with my life."

He may only be 11, but there's wisdom in those words for all of us. A truly free society is within reach, if -- in our hearts -- we abolish bias, bigotry and discrimination.

Let us make that society -- one with freedom and equality for all -- our living memorial to a great man, and great American.

Now, if Mrs. King will please join me, I will sign this bill formally reauthorizing the Martin Luther King, Jr., Federal Holiday Commission.

#

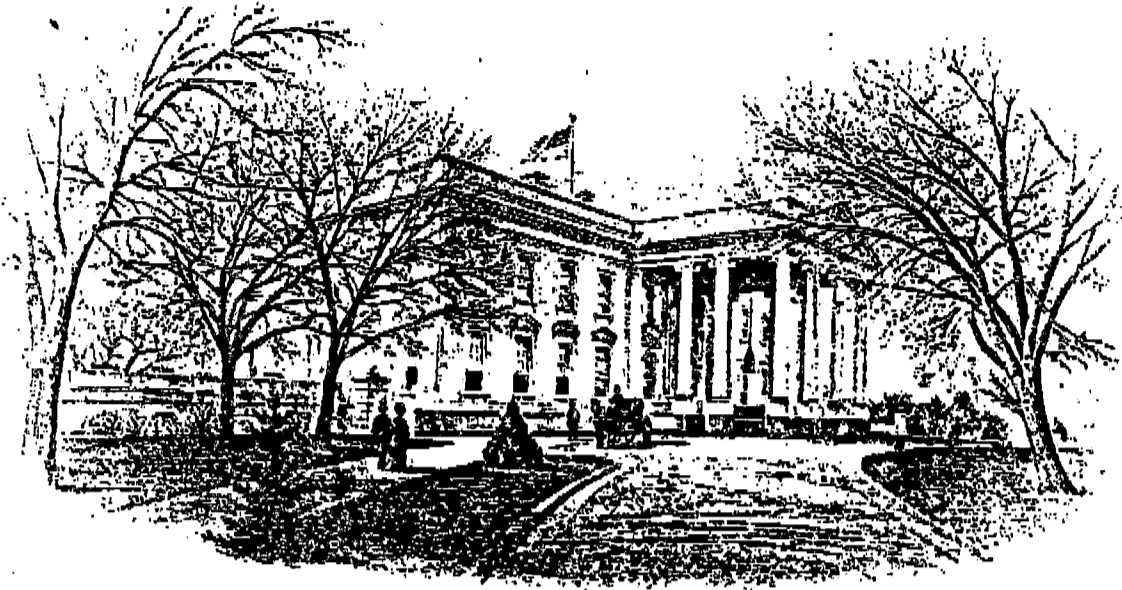
Ralph Abernathy
Oprah Winfrey

Mrs. King

Jesse Jackson?
Stevie Wonder?
Bill Cosby?

200

Executive Office of the President



FACSIMILE TRANSMITTAL SHEET

NUMBER OF PAGES INCLUDING COVER _____

DATE _____

TO Peggy Dooley

FAX NUMBER 6218

OFFICE NUMBER _____

FROM Becky Anderson, Leg Affairs

FAX NUMBER _____

OFFICE NUMBER _____

Peggy -

*This policy statement is for the version (Senate)
that the President will sign*



STATEMENT OF ADMINISTRATION POLICY

March 15, 1989
(Senate)

S. 431 - Five-Year Extension of the Martin Luther
King, Jr. Federal Holiday Commission
(Nunn (D) Georgia and 28 others)

The Administration supports enactment of S. 431.

* * * * *

(Not to be Distributed Outside Executive Office of the President)

This draft of a position was developed by LRD (Schreiber). It will be the first time the Administration has stated a position on S. 431. Because of earlier White House Legislative Affairs inquiries about this legislation, we recommend that this position statement be coordinated with the West Wing before it is sent to the Senate.

S. 431 was reported by the Senate Judiciary Committee on 3/9/89 without a written report. The Commission expires April 20, 1989.

The Commission

The Commission was initially created as a temporary two-year Commission in 1984 to develop and coordinate activities for the first observance of the birthday of Dr. King as a Federal holiday on January 20, 1986. In 1986, the Commission's life was extended for three more years, to April 20, 1989, by P.L. 99-284.

The three-year extension for the Commission was designed to ensure that the work of encouraging appropriate ceremonies and activities throughout the United States in observance of the King holiday continues.

Provisions of S. 431

The bill would extend the Martin Luther King, Jr. Holiday Commission for five years, from April 20, 1989, through April 20, 1994. S. 431 would authorize annual appropriations for FY 1989 and each of the four succeeding FYs of \$300,000 for operations of the Commission. (Currently the Commission relies entirely on private donations.)

In addition, the bill would change the terms of office of Commission members as follows:

- members would be appointed not later than June 1 of each year for terms of one year (instead of for the life of the Commission as under current law), and any vacancy would be filled in the same manner as the original appointment;

- Coretta Scott King would serve as a member for life (instead of for the duration of the Commission), to be replaced only by a member of the King family not already a member;
- Mrs. King's successor would be appointed by the family and serve at the discretion of the family (instead of for the duration of the Commission); and
- the two family members other than Mrs. King who are serving on the Commission would serve "at the discretion of the family" (instead of for the duration of the Commission).

(Note: The full 40-member Commission consists of Coretta Scott King and two other family members designated by the King family, four officers of the Executive branch appointed by the President, four each appointed by the House and Senate, two members appointed by the Martin Luther King, Jr. Center for Non-Violent Social Change, and 23 members from diverse interest groups appointed by the cited 17-member core group.)

The bill would also modify existing authority for reimbursement for travel expenses of Commission members and pay of employees by stipulating that they would be "subject to the availability of sufficient funds."

100th Congress Predecessor Bill

The Reagan Administration supported H.R. 4443, making the King Holiday Commission permanent, and authorizing appropriations of \$500,000 a year for its activities. H.R. 4443 passed the House 9/27/88.

The Committee report on H.R. 4443 stated that providing Federal funding for the King Commission would be in keeping with the precedent set for several Federal commissions, such as the Bicentennial Commission and the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Council. The report also stated that 44 States, as well as 140 foreign countries, now observe the holiday.

The Departments of State and HUD, and the USIA testified in support of H.R. 4443. The Director of the USIA was a member of the Commission, a State Department representative headed the Commission's international committee, and HUD provides the Commission with administrative support.

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE DIVISION DRAFT

3/15/89

Atwater!

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Joe Watkins -

MLK

OMB
3192

Fred McClure - 243
OExec.

Peter 2230

1:15

WED

Rose Garden

Mrs. King
Cong Black Caucus Comm.
sponsors of bill

leg arrived last night

Ref.
PN6081
.C27
WH

The Harper Book of
AMERICAN
QUOTATIONS

Gorton Carruth and Eugene Ehrlich

A Hudson Group Book



1817

Harper & Row, Publishers, New York
Cambridge, Philadelphia, San Francisco
London, Mexico City, São Paulo, Singapore, Sydney

LEARNED HAND, quoted in Philip Hamburger, *The Great Judge*, 1946.

18 Generosity is the flower of justice.

NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE, entry written December 19, 1850, in *Passages from the American Notebooks*, 1868.

19 The founders of a new colony, whatever Utopia of human virtue and happiness they might originally project, have invariably recognized it among their earliest practical necessities to allot a portion of virgin soil as a cemetery, and another portion as the site of a prison.

NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE, *The Scarlet Letter*, 1850.

20 Mob law does not become due process of law by securing the assent of a terrorized jury.

OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES, JR., in a dissenting Supreme Court opinion, *Frank v. Mangum*, 1915.

21 Justice: A system of revenge where the State imitates the criminal.

ELBERT HUBBARD, *The Roycroft Dictionary and Book of Epigrams*, 1923.

22 There is but one blasphemy, and that is injustice.

ROBERT G. INGERSOLL, in a speech in Chicago, Illinois, September 20, 1880.

23 We must remember that we have to make judges out of men, and that by being made judges their prejudices are not diminished and their intelligence is not increased.

ROBERT G. INGERSOLL, in a speech in Washington, D.C., October 22, 1883.

24 Justice is always the same, whether it be due from one man to a million, or from a million to one man.

Attributed to John Jay.

25 An individual, thinking himself injured, makes more noise than a State.

THOMAS JEFFERSON, in a letter to the Georgia delegates in Congress, December 22, 1785.

26 [It is] more dangerous that even a guilty person should be punished without the forms of law than that he should escape.

THOMAS JEFFERSON, in a letter to William Carmichael, May 27, 1788. (Jefferson was discussing a group of armed people acting to prevent the lynching of a physician accused of robbing graves.)

27 The sword of the law should never fall but on those whose guilt is so apparent as to be pronounced by their friends as well as foes.

THOMAS JEFFERSON, in a letter to Sarah Mease, March, 1801.

28 I believe . . . that [justice] is instinct and innate, that the moral sense is as much a part of our constitution as that of feeling, seeing, or hearing.

THOMAS JEFFERSON, in a letter to John Adams, October 14, 1816.

29 Injustice anywhere is a threat to justice everywhere.

MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., in a letter written from his jail cell in Birmingham, Alabama, published in the *Atlantic Monthly*, August, 1963.

30 Why should there not be a patient confidence in the ultimate justice of the people? Is there any better or equal hope in the world?

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, in his first inaugural address, March 4, 1861.

31 A jury too frequently has at least one member more ready to hang the panel than to hang the traitor.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, in a letter to Erastus Corning *et al.*, June 12, 1863.

