

At present, however, it's still a poker game with an enormous ante. Anselmo's first satellite cost a cut-rate \$47 million; slightly more advanced ones are double that now. "And launch costs have quadrupled," Anselmo says. "You have an \$80 million satellite, an \$80 million launch, another \$32 million for insurance—and then it's \$10 million a year [operating and maintenance costs] for 13 years," the average life of a communications satellite. Now add in the cost of a satellite earthstation teleport in Homestead, Florida, and 40 or so employees.

Each bird Anselmo puts up will top out, he figures, at \$40 million in revenue a year. "You're making money there," Anselmo says. "But owning satellites is not a good business in itself. You have to develop services. Let's say you're an airline. You want to put in VSATs, these dishes for data, and hook up travel agencies all over the place, so they can get into the computer via satellite. Now the airline doesn't want to operate that. So you provide that service: You install the stations, take care of them, provide the satellite transmission—there's money *there*."

"You don't do these things to make money," Anselmo claims. "You do and you don't. I'm doing it to give me something to do, and I just love breaking up this whole monopolistic system—all these state-owned telecommunications systems that don't provide good service in their countries and don't let anyone else provide it. I'd just *love* to break up that system," he says, tilting his lance.

SALUTE TO THE SIKH NATION OF KHALISTAN

HON. WILLIAM O. LIPINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 29, 1995

Mr. LIPINSKI. Mr. Speaker, today I would like to salute the Sikh nation of Khalistan on the eighth anniversary of its declaration of independence. The Sikh leadership declared Khalistan independent on October 7, 1987.

Many of us have been long-time supporters of Khalistan's struggle to achieve its rightful place among the independent countries of the world. Frankly, it is in America's best interest to support the independence of Khalistan. Upon achieving its independence, Khalistan has promised to sign a friendship treaty with the United States, as opposed to occupying Indian regime which votes against the American position in the United Nations 84 percent of the time. I am inserting an article from India Abroad of May 5, 1995, on this issue. As India deploys the Prithvi nuclear missile and continues development of the Trishul, in violation of international standards, it would help promote America's interests in the region if we had a reliable, democratic ally which could serve as a buffer between India and Pakistan.

But while strategic concerns are important, they are not the best reason to support freedom for Khalistan. We should support freedom for Khalistan because it is the right thing to do. Currently, the Sikhs of Khalistan live under the boot of brutal Indian oppression. This oppression has caused the deaths of more than 120,000 Sikhs since India's brutal attack on the Sikh Nation's holiest shrine, the Golden Temple at Amritsar, in June 1984. Thousands of Sikhs have been arrested, tortured and killed by the brutal Indian regime. Thousands of others have simply disappeared, never to

be heard from again. In some cases, their families have been waiting for several years for word of their whereabouts. Our own State Department reported in 1994 that between 1991 and 1993, over 41,000 cash bounties were handed out to police officers as a reward for killing Sikhs. In November, the Indian newspaper Hitavada reported that the late governor of Punjab, Surendra Nath, had been paid the equivalent of \$1.5 billion to organize and support covert terrorist activities in Punjab, Khalistan, and in neighboring Kashmir. I am again entering this report into the RECORD so that my colleagues can see clearly the true nature of Indian democracy.

One definition of insanity is doing the same thing over and over and expecting different results. Despite years of evidence that their repression has only strengthened the Sikh Nation's determination to liberate Khalistan, the Indian regime continues to increase the brutality and tyranny in a futile effort to scare the Sikh Nation into submitting to India's brutal rule. So great is the Indian regime's fear of the Sikh Nation that when Sikh leader Simranjit Singh Mann called for a peaceful movement to liberate Khalistan, he was arrested and held in illegal detention for 6 months. So great is their fear that when Jaswant Singh Khaira, general secretary of the Human Rights Wing, Shiromani Akali Dal issued a report showing that the regime had arrested, tortured, and killed 25,000 young Sikh men, then declared their bodies unidentified and cremated them, the police kidnapped Mr. Khaira and made him disappear like so many before him. These are merely two of the most recent examples of India tyranny in occupied Khalistan. There are so many other examples, large and small, that it would take me the rest of the session to list them.

There is only one way to secure freedom for the Sikh Nation; a sovereign and independent Khalistan. Only by supporting independence for Khalistan can the United States, the bastion of freedom for the world, help to insure freedom in the Indian subcontinent. It is time for our government to speak out in support of freedom for Khalistan and the other nations living under Indian misrule. Until then, I hope my colleagues will join me in congratulating the Sikh Nation on Khalistani independence day.

[From Heritage Foundation Study: India Abroad, May 5, 1995]

THINK TANK LISTS INDIA'S U.N. VOTES AND RECEIPT OF AID

A study by the Heritage Foundation, an influential conservative think tank in Washington, has found that India is high on the list of the top 10 countries receiving American aid though it voted against the U.S. at the United Nations, Aziz Haniffa writes. The study noted that India, which is slated to receive over \$155 million in U.S. aid this year, voted against the U.S. last year at the U.N. Meanwhile, the World Bank is seeking to convince industrial nations, specially the U.S., that aid can be profitable, Ela Dutt reports.

