

"I liked him," Dr. Clark said of Mr. Powell. "Adam was one of the most honest, corrupt human beings I have ever met. One of the reasons I liked Adam is that he had so few illusions."

Dr. Clark quoted Mr. Powell as telling him, in the middle of the controversy, "Ah, Kenneth, stop being a child. If you come along with me, we can split a million bucks." Dr. Clark explained that what Mr. Powell didn't understand was: "I didn't want any million dollars. What the hell was I going to do with a million dollars?"

In 1950, Dr. Clark became convinced he should move his family from New York City to Westchester County. He wanted to leave Harlem because he and his wife could not bear to send their children to the public schools that he was trying so hard to improve but were failing anyhow. "My children have only one life," he said.

At the same time, he decided that perhaps the way to hasten the improvement of city schools was to decentralize them. But after the schools were decentralized, they continued their decline. Dr. Clark came to think of the decentralization experiment as a "disaster," failing to achieve any of the educational objectives he had sought.

By the 1970's, after the assassinations of the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. and John and Robert Kennedy, and the difficulty in achieving integration in the North, many blacks were growing more wary of whites, more doubtful about overcoming prejudice and achieving racial equality. Dr. Clark was discouraged too, but he remained a firm advocate of the integration of American society. His colleagues described him as "an incorrigible integrationist," convinced of the rightness of the civil rights struggle and certain that the nation could not and should not go back.

In 1973, with a backlash to integration mounting, Dr. Clark said in an interview in *The New York Times Magazine* that "one of the things that disturbs me most is the sophisticated form of intellectual white backlash," citing the writings of Daniel Patrick Moynihan, among others. "In their ivory towers, they have lost all empathy with low-income people and black people. They are seeking to repudiate their own past liberal positions, fighting against their own heritage at the expense of the poor."

Dr. Clark said he neither admired nor respected such intellectuals and said he was "breaking all ties with them." A registered Democrat, Dr. Clark went out of his way in 1976 to support the incumbent United States senator, James L. Buckley, a conservative Republican, in his unsuccessful race against Mr. Moynihan, the Democratic candidate.

Dr. Clark's candor was evenhanded. Late in life, he said he had not been heartened by the ascendancy of blacks in public life because it had not translated into a fundamental change in the condition of ordinary black people. He said he thought white Americans admired accomplished blacks like Colin Powell as long as there were not "too many of them" and they did not threaten white hegemony in American society.

He remained active and vocal. In the 1980's, he expressed anger over assertions that blacks were the cause of their own problems. In 1986, he called on the New York State Board of Regents to supersede the authority of local school boards if they chronically reported low test scores. He also spoke out on deteriorating relations between blacks and Jews, asserting that the dialogue had been too much about anti-Semitism among blacks and not enough about anti-black sentiment among the Jews.

He irritated separatists when he quit the board of Antioch College after it agreed to black demands for the establishment of a

dormitory and study program that excluded whites. And some blacks in Washington became upset with Dr. Clark, whom they had hired to evaluate their black-run school system, when he concluded that it wasn't very good and that what students needed was better teachers and tougher basic courses. He also suggested that whatever argot black children spoke in the streets, they ought to be required to use standard American English in school.

Dr. Clark was something of a legend in the City University system. And he was quick to say what all really great teachers say: that in the process of teaching, a good professor learned more than his students.

He retired from City University in 1975 and, looking back on more than a third of a century of work there, said he thought that the students of the 1940's and '50's had been better at asking probing questions. Dr. Clark was not so impressed with the students of the 1960's and said he thought their revolution "was pure fluff." He also retired from the Metropolitan Applied Research Center, which he had founded eight years earlier, and embarked on a consulting business on race relations and affirmative action.

Dr. Clark's books included "Dark Ghetto" (1965); "A Relevant War Against Poverty" (1969); "A Possible Reality," (1972); and "Patmos of Power" (1974).

Despite the many honors he won and the respect he commanded, Dr. Clark said he thought his life had been a series of "magnificent failures." In 1992, at the age of 78, he confessed: "I am pessimistic and I don't like that. I don't like the fact that I am more pessimistic now than I was two decades ago."