32 He reminds me of the man who murdered both his parents, and then, when sentence was about to be pronounced, pleaded for mercy on the grounds that he was an orphan.

Attributed to Abraham Lincoln. (The same idea was expressed by Artemus Ward in the newspaper sketch "A Hard Case.")

33 Man is unjust, but God is just; and finally justice triumphs.

HENRY WADSWORTH LONGFELLOW, *Evangeline*, 1847.

McGroarty/Dooley
May 12, 1989
2:45 pm
Draft 1

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: MARTIN LUTHER KING COMMISSION
SIGNING CEREMONY
THE ROSE GARDEN
MAY 17, 1989
1:15 pm

[Good afternoon and welcome to the White House....

Acknowledgements: members of the MLK Federal Holiday Commission,
Lee Atwater, Congressional Black Caucus and Congressional
sponsors, Mrs. Coretta Scott King.]

The bill I'll be signing shortly underscores the importance
of honoring the memory and the shining ideals of a great American
hero: The Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr.

All of us know the creed of Martin Luther King -- a faith
centered firmly in the great heritage of American ideals. On the
steps of the Lincoln Memorial, Dr. King issued his challenge in
the words of Thomas Jefferson: "We hold these truths to be self
evident, that all men are created equal."

*bearing the
Cross, David
V. Barrow,
p. 283*

Dr. King did not seek to break with our system, but to
perfect it -- to bring the promise of equality, liberty, and
justice for all within the reach of all.

The Martin Luther King, Jr., Federal Holiday Commission plays
a central role in preserving a great national treasure. Over the
past five years, the Commission has done a great deal to make
observance of the King holiday a national and international
event.

*orig
signed
8/27/84
Pres. Docs.*

*not 84
func 85
1st holiday
86
8/27/84*

observance of the King holiday a national and international event.

Your agenda for the next five years must be to build on that beginning -- to see to it that the third Monday of every January becomes a day of hope, renewal and rededication to the ideals Dr. King upheld:

*M.L.K. Jr.
Fed Holiday
Commissioner
1/19/70*

A day dedicated to the memory of a man who campaigned for peaceful change....

A man who stood for human dignity -- and the possibility of individual excellence....

A man determined -- committed mind and heart -- to march, to live and to die for those ideals -- America's ideals.

The Reverend King once wrote: "Injustice anywhere is a threat to justice everywhere."

Simple words, expressing a great truth.

Justice is indivisible -- and all of us must draw on the best in ourselves to make justice towards all our cause.

I firmly believe we've made progress. But the memory of all that Dr. King stood for reminds us that our work is not done.

So let's continue his work, towards a society that treats all men and women -- whatever their origin, whatever the color of their skin -- with dignity and respect.

...Let's cultivate communities where our children can learn, live and grow -- free from the fear of violence and the lure of drugs.

...Let's work together towards a society that extends opportunities and awakens hope -- to build a better America for all of us.

And let us make that society our living memorial to a great man, and great American.

Now, if Mrs. King will please join me, I will sign this bill formally reauthorizing the Martin Luther King, Jr. Federal Holiday Commission.

#

And let's pass the King legacy on to our children, whose ideals and attitudes will shape our society into the next century.

I want to share with you a few words from a prize-winning essay on Martin Luther King written by a young man, a fifth grader in Seattle. He writes: "I am only 11 years old, so I cannot really stop the racism -- but I can control what happens in my heart, and what I do with my life."

He may be only be 11, but there's wisdom in those words for all of us. A truly free society is within reach, if -- in our hearts -- we abolish bias, bigotry and discrimination.

Let us make that society -- one with freedom and equality for all -- our living memorial to a great man, and great American.

Now, if Mrs. King (?) will please join me, I will sign this bill formally reauthorizing the Martin Luther King, Jr. Federal Holiday Commission.

#

Chriss -

Could add this
insert in MLK remainder
if you wish.

- Dan McJ

McGroarty/Dooley
May 15, 1989
3:50 pm
Draft 2

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: MARTIN LUTHER KING COMMISSION
SIGNING CEREMONY
THE ROSE GARDEN
MAY 17, 1989
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[Good afternoon and welcome to the White House....

Acknowledgements: members of the MLK Federal Holiday Commission, Lee Atwater, Congressional Black Caucus and Congressional sponsors, Mrs. Coretta Scott King.]

The bill I'll be signing shortly underscores the importance of honoring the memory and the shining ideals of a great American hero: The Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr.

All of us know the creed of Martin Luther King -- a faith centered firmly in the great heritage of American ideals. On the steps of the Lincoln Memorial, Dr. King issued his challenge in the words of Thomas Jefferson: "We hold these truths to be self evident, that all men are created equal."

Dr. King was a reformer, a crusader. His mission was to move America closer to the ideal -- to bring the promise of equality, liberty, and justice for all within the reach of all.

The Martin Luther King, Jr., Federal Holiday Commission plays a central role in preserving a great national treasure. Over the past five years, the Commission has done a great deal to make observance of the King holiday a national and international event.

Our agenda for the next five years must be to build on that beginning -- to see to it that the third Monday of every January becomes a day of hope, renewal and rededication to the ideals Dr. King upheld: A day dedicated to the memory . . .

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And let's pass the Kind ^{ly} legacy on to our children, whose ideals and attitudes will shape our society into the next century.

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Grade 5
Winning Essay
Thor Simpson
Lakeside School
Seattle, WA

He may only be 11, but there's wisdom in those words for all of use. A truly free society is within reach, if -- in our hearts -- we abolish bias, bigotry and discrimination.

Let us make that society -- one with freedom and equality for all -- our living memorial to a great man, and great American.

Now, if Mrs. King will please join me, I will sign this bill formally reauthorizing the Martin Luther King, Jr., Federal Holiday Commission.

#

Aug. 27 / Administration of Ronald Reagan, 1984

and 45 million of your fellow students return to your classrooms, I wish you success in your studies, success in helping America meet these great challenges for excellence in education in the 1980's and beyond.

Thank you. God bless you all.

Note: The President spoke at 2:34 p.m. in the Grand Ballroom at the J.W. Marriott Hotel. In his opening remarks, he referred to Secretary of Education T.H. Bell, whose Department sponsors the program.

Appointment of Five Members of the Intergovernmental Advisory Council on Education

August 27, 1984

The President today announced his intention to appoint the following individuals to be members of the Intergovernmental Advisory Council on Education for terms expiring July 27, 1988:

Glenn Stratton Carew will succeed Roberta T. Anderson. He is an accountant in private practice. Previously he served as a professor of accounting at the University of Georgia and Clemson University. He graduated from Piedmont College (B.S., 1968) and the University of Georgia (M.A., 1970). He also completed his Ph.D. course work at the University of Georgia. He has one child and resides in Athens, GA. He was born August 21, 1942, in New Bedford, MA.

Selma S. Morrell will succeed Joseph L. Knutson. She is a former elementary schoolteacher with over 14 years of experience in public and private schools. She has served as a member of the National Education Association. She has five children and resides in Albuquerque, NM. She graduated from Brigham Young University (B.A.). She was born February 8, 1931, in Malta, ID.

George N. Smith is a reappointment. Since 1967

Mr. Smith has been serving as superintendent of Mesa Unified Schools in Mesa, AZ. He also serves as president of the Arizona State Board of Education and is past president of the Arizona School Administrators' Association. He graduated from the University of Utah (B.S.) and Arizona State University (M.A., Ed.D.). He is married, has four children, and resides in Mesa, AZ. He was born February 11, 1927, in Safford, AZ.

James B. Tatum is a reappointment. Mr. Tatum is president of the Crowder College board of trustees and a member of the board of directors of the Association of Community College Trustees. He is also president of Tatum Motor Co. in Anderson, MO. He graduated from the United States Military Academy (B.S., 1947). He is married, has four children, and resides in Anderson, MO. He was born July 24, 1925, in Carthage, MO.

Gonzalo A. Velez is a reappointment. He is vice principal of the Newark Eastside High board of education in Newark, NJ. He graduated from the University of Santo Tomas in Manila, Philippines (A.B., B.S.E., Ph.B., M.A.). He is married, has two children, and resides in West Orange, NJ. He was born October 26, 1941, in the Philippines.

Statement on Signing a Bill Establishing the Martin Luther King, Jr. Federal Holiday Commission

August 27, 1984

I have today signed H.R. 5890, which establishes a temporary commission to encourage and advise on appropriate observances of the first legal holiday commemorating the birth of Martin Luther King, Jr., which will occur on January 20, 1986.

The Commission can make a significant contribution by assisting governmental and private organizations in arranging for appropriate ceremonies to honor this great and distinguished man.

I have been advised by the Attorney

1. God bless you all.

President spoke at 2:34 p.m. in Ballroom at the J.W. Marriott is opening remarks, he referred of Education T.H. Bell, whose sponsors the program.

Governmental Advisory

has been serving as superintendent of Unified Schools in Mesa, AZ. He also is president of the Arizona State Board of Education and is past president of the Arizona Administrators' Association. He graduated from the University of Utah (B.S.) and the University (M.A., Ed.D.). He is married and has four children, and resides in Mesa, Arizona, born February 11, 1927, in Safford, Arizona.

is a reappointment. Mr. Tatum is a member of the board of directors of the Crowder College and is also president of the Association of Community College Administrators. He is also president of Tatum Motor School, MO. He graduated from the United States Military Academy (B.S., 1947). He is married, has four children, and resides in West Plains, MO. He was born July 24, 1925, in West Plains, MO.