TOP 10 COUNTRIES VOTING AGAINST THE UNITED STATES AT THE U.N. AND TOTAL UNITED STATES FOREIGN AID FOR FISCAL YEAR 1995

	U.N. votes against United States in 1994 [Percent]	Fiscal year 1995 aid
India	84	\$155,479,000
Laos	80	2,000,000
China	77	771,000
Lebanon	71	9,195,000
Burundi	70	15,772,000
Sri Lanka	70	35,872,000
Zimbabwe	70	31,729,000
Algeria	69	75,000
Angola	69	5,000,000
Ghana	69	58,587,000

STUDY LINKS U.N. VOTING WITH AID

(By Aziz Haniffa)

WASHINGTON.—A study by the Heritage Foundation, an influential conservative think tank here, particularly in Republican circles, has found that India headed the list of the top 10 countries receiving U.S. aid, while voting against the United States in the United Nations.

The study, written by Bryan T. Johnson, a policy analyst, with the foundation, noted that India, which is slated to receive over \$155 million in U.S. assistance in the fiscal year 1995, cast its ballot in opposition to America 84 percent of the time last year at the U.N. "That is as often as Cuba," the report said.

TOP 10 LARGEST RECIPIENTS OF UNITED STATES FOREIGN AID AND THEIR VOTING RECORD

	Fiscal year 1995 aid	U.N. votes against United States in 1994 [Per- cent]
Israel	\$3,003,800,000	5
Egypt	2,121,729,000	85
India	155,479,000	54
Peru	150,516,000	55
Bolivia	134,178,000	58
Bangladesh	112,679,000	64
Ethiopia	92,148,000	51
Haiti	85,813,000	57
South Africa	82,463,000	58
Philippines	74,004,000	61

According to the document, India was followed closely by Laos (80 percent anti-U.S. voting record, while receiving \$2 million in U.S. aid); China (77 percent, \$771,000); Lebanon (71 percent, \$9.1 million); Burundi (70 percent, \$15.7 million); Sri Lanka (70 percent, \$35.8 million); Zimbabwe (70 percent, \$31.7 million); Algeria (69 percent, \$75,000); Angola (69 percent, \$5 million), and Ghana (69 percent, \$56 million). By contrast, Russia, which as part of the Soviet Union confronted the U.S. on nearly every issue during the Cold War, was found by the Heritage study to have voted against the U.S. only 33 percent of the time last year. It also said that of the 10 countries that voted with the U.S. the most, nine are former Soviet-bloc countries. The study noted that some 74 percent of U.S. foreign aid recipients voting in the 1994 U.S. session did so against the U.S. a majority of the time. It said that of the 113 countries that are foreign aid recipients and also members of the U.N., 95 of them voted against the U.S. more often than Russia.

It reported that the top 10 countries, headed by India, that voted against the U.S. the most would receive nearly \$313 million in foreign aid in the fiscal year 1995.

All but one of America's top 10 largest recipients, which the report identified as Israel, voted against the U.S. a majority of the time in the 1994 U.N. session.

While acknowledging that while there are many reasons why a country may vote with

or against the U.S. at the U.N., Johnson contended that "clearly the amount of aid they receive from the U.S. is not one of them."

Thus, he asserted in his report, "If the voting record of an aid recipient at the U.N. is any record of whether countries are serving U.S. interests—and champions of foreign aid must conclude that it is—then the U.S. is not getting its money's worth."

TOP 10 COUNTRIES VOTING WITH THE UNITED STATES AT THE UNITED NATIONS

	Percent of votes against United States in 1994	Fiscal year 1995 aid
1. Israel	5	\$3,003,000,000
2. Georgia	10	75,000
3. Slovak Republic	20	1,580,000
4. Hungary	20	3,420,000
5. Czech Republic	21	1,954,000
6. Poland	22	4,068,000
7. Bulgaria	22	1,682,000
8. Albania	22	1,249,000
9. Moldova	23	1,011,000
10. Slovenia	24	125,000

He wrote that these voting records demonstrate that an overwhelming majority of the recipients of U.S. foreign aid fail to support U.S. interests abroad, adding, "In fact, the data show that some of these countries actually undermine U.S. policies abroad."

The study said that this information begs the question: Why is the U.S. spending so much money on countries who care little about America's interests abroad? Consequently, the report urged that when foreign aid is scrutinized as a target for cutting the federal budget, "Congress would do well to look further into these numbers."

It said, "Not only has foreign aid failed at its primary mission of promoting economic development, it often has failed, too, at supporting America's national interests abroad."

The U.S. Agency for International Development, which has come under heavy criticism since Republicans took control of Congress in November, with Sen. Jesse Helms, North Carolina Republican and chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, calling for its abolition, dismissed the findings of the Heritage report.

USAID said in a statement that "to use recorded votes in the United Nations as an indication of support for American interests is a red herring."