Yet as a conscience of New York politics and of the civil rights movement, he remained an unreconstructed, if anguished, integrationist. A decade ago, during one of his last lengthy interviews, he chain-smoked Marlboros in his home, flanked by vivid African carvings and walls of books wrapped in sun-faded dust jackets, as he professed optimism but repeatedly expressed disappointment over dashed expectations about experiments in school decentralization, open admissions at City University and affirmative action.

"There's no question that there have been changes," he said then. "They are not as deep as they appear to be."

Among the cosmetic changes was an rhetorical evolution from Negro to black to African-American. What, he was asked, was the best thing for blacks to call themselves?

"White," he replied.

He said a lack of meaningful progress could be blamed on blacks who saw themselves only as victims and on whites too narrow-minded to recognize their own self-interest in black success. As whites become a minority in a polyglot country, he was asked, won't they see that it is in their interest that blacks succeed?

"They're not that bright," he replied. "I don't think you can expect whites to understand the effects of prejudice and discrimination against blacks affecting them. If whites really understood, they would do something about it."

A PROCLAMATION IN HONOR OF PETTY OFFICER SECOND CLASS MELVIN MAHLKE

HON. ROBERT W. NEY

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 3, 2005

Mr. NEY. Mr. Speaker:

Whereas, Melvin Mahlke has served for twenty years in the United States Navy; and

Whereas, Melvin Mahlke is to be commended for the honor and bravery that he displayed while serving our nation; and

Whereas, Melvin Mahlke has demonstrated a commitment to meet challenges with enthusiasm, confidence, and outstanding service; and

Whereas, Melvin Mahlke is a loving husband to his wife, Candra, and father to his children, Brittany, Mason, and Dalton.

Therefore, I join with the family, friends, and the residents of the entire 18th Congressional District of Ohio in thanking Petty Officer Second Class Melvin Mahlke of the United States Navy for his service to our country. Your service has made us proud.

IN RECOGNITION OF THE NORTH JERSEY AVALANCHE YOUTH HOCKEY TEAM; WINNERS OF THE 2005 USA HOCKEY TIER I CHAMPIONSHIPS IN THE 12 & UNDER DIVISION

HON. STEVEN R. ROTHMAN

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 3, 2005

Mr. ROTHMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today with great pride to honor a tremendous group of young people from the great state of New Jersey, the North Jersey Avalanche PeeWee AAA youth hockey team. The Avalanche recently won the 2005 USA Hockey Youth Tier I National Championship in the 12 & Under Division. The team skates out of the Ice House in Hackensack, NJ, which lies in the heart of my congressional district, and happens to be the largest ice-skating facility in the Garden State.

Led by head coach Glenn Carlough and assistant coach J.J. Picinic, the North Jersey Avalanche won the National Championship in very convincing fashion. After cruising through preliminary tournaments, the group of 17 youngsters, many of whom have been playing hockey since they were toddlers, made their way to the Youth Tier I, 12 & Under Division Championships in Fairbanks, Alaska. In six games of fierce competition, the Avalanche rose to the top, with an outstanding record of five wins and one loss, and scoring a total of 29 goals, while only allowing 11.

On April 13, 2005, over 1,000 people were in attendance for the Championship game, in which the North Jersey Avalanche took on the Los Angeles Hockey Club. The team hit the ice strongly, scoring two goals in just the first minute of the game. They maintained their intensity, as evidenced by the strong performances of players like Charles Orzetti, who scored two goals, including the game-winner. Anchoring the team's performance in the final game was goalie Jonathan Drago, who faced 27 shots and made 25 saves. The monumental effort put forth by all the team members led the Avalanche to a decisive 8-2 victory.

The North Jersey Avalanche Tier I champion team is one of the 21 traveling hockey teams based at the Ice House in Hackensack. Built in 1997, the Ice House is widely regarded as one of the premier ice-skating facilities in the Nation. In addition to the thousands of