Delez is a reappointment. He is vice principal of the Newark Eastside High School in Newark, NJ. He graduated from the University of Santo Tomas in Manila, Philippines (B.S.E., Ph.B., M.A.). He is married and has three children, and resides in West Plains, MO. He was born October 26, 1941, in West Plains, MO.

Martin Luther King, Jr.

mission can make a significant contribution by assisting governmental and organizations in arranging for ceremonies to honor this great man.

been advised by the Attorney

General that, in view of the requirements of the appointments and the incompatibility clauses of the Constitution, a majority of the members of the Commission, and therefore

the Commission itself, may perform only ceremonial and advisory functions.

Note: As enacted, H.R. 5890 is Public Law 98-399, approved August 27.

Message to the Congress Transmitting a United States-European Economic Community International Fishery Agreement August 27, 1984

To the Congress of the United States:

In accordance with the Magnuson Fishery Conservation and Management Act of 1976 (Public Law 94-265; 16 U.S.C. 1801 *et seq.*) (the Act), I transmit herewith the text of a governing international fishery agreement between the United States and the European Economic Community (EEC), which was initialed at Washington on June 27, 1984. This agreement will replace the existing governing international fishery agreement with the EEC, which entered into force on June 9, 1977, and is now due to expire no later than September 30, 1984. This agreement may be signed by the European Economic Community only following the completion of EEC internal procedures, which are now underway. I am transmitting this

final text to you prior to its signature. While it is the usual practice to transmit to the Congress only signed agreements, it is my intention in this case that this transmittal initiate the period for Congressional review under Section 203(a) of the Act (16 U.S.C. 1823(a)) to further the objectives of that Act. Like other such agreements, it will enter into force only after the completion of the requirements of Section 203 of the Act, signature of the Agreement by both Parties, and written confirmation that the internal procedures of the EEC have been completed.

RONALD REAGAN

The White House,
August 27, 1984.

Remarks at a Presentation Ceremony for the 1983 Young American Medals for Bravery August 28, 1984

The Young American Medal for Bravery is so special that the law mandates that it be given to the recipients only by the President of the United States and is to be given to no more than two young people a year. And two points are made by these directives. One is that the recipients are so important to us that the Chief Executive of the Nation must personally honor them. And the other is that the winners are the very bravest of the brave.

Now, it's been said that of all the virtues, courage is the most important, because without it we would never have the strength to practice the others. Now, that's a comment about moral courage. But what about physical courage? The stories of these two young men tell us something about that.

Both these young people made a conscious decision under pressure to ignore personal safety, to ignore personal—or po-

GRADE 5 WINNING ESSAY
AUTHOR: THOR SIMPSON
LAKESIDE SCHOOL
SEATTLE

Martin Luther King, Jr. was a man with great courage who fought for equal rights for all. He was one of the bravest people who has ever lived on this planet. King won the Nobel Peace Prize in the year 1964 for a great reason. He fought for peace and helped mankind win it.

Martin Luther King, Jr. was born in Atlanta, Georgia, in the year 1929. He became a Baptist minister like his father. He received a doctorate degree in theology at Boston University. He made many speeches and led marches to make the world aware of the discrimination against Blacks.

Dr. King was a man who deeply believed that all of mankind was created equal. In 1956, he thought of a brilliant plan to lead a Negro boycott on the buslines of Montgomery. It ended when the United States Supreme Court said that segregation on the buses should be illegal. From then on, black people could sit anywhere on the bus that they pleased. It was a brilliant plan, and it worked. Throughout his life he led many marches to obtain equal rights for Blacks.

Martin Luther King, Jr. made his famous "I Have A Dream" speech. In this speech he said that black people and white people should live in peace, love, and harmony together. He also said that all people should have an equal opportunity to succeed. This speech touched the hearts of many people. Some people think Martin Luther King, Jr.'s "dream" is still alive, but others think it died over twenty years ago.

I think that Martin Luther King, Jr.'s dream is still alive and will help not only black people, but white people too. If people are not allowed to do what they are able to do, they are not the only ones who suffer, everybody does. Everybody needs to contribute their abilities, thoughts, and gifts so that we can solve the problems that the world has. If we decide that people can not contribute because of what they look like, we will lose a lot of the possibilities of what we could have in the future.

White people have given up some of their prejudice against black people, but obviously strong prejudice still exists. I know this because there are only three black children in the fifth grade at my school, there are no Blacks in my neighborhood, and no Blacks in my church. If we thought of others being equal, there would be more black people living around me. I wonder why people believe that Blacks are not equal to white people just because of the color of their skin.

I know Martin Luther King, Jr.'s "dream" is still alive because it is alive in me. I believe that black people and white people are exactly equal and should get equal treatment and opportunities. I am only eleven years old, so I can not really stop

the racism, but I can control what happens in my heart and what I do with my life. If everybody looked at how they thought and how they treat Blacks and decide to picture them as Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. did in his "dreams", there would be less racism and discrimination in this world.

James Earl Ray may have killed Martin Luther King, Jr. with a bullet in 1968, but he is still alive in the hearts of every person who cares about ending unfair treatment of others.

GRADE 8 WINNING ESSAY
AUTHOR: SHELLEY COLE
PIONEER MIDDLE SCHOOL
STEILACOOM

Racism is more a concept to me than a reality. Having grown up in an area where there is a mix of all kinds of races, I've never given much thought to labeling people only on the basis of race. I do, however, know that many people don't feel the way I do. In fact, I have a relative who is extremely prejudiced. My grandfather's first judgement of people is based on the color of their skin. If their skin is any color but white, he doesn't look any further to try to find out more about them.

My grandfather was born and raised in the South before the Civil Rights Movement began. He lived with people who were prejudiced and he formed opinions like theirs. When Blacks began demanding fair treatment, I think my grandfather and his family were afraid. Sometimes it's easier to find reasons to keep the opinions you already have than it is to change them. Instead of opening his mind to the possibility that he may have been wrong in his judgement of other races, my grandfather has spent his life searching for more and more negative experiences to strengthen his bigoted beliefs.

Unlike my grandfather, Martin Luther King, Jr. spent his life with his eyes, mind, and heart open to all that was going on with the people in the world around him, and he spent his life trying to change things that were wrong. Though Martin Luther King, Jr. died before I was born, he has had a positive influence on my life. I admire him for many reasons, but especially for his intelligence, faith, and compassion.

There is no doubt that Martin Luther King, Jr. was intelligent in school. Proof can be found in his academic record. He began college when he was just fifteen, after skipping two grades in high school. Seven years later he received his Ph.D. King's intelligence also went beyond the classroom. He was socially and morally wise, too. Because he was as smart as he was, he was able to reason with other intelligent people and influence them to think as he did. A good example is the way King convinced President Kennedy that segregation was wrong, and the President then took steps to change it. Martin Luther King, Jr. used his intelligence to help others. When he spoke, people listened. They may have heard only King's voice, but that voice was expressing the thoughts and hopes of many people.

While it was Martin Luther King, Jr.'s intelligence that helped him see problems, it was his faith that gave him the courage which kept him going throughout all the difficult times he had while trying to solve those problems. It led him through all of the bombings, the civil rights marches, the violent acts of others, etc. When other people around him got discouraged, King's faith made him even more determined to continue.

Many men would have given up if they had been faced with the difficulties King put up with, but he never gave up. Even after his life ended, his beliefs lived on and his examples of faith and courage inspired others to keep working for his cause.

King's compassion for people went beyond race and religion. He believed in justice for everyone everywhere. Once when he was in prison he wrote, "Injustice anywhere is a threat to justice everywhere." He meant that only when the time comes that there is an opportunity for all people will anyone be able to be really happy.

Martin Luther King, Jr. expressed his beliefs best in this "I Have A Dream" speech. He said, "...when we allow freedom to ring, when we let it ring from every village and every hamlet, from every state and every city, we will be able to speed up that day when all of God's children, black men and white men, Jews and Gentiles, Protestants and Catholics, will be able to join hands and sing in the words of the old Negro spiritual, 'Free at last! Free at last! Thank God Almighty, we are free at last!'" The "we" in these lines says it all. King believed we can never really be free to enjoy the kinds of lives we all hope for until all of us have the same opportunities. Just imagine the kind of world we could have if everyone believed in and worked to make Martin Luther King, Jr.'s dream come true.

GRADE 11 WINNING ESSAY
AUTHOR: GIA HUFFMAN
LAKES HIGH SCHOOL
TACOMA

Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. was a man who lived and died to benefit the lives of others. He learned from his past and with this knowledge, he gave us hope for our future. As a young man, he came to know hatred and violence. Yet, he felt love for all mankind.

Martin Luther King, Jr. struggled to make us mindful of certain injustices in our society, such as racism. You could always depend upon him to stand firm, rooted in the truth. He was beaten, spat on, and eventually killed for his beliefs.

His background in the Baptist Church had a lot to do with his teaching. He taught us the meaning of equality. It didn't matter whether you were Caucasian, Jew, Black, or Gentile. He taught us that in God's eyesight, we are all created equal.

A lot of people felt he was strictly for the black man, but he could compare himself with the Blacks because he had been where most had yet to go.

He taught us the importance of getting an education. He wanted us to know that there were practical things we could do. Most of all, he showed us by getting a degree himself from Morehouse College. He understood the reason why most blacks encounter problems seeking an education. So, he taught us patience and perseverance.

One of his favorite quotes from the Bible was "The race is not given to the swift, but to those who endure to the end." He realized that nonviolence called upon something in human nature that made hatred decrease, and respect increase. He knew that violence could only endanger the very things he was trying to abolish. So, he refused to lower himself to be a partaker of this evil.