It said the figures released by Johnson's report "do not reflect the overall voting picture" of U.S. aid recipients, and noted that 77.4 percent of U.N. votes are determined by consensus, leaving less than one-quarter of its votes to be resolved by recorded votes. Consequently, the statement argued, the fact that countries often side with the United States during consensus votes are ignored by the Heritage report.

The statement also said a country's U.N. voting record "is only one dimension of its

relations with the United States," emphasizing, "Bilateral economic, strategic and political issues are often more directly important to U.S. interests."

However, Johnson in an interview with India Abroad argued that it is the recorded votes that matter and not the consensus votes that simply deal "with minor issues related to procedural, administrative things."

He asserted that the recorded votes are what "deal with the big issues like extending the embargo on Cuba, Bosnia, things like that, and even in the U.S. Congress it is the recorded votes that analysts and pollsters always look at."

Johnson ridiculed the agency's contention as a "poor way of arguing," saying that the recorded votes on particular issues "is where the distinction can be made very clearly, unlike consensus votes." He denied that he was being judgmental or specifically identifying individual countries, declaring, "One of the last things I would want to do is to say that foreign aid should be used to try to affect the voting records of various countries in the U.N." He said the rationale for the study was essentially to rebut the Clinton administration's contention that there was a connection "between our foreign aid dollars spent and America's national interest being supported by the foreign aid recipients."

Congressional sources, however, acknowledged that the Heritage study was "bad news for India," and that when Congress reconvenes, India critics on Capitol Hill like Rep. Dan Burton, Indiana Republican, would use the report as fodder to justify their attacks on India and to call for cuts in U.S. development aid to that country.

[From the Hitavada, Nov. 6, 1994]

SURENDRA NATH PAID TO FAN MILITANCY?

(By Sukhbir Osan)

CHANDIGARH, November 5.—Was the late Punjab Governor, Mr. Surendra Nath, who died in a plane crash with nine family members, behind the thousands of killings in Punjab and Kashmir through a third agency?

According to highly placed sources, the Union Government had made available a huge amount of Rs. 4500 crore to Mr. Surendra Nath, IPS, who held many a prestigious post from time to time, to "prop up" terrorism in Punjab and Kashmir in a bid to defame the Punjab and Kashmir militants. Both the Union Home Minister Mr. S.B. Chavan and the Internal Security Minister Mr. Rajesh Pilot were well aware of the fact that Mr. Nath had very successfully infiltrated "officials" of the Punjab and Kashmir Government into various terrorist groups.

What is further intriguing the minds of the people of Punjab is the ignorance being feigned by the Government of India, especially its Home Ministry regarding the "seizures" made from "Punjab Raj Bhawan" after the demise of Mr. Nath. The total "col-

lection" amounts to Rupees 800 crore inclusive of cash, jewelry, and other immovable property. In fact, according to sources, this "body" seems to be a part of the amount of Rs. 4500 crore which was placed at the disposal of Mr. Surendra Nath to root out terrorism.

Mr. Surendra Nath played an all important role to give strength to the hitherto lesser known C.I.S.F. (Central Industrial Security Force) and it is being alleged that some of "its" men were used to kill innocent persons including the family members of the Punjab police personnel as well as teachers, doctors, engineers, media men and political personalities.

A "suspended" police official Bakhshish Singh remained very close to Mr. Surendra Nath. Mr. Singh was the security in charge of the all time high-profile top Akali leader and the former Punjab Finance Minister Mr. Balwant Singh who was gunned down by "terrorists" in a broad day light. Mr. Bakhshish Singh was immediately suspended after the ghastly murder of Mr. Balwant Singh. But with the advent of Mr. Surendra Nath as the Governor of Punjab, Mr. Bakhshish Singh, a Nath confidant, re-appeared on the scene and enjoyed a very easy access to Mr. Surendra Nath even at "odd" hours and was "well informed" of all the "secret missions" of the late Governor.

Though the Union Home Minister, Mr. S.B. Chavan has denied that currency has been seized from the Punjab Raj Bhawan, he has further complicated the issue by saying that only the Prime Minister Mr. Rao could say anything about the "seizures" made from the Raj Bhawan.

Though the veteran CPI leader and the former Punjab Minister, Mr. Satyapal Dang as well as the Khalistan protagonist Mr. Simranjit Singh Mann have asked for a CBI probe into the Punjab Raj Bhawan seizures, the Government of India is maintaining a studied silence. Meanwhile, a Human Rights protagonist and an advocate of the Punjab and Haryana High Court has filed a written petition in the Supreme Court for a CBI probe into the matter.

According to sources, the list of seizures prepared by intelligence agencies is very long and is consisting of Rupees 110 crore in cash, jewelry worth Rupees 40 crore, immovable property worth Rupees 650 crore, various political bungalows and farm houses and above all his attempt to grab land near Kullu at a throw away price of Rupees 8 crore.

The Prime Minister, these sources maintain, is annoyed with both Mr. Chavan and Mr. Pilot since he feels that their infighting is behind all this "leakage" to media persons and may have a "damaging influence" on the Congress I performance in the ensuing election being held in the Southern States.