

The program reaches out to the more than 15,000 senior residents living in the Crestwood communities.

Its many innovative volunteer activities include daily phone calls to confined residents living alone, Dial-A-Ride service, Meals on Wheels, grocery shopping for the confined, personal counseling, wheelchair vans, loaner cribs and high chairs for visiting infants, and much more.

The people who make C.A.R.E.S. a success deserve our utmost respect and commendation. C.A.R.E.S. truly is an example of how individuals who care can make a difference.

C.A.R.E.S. began 10 years ago as only a vision. But the one room, two desks and two phones have expanded to a successful organization of 350 active volunteers who last year volunteered almost 30,000 hours to helping others.

In many ways, C.A.R.E.S. is like a family to the residents of Crestwood Village—always there to lend a helping hand.

It is with great pride that C.A.R.E.S. can look back on its 10 years of service, and equally great anticipation that they can look to a continued legacy of successful volunteer service.

C.A.R.E.S. volunteers of the last 10 years are to be congratulated, and their dedication to be admired. The spirit of giving at C.A.R.E.S. is the spirit that makes America great.●

PRESIDENT REAGAN'S REMARKS ON VIOLENCE IN SOUTH AFRICA

HON. WALTER E. FAUNTROY

OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 26, 1985

● Mr. FAUNTROY. Mr. Speaker, like many other American citizens, I was appalled at President Reagan's morally flawed response to the most recent episode of government engendered violence in South Africa.

Responding to the South Africa Government's massacre of blacks marching in a funeral procession by the apartheid government of South Africa last Thursday, March 21, President Reagan took an amoral and distorted view, attempting to balance an unbalanced moral situation. He blamed the victims for the violence of the South African security forces.

By blaming those who dare to resist apartheid in South Africa, a system for controlling and maintaining a cheap labor force, the President regrettably placed himself in a position as an apologist for apartheid in South Africa.

Many have labeled the President a racist, but that is not the issue. The issue is that the massacre at Port Elizabeth should and must be seen as a call to action against apartheid in South Africa.

If the President does not have the moral and political vision to lead our

country to the side of the victims of oppression in South Africa, then we must answer that call to action.

We can respond to this call for action by passing H.R. 1460, the Anti-Apartheid Act of 1985. I urge all of my colleagues to cosponsor H.R. 1460.●

ALLARD K. LOWENSTEIN

HON. ANDREW JACOBS, JR.

OF INDIANA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 26, 1985

● Mr. JACOBS. Mr. Speaker, the fifth anniversary of the assassination of our dearly departed colleague, Allard Lowenstein, is at hand.

On March 29 and 30, the Allard K. Lowenstein Symposium will be held at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.

All those who love liberty and who love intelligent means by which to achieve and maintain it, should make an effort to participate in this symposium.

The following is the schedule, together with two memorable quotations from Al and Robert F. Kennedy, as well as the 10th chapter from the book, *Elections and Change in America*:

PRELIMINARY PROGRAM: THE THIRD ALLARD K. LOWENSTEIN SYMPOSIUM, MARCH 29-30, 1985

FRIDAY, MARCH 29

1:30-2:00—Convening of Symposium, Douglass Hunt, Special Assistant to the Chancellor, UNC-CH (Symposium Chair).

Welcome: Christopher C. Fordham III, Chancellor, UNC-CH.

2:00-3:00—Address, Otis L. Graham, Jr., Distinguished University Professor of History, UNC-CH.

3:00-4:30—Domestic Priorities: An Agenda for 1985, L. Richardson Preyer (D-North Carolina), Former representative (Moderator).

Representative Douglas Walgren (D-Pennsylvania).

Robert Seymour, Pastor, Olin T. Binkley Memorial Baptist Church, Chapel Hill.

Clinton Deveaux, Municipal Judge, City of Atlanta.

3:00-4:30—Human Rights and American Foreign Policy, E. Maynard Adams, William Rand Kenan, Professor of Philosophy, UNC-CH (Moderator).

Michael H. Posner, Executive Director, Lawyers Committee for International Human Rights.

Patricia Derian, Assistant Secretary of State for Human Rights and Humanitarian Affairs in the Carter Administration.

6:30-7:45—Dinner.

8:00-9:00—Address.

SATURDAY, MARCH 30

9:00-9:30—Coffee.

9:30-11:00—Participation and Social Change, Edwin M. Yoder, Columnist, Washington Post (Moderator).

David Hawk, Former Executive Director, Amnesty International.

Paul Luebke, Associate Professor of Sociology, UNC-Greensboro.

Representative Andrew Jacobs (D-Indiana).

Nell I. Painter, Professor of History, UNC-CH.

11:30-12:30—Address, Representative Barney Frank (D-Massachusetts).

12:30-2:30—Lunch.

3:00-4:00—Meeting of The Friends of Al Lowenstein.

"I am constantly quoted as saying the system works. I don't know what the phrase means. I have never used it. I have never, anywhere, said 'the system works.' What I have said is that things that have gone wrong with the system can be changed more effectively if you elect people committed to change them.

I think there is room for a hundred different ways to try to influence events. I think people who lead good lives and never get involved in politics more than just as transient participants—people who write, people in the theatre, and so on—there are 100 milieus that contribute to the shaping of society. . . . To say that politics is the only way is nonsense. But to say that politics is not one of the significant ways is also nonsense."—Allard K. Lowenstein, 1973.

"Each time a man stands up for an ideal, or acts to improve the lot of others, or strikes out against injustice, he sends a tiny ripple of hope, and crossing each other from a million different centers of energy and daring those ripples build a current that can sweep down the mightiest walls of oppression and resistance."—Robert F. Kennedy, 1966.

ELECTIONS AND CHANGE IN AMERICA: INTERVIEW, JANUARY 1973

On September 7, 1972, the New York State Appellate Court ordered a new election to the 14th Congressional District in Brooklyn. Reversing a lower-court ruling, the unanimous decision, in *Lowenstein vs. Larkin*, said that the primary was "characterized by such irregularities as to render impossible a determination as to who was rightfully nominated." Noting that statutory safeguards were "totally or substantially ignored by election officials," the court observed that hundreds of would-be voters were turned away from the polls, 1,300 Democrats with lapsed registrations were allowed to vote, and at least 1,920 "irregular votes" were cast. "Every dictate of fairness and protection of the voters' franchise," it concluded, "demands a new election."

Primary contests often amount to competitions in pulling out the vote, and this was even truer in the resulting special election. With only a twelve-day campaign period and the absence of other races to heighten publicity and voter interest, organizational strength was crucial. The Brooklyn organization, whose manpower had been partially diffused in other contests in June, poured every available resource into the September battle. Lowenstein campaigned exhaustively, but the court challenge had depleted his finances, and it was difficult to mobilize voters for a second turnout.

In spite of elaborate precautions and the presence of congressional observers, many of the June irregularities were repeated or even accentuated on September 19. Lowenstein's formal tally fell only slightly short of his June showing, but the official Rooney count increased. "The second time was even worse in some crucial ways than the first," said McCloskey, who had observed both contests. "A lot of the earlier violations were repeated, but this time many more blacks and Puerto Ricans were denied the right to vote. My congressional colleagues and I had never seen anything like it." In October, the Fair Campaign Practices Committee condemned nine pieces of Rooney campaign literature for misrepresentation and "appeal to prejudice based on race."