When most people would have, and did, in fact, fight, he stood still. He taught us that by fighting mentally we stood to gain more. By seeking a good education, demanding freedom and justice, being righteous and true to ourselves, we will have chosen the only ways to fight good fights.

He taught me to reach for those higher aspirations. He taught me to continue my education to the best of my ability. He taught me to learn to keep my eyes on my goals, no matter what. He taught me to learn to help others that are in need. He taught me to set a good example for the new generation. He taught me to fight for what's right. Even though I might get put down, rejected, beaten, spit on, shot at, stabbed, or perhaps even killed, I will have won the battle. I admire that love and humility he

possessed, and so freely gave. That compassion and openness that he so mercifully gave. Oh, what a glorious person! If I could just follow one-half of his examples!

By sitting in class, listening and participating to increase my knowledge, I'm trying to make his dream come true. Activities like these can be good for my future and that of my children. When I reach the age of eighteen, I can use my right to vote for the person who shows his commitment and responsibility to the black community. While my child grows up I can give him the attention he needs. When he gets to be of age, he can learn and understand his part in continuing to make Dr. King's dream come true, I will teach him the goals and the hopes of the dream.

Dr. King said, "Through education we seek to change attitudes; through legislation and court orders we seek to regulate behavior. Through education we seek to change internal feelings (prejudice, hate, etc.); through legislation and court orders we seek to control the external effects of those feelings."

I, too, have a dream. That is, that I will help his dream to come true. I will get an education. I will pass its benefits on.

5/21/85

PEGGY,

The winner of this contest came to D.C. and visited
with us (King Commission) as a part of their prize -
Chico (Soda)

1988-89
WASHINGTON STATE
MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.
ESSAY CONTEST

"LEARNING FROM THE PAST;
BUILDING FOR THE FUTURE"

WINNING ESSAYS, GRADES 5, 8 & 11

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT
OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
STATE OF WASHINGTON

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., FEDERAL HOLIDAY COMMISSION EXTENSION ACT

Mr. SAWYER. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and concur in the Senate amendment to the bill (H.R. 1385) to make permanent the Martin Luther King, Jr., Federal Holiday Commission.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment: Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Martin Luther King, Jr., Federal Holiday Commission Extension Act."

SEC. 2. REMOVAL OF TERMINATION.

(a) REMOVAL.—Section 9 of Public Law 98-399 (98 Stat. 1475) is amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 9. The Commission shall continue in existence until April 20, 1994."

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

(1) FINDINGS.—Paragraph (3) of the first section of Public Law 98-399 (98 Stat. 1473) is amended by striking "first".

(2) PURPOSES.—Section 3(1) of Public Law 98-399 (98 Stat. 1473) is amended by striking "first occurs on January 30, 1986" and inserting "occurs on the third Monday in January each year".

(c) REESTABLISHMENT AFTER TERMINATION.—If the date of the enactment of this Act occurs on or after April 20, 1989, the Martin Luther King, Jr., Federal Holiday Commission shall be reestablished on the date of the enactment of this Act with the same members and powers that the Commission had, as provided in Public Law 98-399 (98 Stat. 1473), on April 19, 1989 (subject to this Act and the amendments made by this Act).

SEC. 3. MEMBERSHIP.

(a) TERMS IN GENERAL.—Section 4(c) of Public Law 98-399 (98 Stat. 1474) is amended to read as follows:

"(c)(1) Except as provided in paragraphs (2) and (3), members of the Commission shall be appointed not later than June 1 of each year for terms of 1 year, and any vacancy in the Commission shall be filled in the manner in which the original appointment was made. Any vacancy in the Commission shall not affect its powers.

"(2) Coretta Scott King shall serve as a member for life. In the event of a vacancy, her position on the Commission shall be filled by a member of the family surviving Martin Luther King, Jr., not already a member of the Commission, who shall be appointed by the family and shall serve as a member of the Commission at the discretion of the family.

"(3) The 2 members of the Commission appointed as members of the family surviving Martin Luther King, Jr., shall serve as members of the Commission at the discretion of the family."

(b) CONTINUATION OF TERMS OF EXISTING MEMBERS.—The individuals who are members of the Commission on the date of the enactment of this Act shall be considered to have been appointed members for a term ending on the first June 1 that occurs after the date of the enactment of this Act (pursuant to section 4(a) of Public Law 98-399 (98 Stat. 1473) or section 2(c) of this Act, as appropriate).

SEC. 4. RESTRICTIONS ON ACTIVITIES OF THE COMMISSION.

Section 6 of Public Law 98-399 (98 Stat. 1474) is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subsection:

"(c) In carrying out the responsibilities of the Commission under this Act, the Commission shall not make any expenditures, or receive or utilize any assistance in the form of the use of office space, personnel, or any other assistance authorized under subsection (b), for any of the following purposes—

"(A) training activities for the purpose of directing or encouraging—

"(i) the organization or implementation of campaigns to protest social conditions, and

"(ii) any form of civil disobedience."

SEC. 5. REPORTS.

Section 8 of Public Law 98-399 (98 Stat. 1475) is amended by striking the period at the end and inserting the following: "with respect to the most recent observance of the Federal legal holiday honoring the birthday of Martin Luther King, Jr."

SEC. 6. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

(a) AUTHORIZATION.—Section 7 of Public Law 98-399 (98 Stat. 1474) is amended to read as follows:

SEC. 7. There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this Act \$300,000 for fiscal year 1989 and each of the 4 succeeding fiscal years."

"(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

(1) EXPENSES OF MEMBERS.—Section 4(d) of Public Law 98-399 (98 Stat. 1474) is amended by striking "subject to section 7" and inserting "subject to the availability of sufficient funds".

(2) PAY FOR STAFF.—Section 6(a) of Public Law 98-399 (98 Stat. 1474) is amended by striking "Subject to section 7" and inserting "Subject to the availability of sufficient funds".

SEC. 7. REPEALER.

Section 5(c) of Public Law 98-399 (98 Stat. 1474) is repealed.

SEC. 8. BRONZE REPLICA OF DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

(a) The Congress finds that:

(1) The ideas expressed in the Declaration of Independence have inspired freedom-loving people throughout the world.

(2) The eloquent language of the Declaration of Independence has stirred the hearts of the American people.

(3) The Declaration of Independence ranks as one of the greatest documents in human history.

(4) On July 2, 1952, a bronze replica of the Declaration of Independence was presented to Congress for display in the Rotunda of the United States Capitol.

(5) On July 22, 1988, the bronze replica of the Declaration of Independence was moved from the Rotunda of the Capitol to the small House Rotunda between the Capitol Rotunda and Statuary Hall.

(6) The bronze replica of the Declaration of Independence was replaced in the Rotunda by a bust of Martin Luther King, Jr.

(7) It is the sense of the Congress that the bronze replica of the Declaration of Independence should, forthwith, be returned to a place of prominence in the Rotunda of the United States Capitol where it shall remain on permanent display.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is a second demanded?

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, I demand a second.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, a second will be considered as ordered.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Ohio [Mr. SAWYER]

will be recognized for 20 minutes, and the gentlewoman from Maryland [Mrs. MORELLA] will be recognized for 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. SAWYER].

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. SAWYER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include therein extraneous material on the Senate amendment to H.R. 1385 now under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

Mr. SAWYER. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 1385, the Martin Luther King, Jr., Federal Holiday Commission Extension Act, as amended by the Senate. The bill is worthwhile and necessary, and merits final passage by the House.

I would like to take this opportunity to explain briefly the Senate amendments to the bill.

As passed by the House on April 17, H.R. 1385 would have established the Martin Luther King, Jr., Federal Holiday Commission as a permanent Commission until terminated by law. The bill, as amended by the Senate, provides that the Commission shall continue in existence until April 20, 1994—a 5-year extension of the life of the Commission.

With regard to funding for the operation of the Commission, the Senate amendment authorizes an annual appropriation of \$300,000 for fiscal year 1989 and each of the four succeeding fiscal years. The House bill authorized \$500,000 annually.

A new section 4 has been added by the Senate to address restrictions on the Commission's activities. This section prohibits Commission expenditures for the purpose of organizing campaigns to protest social conditions or promote civil disobedience. (Section 7 of the Senate amendment makes the Federal Advisory Committee Act applicable to the Commission.)

Finally, Mr. Speaker, the Senate added a new section 8. It concerns the placement of the bronze replica of the Declaration of Independence that was moved from the rotunda of the Capitol of the United States to the small House rotunda between the Capitol rotunda and Statuary Hall. This bronze replica was replaced by a bust of Martin Luther King, Jr., on June 22, 1988. The new section would return the bronze replica to a place of prominence in the U.S. Capitol.

Mr. Speaker, I again would like to compliment Mr. CONYERS, the sponsor of H.R. 1385, for his steadfast leadership on this important legislation and for his dedication to keeping Dr. King's dream alive.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 1385 extends the Martin Luther King, Jr. Federal Holiday Commission. Though the House passed the original bill extending the Martin Luther King Commission permanently by a vote of 305 to 84 on April 17, we are here today to concur in the Senate amendment to the bill. The amended bill extends the Commission for an additional 5 years and authorizes \$300,000 for its operational budget for each of those years. The Senate amendment also prohibits the Commission from utilizing any of its assets for any purpose other than its authorized mission.

The Commission was established in 1984 and charged with the responsibility of making Martin Luther King, Jr. Day a meaningful national holiday.

As a cosponsor of H.R. 1385, I urge all Members to support this legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. REGULA], who is a member of the Commission.

(Mr. REGULA asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. REGULA. Mr. Speaker, I served on the Martin Luther King, Jr. Federal Holiday Commission since the inception by appointment of the leadership, four from each House, that serve in that capacity, and I am now Vice Chairman. I simply want to say that I would urge my colleagues to support this action. I think what the Senate provides is very reasonable. It does put a fixed time, 5 years. It does reduce the amendment, it puts some conditions in that tightens up the way in which it would be used, and certainly represents a very responsible position in dealing with these areas.

I might say the Commission, has taken exceptionally good action on behalf of educational programs, and the greatest part of this money would be used to continue and to strengthen the program of education that reaches across this Nation, and for that matter, across the world.

I would also point out to my colleagues that the vote in the Senate on this particular bill was 94 in favor and only 7 against. I think that indicates a strong vote of support, and I hope that we have a similar one in the House.

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Ohio for his very thoughtful support of the compromise bill.

Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from New York [Mr. GILMAN], who is the ranking member of the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

(Mr. GILMAN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 1385 as amended by the Senate to make permanent the Martin Luther King Jr. Federal Holiday Commission and commend the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. CONYERS].

The amended version provides, for a 5-year extension and the appropriation of \$300,000 per year.

Mr. Speaker, the Congress of the United States honored Dr. King with a Federal holiday because we wanted his legacy to survive. His advocacy of racial equality, nonviolence, and social change has given hope and courage to millions of Americans.

Mr. Speaker, I believe that H.R. 1385, as amended by the Senate is a fair compromise of the bill passed by the House. It would allow the Martin Luther King Commission to continue to coordinate efforts that reflect the principles of Martin Luther King, Jr.

Accordingly, I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this legislation.

Mr. SAWYER. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from California [Mr. DYMALLY].

Mr. DYMALLY. Mr. Speaker, I would appreciate it if the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. SAWYER] would respond to a question which I would pose to him in his capacity as chairman of the Subcommittee on Census and Population.

Mr. Speaker, during the course of Senate consideration of H.R. 1385 an amendment was added respecting a bronze replica of the Declaration of Independence in the rotunda. Specifically, the amendment requires that the bronze replica of the Declaration of Independence should, forthwith, be returned to a place of prominence in the rotunda of the U.S. Capitol where it shall remain on permanent display.

It is my understanding that in passing this bill, it is not our intent that the return of the replica of the Declaration of Independence displace the statue of Martin Luther King, Jr. I wonder if the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. SAWYER] could speak to that question.

Mr. SAWYER. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will yield, the gentleman from California [Mr. DYMALLY] is correct. It is not the intent of Congress that the statue of Martin Luther King, Jr., be removed from the rotunda. It is merely the intent that the bronze replica of the Declaration of Independence be given a place in the Capitol rotunda. This would not necessarily require displacing the Martin Luther King, Jr., statue.

Mr. DYMALLY. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for clarifying this issue.

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the Senate amendments to H.R. 1385, legislation which I introduced at the beginning of the 101st Congress to extend the life of the Martin Luther King, Jr. Federal Holiday Commission. While the Senate amendment represent a compromise over the House passed

version, they would preserve the Commission for 5 more years and for the first time in history be Federal approved for Commission's operations.

The Commission has had only 4 short years in which to institutionalize the Federal holiday honoring Dr. King. It took many more years to recognize and institutionalize other Federal holidays like George Washington and Abraham Lincoln's birthdays, which are now known and collectively celebrated as President's day. This legislation will provide the Commission more time to carry out its mandated duty.

The Commission is successfully carrying out its mandate of encouraging appropriate nationwide ceremonies relating to the observance of the holiday honoring Martin Luther King, Jr., and sponsoring activities which educate the American people about Dr. King's values of racial equality and nonviolent social change. It performs an important service by promoting the teachings of Dr. King and coordinating special commemorative events in the United States and many nations around the world.

When the Commission first began its work in the fall of 1984, only 19 States observed Dr. King's birthday. This year, however, all but 7 States and over 100 foreign countries have made his birthday an official holiday.

Since the Commission's establishment, millions of Americans have participated in seminars, rallies, prayer services, and other tributes. People of all races, cultures, and political persuasions have come together in the same spirit of good will and fellowship that characterized Dr. King's life. The Commission has developed and helped to distribute "living the dream" pledge cards on which over 2 million people have affirmed their commitment to the ideals of freedom, justice, and opportunity for all.

Mr. Speaker, 3 days after the assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., I introduced the first holiday legislation. It took more than 15 years to enact that legislation, but in a way it was worth the wait. The support in the House and the Senate for the passage of a holiday for Dr. King was an incredible and important historic statement which I still treasure. Its value to the Nation will grow in importance as time goes on.

As time moves on, this legislation becomes more important, not less important. Thankfully, there were Americans who came in with start-up money to get this Commission moving. I am pleased that we are authorizing this legislation for 5 years and putting \$300,000 into this project annually. I suggest to Members it is a very, very tiny amount, but I think it does make a very strong and persuasive statement that we are going to continue the memory of Dr. King, now that we have made his life a part of the American history by recognizing him every year. So I am pleased. I am almost as happy as I was the day that the Senate added their blessing to the holiday bill itself.

So I am humbled by all of the Members who have joined in the overwhelming support for this legislation, and I urge the President to immediately sign this important measure.

Mr. MFUME. Mr. Speaker, I would like to commend the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. SAWYER] for his leadership on this important measure and my good friend and colleague from Michigan [Mr. CONYERS] for authoring this legislation.

I am pleased that the Senate has acted expeditiously by passing this measure by an overwhelming majority last week. I believe that it is important that we allow the work of the Commission to continue and serve the people of this Nation.

We want the truth to be known about Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., and I believe that by passing this measure we will ensure that our Nation's posterity will know of Dr. King's accomplishments and messages that has inspired us all.

I urge all of my colleagues to support the measure and continue to express their support for adequate funding so that the Commission may carry out its duties.

Mr. Speaker, I insert the text of the following resolution in the RECORD as a part of my remarks:

RESOLUTION TO SUPPORT ADEQUATE FUNDING TO THE MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. FEDERAL HOLIDAY COMMISSION

Whereas, The Martin Luther King, Jr. Federal Holiday Commission was established in 1984 to encourage appropriate ceremonies relating to the observance of a holiday observing Dr. King,

Whereas, since its creation, the Commission has worked to help expand the celebration of Dr. King's birthday and increase the awareness of his message to 44 states,

Whereas, the Commission has orchestrated numerous ceremonies, seminars, speakers, and various activities over the past five years to educate Americans,

Whereas, the Commission has operated with limited funds and a small staff in carrying out its duties since no federal funds were appropriated upon its creation, and private donations have been declining over the years,

Whereas, if the Commission is to carry out its duties as intended by the Congress in an effective and efficient manner: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the House of Representatives that an adequate level of funding should be appropriated to the Martin Luther King, Jr. Federal Holiday Commission for the operations of its activities.

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. SAWYER. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. SAWYER] that the House suspend the rules and concur in the Senate amendment to the bill, H.R. 1385.

The question was taken.

Mr. WALKER. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 359, nays 42, not voting 33, as follows:

[Roll No. 45]

YEAS—359

Ackerman	Barton	Borski
Akaka	Bates	Bosco
Alexander	Bellenson	Boucher
Anderson	Bennett	Boxer
Andrews	Bentley	Brennan
Annunzio	Bereuter	Broomfield
Anthony	Berman	Browder
Applegate	Bevill	Brown (CA)
Aspin	Bliley	Brown (CO)
Atkins	Bliley	Bruce
AuCoin	Boehlert	Bryant
Barnard	Boggs	Buechner
Bartlett	Bonior	Bunning

Byron	Hochbrueckner	Oxley
Callahan	Hopkins	Pallone
Campbell (CA)	Horton	Panetta
Campbell (CO)	Houghton	Parker
Cardin	Hoyer	Parris
Carper	Hubbard	Pashayan
Carr	Huckaby	Patterson
Chapman	Hughes	Paxon
Clarke	Hutto	Payne (VA)
Clay	Hyde	Pease
Clement	Inhofe	Pelosi
Clinger	Jacobs	Penny
Coelho	James	Perkins
Coleman (MO)	Jenkins	Petri
Coleman (TX)	Johnson (CT)	Pickett
Collins	Johnson (SD)	Pickle
Conte	Johnston	Porter
Cooper	Jones (GA)	Poshard
Costello	Jones (NC)	Price
Coughlin	Jontz	Pursell
Cox	Kanjorski	Quillen
Coyne	Kaptur	Rahall
Craig	Kasich	Ray
Crockett	Kastenmeier	Regula
Darden	Kennedy	Rhodes
Davis	Kennelly	Ridge
de la Garza	Kildee	Rinaldo
DeFazio	Kleczka	Roberts
Dellums	Kolbe	Robinson
Derrick	Kolter	Rogers
DeWine	Kostmayer	Rohrabacher
Dickinson	Kyl	Rose
Dicks	LaFalce	Rostenkowski
Dingell	Lagomarsino	Roth
Dixon	Lancaster	Roukema
Donnelly	Lantos	Rowland (CT)
Dorgan (ND)	Laughlin	Rowland (GA)
Downey	Leach (IA)	Russo
Dreier	Leath (TX)	Sabo
Duncan	Lehman (CA)	Saiki
Durbin	Lehman (FL)	Sangmeister
Dwyer	Lent	Sarpalius
Dymally	Levin (MI)	Savage
Dyson	Levine (CA)	Sawyer
Early	Lewis (FL)	Saxton
Eckart	Lewis (GA)	Scheuer
Edwards (CA)	Lipinski	Schiff
Emerson	Lloyd	Schneider
English	Long	Schroeder
Erdreich	Lowery (CA)	Schuetz
Espy	Lowey (NY)	Schulze
Evans	Luken, Thomas	Schumer
Fascell	Lukens, Donald	Sensenbrenner
Fazio	Machtley	Sharp
Feighan	Madigan	Shaw
Fish	Markey	Shays
Flake	Martin (IL)	Shuster
Fliippo	Martin (NY)	Sikorski
Foglietta	Martinez	Sistky
Foley	Matsui	Skaggs
Ford (MI)	Mavroules	Skeen
Ford (TN)	Mazzoli	Skelton
Frank	McCloskey	Slattery
Frost	McCrary	Slaughter (NY)
Galleghy	McDade	Smith (FL)
Gallo	McDermott	Smith (IA)
Garcia	McHugh	Smith (NJ)
Gaydos	McMillen (MD)	Smith (TX)
Gedensson	McNulty	Smith (VT)
Gekas	Meyers	Smith, Robert
Gephardt	Mfume	(OR)
Gillmor	Michel	Snowe
Gillman	Miller (CA)	Solarz
Gingrich	Miller (WA)	Spratt
Glickman	Mineta	Staggers
Gonzalez	Moakley	Stallins
Gonzalez	Molinar	Stangeland
Goodling	Mollohan	Stearns
Gordon	Montgomery	Stenholm
Goss	Moody	Stokes
Gradison	Morella	Studds
Grandy	Morrison (CT)	Swift
Grant	Morrison (WA)	Synar
Gray	Mrazek	Tallon
Green	Murphy	Tanner
Guarini	Murtha	Tauke
Gunderson	Myers	Tauzin
Hall (OH)	Nagle	Thomas (CA)
Hall (TX)	Natcher	Thomas (GA)
Hamilton	Neal (NC)	Thomas (WY)
Harris	Nelson	Torres
Hastert	Nowak	Torricelli
Hawkins	Oakar	Towns
Hayes (IL)	Oberstar	Trafficant
Hayes (LA)	Obey	Traxler
Heffner	Olin	Unsoeld
Henry	Ortiz	Upton
Hertel	Owens (NY)	Valentine
Hiler	Owens (UT)	Vander Jagt
Hoagland		

Vento	Waxman	Wilson
Visclosky	Weber	Wolf
Volkmer	Weiss	Wolpe
Vucanovich	Weldon	Wyden
Walgren	Wheat	Wylie
Walker	Whittaker	Yates
Walsh	Whitten	Yatron
Watkins	Williams	Young (AK)

NAYS—42

Acher	Hammerschmidt	Packard
Armedy	Hancock	Ravenel
Baker	Hansen	Schaefer
Ballenger	Hefley	Shumway
Billirakis	Herger	Slaughter (VA)
Burton	Ireland	Smith (MS)
Chandler	Lightfoot	Smith (NE)
Coble	Livingston	Smith, Denny
Combust	McCandless	(OR)
Crane	McColum	Smith, Robert
Dannemeyer	McEwen	(NH)
DeLay	McMillan (NC)	Solomon
Fawell	Miller (OH)	Stump
Fields	Moorhead	Sundquist
Frenzel	Nielson	

NOT VOTING—33

Bateman	Hatcher	Pepper
Brooks	Holloway	Rangel
Bustamante	Hunter	Richardson
Conyers	Leland	Ritter
Courter	Lewis (CA)	Roe
Dornan (CA)	Manton	Roybal
Douglas	Marlenee	Spence
Edwards (OK)	McCurdy	Stark
Engel	McGrath	Udall
Florio	Neal (MA)	Wise
Gibbons	Payne (NJ)	Young (FL)

□ 1341

The Clerk announced the following pair:

On this vote:

Mr. Rangel and Mr. Conyers for, with Mr. Marlenee against.

Messrs. FAWELL, HAMMER-SCHMIDT, and MCCOLLUM changed their vote from "yea" to "nay."

So (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the Senate amendment was concurred in.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the House by Mr. Kalbaugh, one of his secretaries, who also informed the House that on the following dates the President approved and signed bills and joint resolutions of the House of the following titles:

On February 7, 1989:

H.J. Res. 129. Joint resolution disapproving the increases in executive, legislative, and judicial salaries recommended by the President under section 225 of the Federal Salary Act of 1967.

On March 15, 1989:

H.J. Res. 22. Joint resolution to designate the week beginning March 6, 1989, as "Federal Employees Recognition Week."

On March 23, 1989:

H.J. Res. 117. Joint resolution to proclaim March 20, 1989, as "National Agriculture Day" and

H.J. Res. 167. Joint resolution to designate March 16, 1989, as "Freedom of Information Day."

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WH

Bearing the Cross

Martin Luther King, Jr.,
and the
Southern Christian
Leadership Conference

David J. Garrow

William Morrow and Company, Inc.
New York

on?" Third, the advance text contained rhetorical statements certain to outrage many civil rights supporters. "The revolution is at hand," it declared. "We will take matters into our own hands and create a source of power, outside of any national structure that could and would assure us a victory. . . . If any radical social, political and economic changes are to take place in our society, the people, the masses, must bring them about." And, Lewis vowed, in the southland SNCC *would* bring them about. "We will march through the South, through the Heart of Dixie, the way Sherman did. We shall pursue our own 'scorched earth' policy and burn Jim Crow to the ground—nonviolently. We shall crack the South into a thousand pieces and put them back together in the image of democracy." Robert Kennedy and Burke Marshall agreed that Lewis's comments should not be allowed a place at this March. They made certain that a number of sponsors and program participants were aware of the text. Both men spoke with Patrick Cardinal O'Boyle, the Catholic prelate of Washington who was scheduled to deliver the invocation. O'Boyle's reaction was exactly what the Justice Department expected. "When I read it, I said I could not give the invocation or sit on the platform because it would be equivalent to approving a speech of this kind," the cardinal recalled. O'Boyle was especially upset about the reference to Sherman's march, inappropriate rhetoric for a nonviolent movement. Walter Reuther also was greatly displeased when he learned of Lewis's language. Word of the controversy and O'Boyle's threatened withdrawal was passed to Rustin, who called a meeting and went to Lewis's hotel room to ask that he change the offending passages. Lewis refused, despite pleas voiced at the hastily called late-night strategy session.

The dispute continued Wednesday morning. Lewis insisted he would deliver the speech without any changes, and O'Boyle reiterated his stance to Burke Marshall, who promised that the necessary changes would be made. Tens of thousands of March participants were pouring into Washington, and by shortly after noon a huge mass of people had set off from the Washington Monument toward the Lincoln Memorial without waiting for the leaders to take their place at the head of the column. Crowd estimates placed the number of participants at twice the predicted hundred thousand, and movement leaders were pleased that nearly 25 percent were white.

With the program only minutes away, the leadership arrived at the Lincoln Memorial with the controversy over Lewis's text still unresolved. Rustin promised O'Boyle that the necessary changes would be made, and the cardinal agreed to appear on the platform and deliver the invocation, so long as he was handed a copy of the revised Lewis text at least ten minutes before the SNCC chairman's appearance. O'Boyle told Rustin that if it were unsatisfactory, or if Lewis delivered the original draft, he and other religious leaders would get up and leave.

Meanwhile, in a small room just behind Lincoln's statue, Lewis, James

Forman, and Courtland Cox from SNCC were huddling with Randolph, Wilkins, King, Eugene Carson Blake, and other March leaders, plus the harried Rustin and his assistant, Tom Kahn. Many of those present had gone over the advance text closely, and Burke Marshall had personally delivered a revised draft by getting through to the Lincoln Memorial in the sidecar of a police motorcycle. At the outset of the huddle, it was clear to the outnumbered SNCC contingent that everyone else supported changes in the text. As Lewis remembered it later, Martin King firmly advised him to make the alterations. "'John, I know who you are. I think I know you well. I don't think this sounds like you.'" Wilkins and Blake also spoke in favor of changes, and complained about the usage of words like "masses" and "revolution." Randolph spoke up in support of those words, remarking that he used them himself. But, he told Lewis, he also felt the modifications should be made for the sake of unity. Then both Rustin and Kahn, who also favored the changes, pointed out that the specific deletions being requested had originally come not from Lewis's pen but from Kahn's. With that, the SNCC threesome gave in and agreed that Lewis would deliver the revised text. The meeting broke up, and everyone took their places near the podium. A copy was passed to Cardinal O'Boyle, and the program commenced without incident. Two Kennedy aides stood ready to "pull the plug" on the public address system in case anything went amiss.⁶⁰

The massive rally was a powerful and joyous scene, with both speeches and musical presentations evoking fervent emotional responses. The program was well along before King's turn came to speak, and he moved forward carrying his prepared text. "I started out reading the speech," he recalled in a private interview three months later, and then, "just all of a sudden—the audience response was wonderful that day—and all of a sudden this thing came to me that I have used—I'd used it many times before, that thing about 'I have a dream'—and I just felt that I wanted to use it here. I don't know why, I hadn't thought about it before the speech." So he dispensed with the prepared text and went on extemporaneously. He had used the same peroration previously—at a mass meeting in Birmingham in early April, and in a speech at Detroit's huge civil rights rally in June—but on this warm August afternoon, standing before tens of thousands of people, the words carried an inspirational power greater than many of those present ever had heard before:

I say to you today, my friends, so even though we face the difficulties of today and tomorrow, I still have a dream. It is a dream deeply rooted in the American dream. I have a dream that one day this nation will rise up and live out the true meaning of its creed—we hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal.

I have a dream that one day on the red hills of Georgia, the sons of former slaves and the sons of former slave-owners will be able to sit down together at the table of brotherhood.

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I have a dream that one day, even the state of Mississippi, a state sweltering with the heat of injustice, sweltering with the heat of oppression, will be transformed into an oasis of freedom and justice.

I have a dream that my four little children will one day live in a nation where they will not be judged by the color of their skin but by the content of their character. I have a dream today!

I have a dream that one day, down in Alabama, with its vicious racists, with its governor having his lips dripping with the words of interposition and nullification, one day, right there in Alabama, little black boys and black girls will be able to join hands with little white boys and white girls as sisters and brothers. I have a dream today!

I have a dream that one day every valley shall be exalted, every hill and mountain shall be made low, the rough places will be made plain and the crooked places will be made straight and the glory of the Lord shall be revealed and all flesh shall see it together.

This is our hope. This is the faith that I go back to the South with. With this faith we will be able to hew out of the mountain of despair a stone of hope. With this faith we will be able to transform the jangling discords of our nation into a beautiful symphony of brotherhood. With this faith we will be able to work together, to pray together, to struggle together, to go to jail together, to stand up for freedom together, knowing that we will be free one day.

The fervor and applause of the massive crowd rose with each new passage, and King spoke forcefully to make himself heard over the growing roar. "Let freedom ring," he said, from every mountainside in the East, from every peak in the West, even from those in the South.

When we allow freedom to ring, when we let it ring from every village and every hamlet, from every state and every city, we will be able to speed up that day when all of God's children—black men and white men, Jews and Gentiles, Protestants and Catholics—will be able to join hands and sing in the words of the old Negro spiritual, 'Free at last, free at last; thank God Almighty, we are free at last.'

Dripping with sweat, King stepped back as the audience gave him a thundering ovation. Although he did not know it, the speech had been the rhetorical achievement of a lifetime, the clarion call that conveyed the moral power of the movement's cause to the millions who had watched the live national network coverage. Now, more than ever before, even more than when the footage of Bull Connor's Birmingham had horrified thousands, white America was confronted with the undeniable justice of blacks' demands. Then, as the crowd slowly quieted, Bayard Rustin stepped to the podium and presented to the audience for their verbal ratification the specific goals of the "March on Washington for Jobs and Freedom": passage of Kennedy's civil rights bill, a \$2 minimum wage, desegregation of schools, a federal public-works job program, and federal action to bar racial discrimination in employment practices. The crowd



STATEMENT OF ADMINISTRATION POLICY

April 13, 1989
(House)

H.R. 1385 - Making Permanent the Martin Luther
King, Jr., Federal Holiday Commission
(Clay (D) Mo and 84 others)

The Administration has no objection to House passage of H.R. 1385, but believes a five-year extension of the Commission, as proposed in S. 431, would be preferable. The approach in the Senate bill would foster the desirable objective of ensuring periodic consideration of federally-supported activities.

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STATEMENT OF ADMINISTRATION POLICY

March 15, 1989
(Senate)

S. 431 - Five-Year Extension of the Martin Luther
King, Jr. Federal Holiday Commission
(Nunn (D) Georgia and 28 others)

The Administration supports enactment of S. 431.

* * * * *

2ND STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

The Associated Press

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May 9, 1989, Tuesday, AM cycle

SECTION: Domestic News

LENGTH: 213 words

HEADLINE: House OKs Bill Extending King Holiday Commission

DATELINE: WASHINGTON

KEYWORD: King Commission

BODY:

Congress approved a five-year extension of the Martin Luther King Jr. Federal Holiday Commission on Tuesday and sent the legislation to President Bush, who has indicated he will sign it.

The House, on a vote of 359-42, passed the bill in the same form approved by the Senate last week on a vote of 90-7. The measure gives the commission a five-year budget of \$1.5 million.

Last month, the House had approved a bill to make the commission permanent, with a yearly budget of \$500,000. The commission has received no federal appropriation since its creation in 1984.

The final version of the bill authorizes the commission to spend \$300,000 annually in federal funds for five years. Separate legislation appropriating the money will be required before the panel gets its first infusion from the Treasury.

The bill prohibits the commission from spending any money to train individuals to engage in the protest or civil disobedience activities that King popularized in the civil rights movement.

The commission was established to promote state, national and international activities relating to the observance of the federal holiday in honor of King, who was assassinated in Memphis, Tenn., in 1968.

The original legislation authorizing the commission expired April 30.

3RD STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

The Associated Press

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May 4, 1989, Thursday, BC cycle

ADVANCED-DATE: May 7, 1989, Sunday, BC cycle

SECTION: Washington Dateline

LENGTH: 836 words

HEADLINE: A Guided Detour in the Senate

BYLINE: By WALTER R. MEARS, AP Special Correspondent

DATELINE: WASHINGTON

KEYWORD: Walter Mears

BODY:

The Senate wandered into one of its guided detours the other day, taken there, as so often before, by Sen. Jesse Helms of North Carolina.

After a solo campaign failed to stop a bill to finance the Martin Luther King Jr. Federal Holiday Commission, Helms succeeded in having the statuary rearranged.

He got the Senate to order a replica of the Declaration of Independence returned to the Capitol rotunda. It been crowded out by a bust of King and moved to a hallway between the House and Senate.

He also won a provision forbidding the King commission from promoting campaigns to protest social conditions or "any form of civil disobedience." The commission can send out material describing King's use of those tactics, but it can't run how-to-do-it sessions, as it apparently did at a student conference last year.

The focus of the argument was a bill providing \$300,000 for each of the next five years to the commission Congress set up to promote observance of the King birthday holiday. As Sen. Sam Nunn, D-Ga., put it, the object is to make that holiday "more than just another three-day weekend for federal employees."

It is another three-day weekend, of course, and not only for federal workers. All but five states now observe the King holiday, along with many private businesses.

Helms, a conservative Republican, opposed the King holiday in the first place, and he opposed funds for the commission. It was set up in 1984 to encourage and assist activities appropriate to the memory of the slain civil rights pioneer.

The Associated Press, May 4, 1989

The commission originally was supposed to get along without appropriated funds, but supporters of the bill said private contributions aren't sufficient any more.

The bill passed the Senate, 90 to 7, on Tuesday. A final version now will be negotiated with the House, which had voted to make the commission permanent and give it \$500,000 a year.

"I think the holiday should be so well instilled in people's minds in five years that we will not need a permanent federal commission to promote it," said Nunn, chief sponsor of the Senate version.

He'll be up for re-election in Georgia next year. Helms' term is expiring, too.

A King bill and a debate that verged on civil rights - even though that wasn't the issue - had political potential on each side. That certainly wasn't lost on other senators, who delivered a series of set-piece speeches supporting the bill and praising King and his cause. Coretta Scott King listened from the Senate gallery.

While Helms said he didn't want a debate about King, he seemed bent on starting one. "Those who believe him to have been a saint are entitled to their beliefs," said Helms. "I am obliged to say, however, that this senator fails to understand why, if Dr. King had such an unblemished career, the records on his career have been sealed by court order until after the turn of the century."

The debate had its moments.

One came when Helms proposed an amendment urging that every member of Congress who votes for the commission appropriation donate \$1,000 in personal funds to help finance it. That's a gimmick he has tried before. "I think I got seven votes," he recalled. "I got a lot of hard words." This time he withdrew it without a vote.

The bill also illustrates the persistence of federal agencies, no matter their size or mission.

The King commission originally was to have a brief run, encouraging special events on the first of the holidays. After that, presumably, people would know how to observe the holiday without advice. While it was to have been done without federal funds, the commission got the right to use staffers from other government agencies. So far, that and offices have cost about \$2.3 million.

Helms said he was worried about precedent - no other individual has a special commission to deal with his holiday. He wondered where it would end.

Nunn countered that there are, too, such commissions, among them the one preparing for the 500th anniversary in 1992 of the voyage of Christopher Columbus. Granted, said Helms, but that happens only twice a millennium, and he voted against it anyhow.

"I do not think we ought to spend the taxpayers money with a lot of folderol even though Christopher Columbus did a pretty good thing when he discovered America," Helms said.

"What must the American people think of us to be arguing at length over this relatively minor expenditure to honor a great American?"

EDITOR'S NOTE: Walter R. Mears, vice president and columnist for The Associated Press, has reported on Washington and national politics for more than 25 years.

Then there was the matter of officer McBruff, a cartoon bloodhound who offers crime-fighting tips in a promotion that gets more than \$2 million a year in federal funds. Nunn said he thinks that well-spent and believes the smaller appropriation to spread the king message will be, too.

After Sen. Howard Metzenbaum, D-Ohio, joined the parade in praising King, he offered a capsule review of the two-day debate.

The Associated Press, May 4, 1989

4TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

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Daily Report for Executives

May 4, 1989, Thursday

SECTION: CONGRESSIONAL AND PRESIDENTIAL ACTIVITY; Senate; DER No. 85

LENGTH: 667 words

HEADLINE: Senate Action May 3

BODY:

Met at 10 a.m.

Continued consideration of SConRes 30, the first concurrent resolution on the budget for FY 1990. In earlier action, adopted, by voice vote, a Domenici (for Symms) amendment (73), relating to the federal excise taxes on gasoline and diesel fuel, and adopted, 54-44, an Exon amendment, expressing the sense of the Senate that by July 1, 1989, budget negotiators should begin negotiations on a FY 1991 budget based upon CBO economic assumptions.

Recessed at noon until 2:15 p.m. for party caucuses.

Continued consideration of SConRes 30, the FY 1990 budget resolution. Adopted, 97-1, a Specter amendment, to provide funds to relieve state prison overcrowding, and providing additional funds for the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco & Firearms.

May 2

Passed, 90-7, S 431, the Martin Luther King Jr. Federal Holiday Commission Extension Act. During consideration adopted, by a unanimous vote of 96, a Nunn amendment (67), to restrict certain activities of the Commission, and to require such Commission be subject to the Federal Advisory Committee Act, after adopting a Helms amendment (70) to the Nunn amendment (67), expressing the sense of the Congress that the bronze replica of the Declaration of Independence should be returned to its place of prominence in the Capitol Rotunda; and adopted a Biden amendment (72), of a technical nature. Also, rejected, 6-92, a Helms amendment (65), to extend the commission for two years instead of the proposed five years, after defeating, 11-86, a Helms second degree amendment (66), to the Helms amendment (65), to delete funding for the commission; rejected, 19-80, a Helms second degree amendment (68), to a Nunn amendment (67), to prohibit the commission from engaging in lobbying activity with respect to any state or local government official with the intent of encouraging or influencing the enactment of legislation; and rejected, 7-91, a Helms amendment (69), to the Nunn amendment (67), to prohibit the Commission from engaging in certain educational activities. A Helms amendment (71), to the Nunn amendment (67), was offered but was subsequently withdrawn, to express the sense of the Congress that each member of Congress who supports the extension of the Commission should personally contribute to the Commission the sum of \$1,000.

Began consideration of SConRes 30, the first concurrent resolution on the budget for FY 1990, but came to no final resolution. Considered but did not vote on a Domenici (for Symms) amendment (73), to express the sense of the Senate that

(c) 1989 Daily Report for Executives, May 4, 1989

the assumptions underlying the reserve totals included in the resolution do not include an increase in federal excise taxes on gasoline and diesel fuel.

Insisted on its amendment to HR 1426, to amend the Public Health Service Act to make technical corrections relating to subtitles A and G of Title II of the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988. Requested a conference with the House, and appointed as conferees Sens. Kennedy, Adams, and Hatch.

Received from the president the following messages: (1) the annual report of the National Endowment for the Humanities; (2) the annual report of the Federal Council on Aging; and (3) the first comprehensive triennial report on immigration.

Received the following nominations: Chic Hecht to be ambassador to the Commonwealth of the Bahamas, Thomas M.T. Niles to be the U.S. representative to the European Communities with the rank of ambassador, Joseph Zappala to be ambassador to Spain, Francis A. Keating to be HUD general counsel, Franklin E. Bailey to be an assistant USDA secretary, James E. Cason to be an assistant USDA secretary, Charles E. Hess to be an assistant USDA secretary, Bernard W. Aronson to be an assistant secretary of state, Carol T. Crawford to be an assistant secretary of state, David P. Prospero to be an assistant transportation secretary, David J. Gribben to be an assistant defense secretary, and Louis A. Williams to be an assistant defense secretary.

5TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

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May 3, 1989, Wednesday, NORTH SPORTS FINAL EDITION

SECTION: NEWS; Pg. 2; ZONE: C

LENGTH: 313 words

HEADLINE: Senate OKs King funds, not protest training

BYLINE: Associated Press

DATELINE: WASHINGTON

BODY:

The Senate voted Tuesday to reauthorize the Martin Luther King Jr. Federal Holiday Commission after prohibiting the panel from training people in the nonviolent protest tactics that Rev. King used successfully in the civil rights movement.

The 90-7 vote to give the commission five more years of life - and its first infusion of federal dollars - ended two days of debate in which Sen. Jesse Helms (R., N.C.), a leading opponent of the 1983 legislation creating the King holiday, was defeated in four attempts to weaken the reauthorization bill.

But Sen. Sam Nunn (D., Ga.), the bill's sponsor, joined with Helms in an amendment, adopted 96-0, that prohibits the commission from engaging in training activities for protest or civil-disobedience campaigns.

Nunn said the amendment was not an attempt to stifle information about Rev. King's tactics or the civil rights movement and its history. But because the commission now will be receiving federal money, he said, it should not be permitted to engage in such training activities.


Helms said the panel's 1988 annual report provides evidence it has been training students to wage nonviolent protest campaigns against social injustice. He argued that the federal government "has no business encouraging protest-movement campaigns, civil disobedience and those sorts of things."

The Senate bill, which would provide the commission with \$1.5 million in federal money over five years, must be reconciled with a similar bill the House passed last month. The House version makes the commission permanent and authorizes an annual federal appropriation of \$500,000.

The commission was created in 1984 to promote state, national and international activities relating to the observance of the federal holiday in honor of the slain civil rights leader. Its activities previously had been financed with private donations.

TERMS: CONGRESS; LEGISLATION; DECISION; FINANCE; GROUP; MINORITY; STATISTIC

MAY 12 1989

Note to: Dan McGroarty, White House (fax 456-6218)
From:  Jeff Lischer, HUD (755-7093)
Subject: Talking Points for Bill Extending MLK Commission

I understand you spoke with Larry Pearl, in HUD's office of Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity, and suggested that we send over talking points that you could use in developing a possible signing statement (or remarks) for the President's use if he approves the bill to extend the King Federal Holiday Commission. We have now received policy clearance of the talking points, and I am faxing them to you for appropriate use. Please call me if you have any questions. Thank you.

:

King Holiday Commission Talking Points

...The King Holiday Commission was originally created in 1984. Its charge: working entirely with donated funds, encourage appropriate ceremonies and activities throughout the US on the first observance of the Federal legal holiday honoring Dr. King on 1/20/86. The Commission did this and did it well.

...Each year the Commission's efforts have helped to widen the scope of the King holiday celebration and involve more people in learning about Dr. King's message of racial equality and human justice.

...1989 marked the Fourth National Holiday. It was celebrated by 500,000 at the Official National Parade in Atlanta and thousands more in New York, San Antonio, San Francisco, Honolulu and hundreds of other cities. Similarly, observances occurred in more than 100 foreign countries from Austria to Zimbabwe.

...When the Commission began its efforts only 17 states observed a King Holiday. Now there are 44 that do so.

...In light of these significant achievements, the Congress has recognized the work of the Holiday Commission by extending its life for five years--to 1994--and authorizing \$300,000 each year in Federal funds to support its efforts.

...Signing this bill gives me great satisfaction. On January 16, 1989, just before taking the oath of office I attended a prayer breakfast in Washington honoring Dr. King. I said then that I would try to make Dr. King's dream of racial equality my mission in the White House. This is one of many steps to achieve that objective.

...I feel sure that the Commission's next five years will lead to ever increasing participation throughout the US and the world by those who share Dr. King's dream.

McGroarty/Dooley
May 12, 1989
12:10 pm
Draft 1

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: MARTIN LUTHER KING COMMISSION
SIGNING CEREMONY
THE ROSE GARDEN
MAY 17, 1989
1:15 pm

[Good afternoon and welcome to the White House....

Acknowledgements: members of the MLK Federal Holiday Commission, Lee Atwater, Congressional Black Caucus and Congressional sponsors, Mrs. Coretta Scott King.]

The bill I'll be signing shortly underscores the importance of honoring the memory and the shining ideals of a great American hero: The Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr.

All of us know the creed of Martin Luther King -- a political faith centered firmly in the great heritage of American ideals. On the steps of the Lincoln Memorial, Dr. King issued his challenge in the words of Thomas Jefferson: "We hold these truths to be self evident, that all men are created equal."

Dr. King did not seek to break with our system, but to perfect it -- to bring the promise of equality, liberty, and justice for all within the reach of all.

The Martin Luther King, Jr. Federal Holiday Commission plays a central role in preserving a great national treasure. Over the past five years, the Commission has done a great deal to make observance of the King holiday a national and international event.

Your agenda for the next five years must be to build on that beginning -- to see to it that the third Monday of every January becomes a day of hope, renewal and rededication to the ideals Dr. King upheld:

A day dedicated to the memory of a man who campaigned for peaceful change....

A man who stood for human dignity -- and the possibility of individual excellence....

A man determined -- committed mind and heart -- to march, to live and to die for those ideals -- America's ideals.

The Reverend King once wrote: "Injustice anywhere is a threat to justice everywhere."

Simple words, expressing a great truth.

Justice is indivisible -- and all of us must draw on the best in ourselves to make justice towards all our cause.

I firmly believe we've made progress. But the memory of all that Dr. King stood for reminds us that our work is not done.

So let's continue King's work, towards a society that treats all men and women -- whatever their origin, whatever the color of their skin -- with dignity and respect.

...Let's cultivate communities where our children can learn, live and grow -- free from the fear of violence and the lure of drugs.

...Let's work together towards a society that extends opportunities and awakens hope -- to build a better America for all of us.

And let us make that society our living memorial to a great man, and great American.

Now, if Mrs. King (?) will please join me, I will sign this bill formally reauthorizing the Martin Luther King, Jr. Federal Holiday Commission.

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STATEMENT OF ADMINISTRATION POLICY

April 13, 1989
(House)

H.R. 1385 - Making Permanent the Martin Luther
King, Jr., Federal Holiday Commission
(Clay (D) Mo and 84 others)

The Administration has no objection to House passage of H.R. 1385, but believes a five-year extension of the Commission, as proposed in S. 431, would be preferable. The approach in the Senate bill would foster the desirable objective of ensuring periodic consideration of federally-supported activities.

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STATEMENT OF ADMINISTRATION POLICY

March 15, 1989
(Senate)

S. 431 - Five-Year Extension of the Martin Luther
King, Jr. Federal Holiday Commission
(Nunn (D) Georgia and 28 others)

The Administration supports enactment of S. 431.

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