

where my clinical duties included the diagnosis and treatment of many forms of trauma and deliberate abuse. During my consultant career I served as an examiner for the Diploma of Child Health at the Royal College of Physicians, and was President of the British Association of Paediatric Surgeons, the Society for Research into Hydrocephalus, and the Paediatric Section of the Royal Society of Medicine.

Since my retirement, I have devoted myself to the documentation and management of torture survivors and have studied the patterns of abuse currently practiced in many countries. I have written and lectured extensively on the subject of torture. I have edited and partly written "Glimpses of Hell: Reports on Torture Worldwide," a textbook on torture. I have made a special study of Sikhs from the Punjab and have published a paper on the subject in the "Lancet."

I examined Dr. Jagjit Singh Chohan at the Medical Foundation on 8:7:96.

The following is his history as related to me.

#### HISTORY

He told me that he came to live in the UK 17 years ago, having retired from medical practice in a private clinic in India. On 6:7:96 he set out for a holiday in Thailand, flying on Thai Airways, flight 915. After eating a vegetarian meal on the first leg of the journey, he suffered chest and stomach pains. Fearing that the was suffering a heart attack, he alerted the crew. A doctor sitting next to him advised getting off the plane at the scheduled stop in Delhi. Arrangements were made for an ambulance to take him to hospital. On landing he was taken to the medical room, but just before he was taken to the ambulance in a wheelchair, about 20 plainclothes officers burst in and began to abuse and threaten him verbally. They pulled off his turban and shoes but not his other clothes and commenced beating him with fists, slaps and kicks and whipping with a leather belt about the head, back of the neck, limbs and lower trunk. They pulled his hair and beard, pulled him along the rough concrete floor, twisted his arms and ankles, concentrating on the left ankle when they learned that it had recently been fractured, and squeezed his testicles. The assault lasted about ten minutes and then his wrists were tied behind his back and he was bundled onto the plane which had delayed take off for half an hour waiting for him. After the two hour journey to Bangkok he was taken to the immigration Department and left for eighteen hours in a room with about 30 detained immigrants with no facilities and no medical attention. He was put on the next Thai Airline flight to Heathrow.

#### PAST HISTORY

He claimed to be healthy and active for his age, though aware of the possibility of hypertension and a heart attack. He took medication to avert this. He practised Yoga every day and was supple and physically active. He suffered amputation of the right hand many years ago and wears an artificial hand. Four months ago he suffered a fracture of the left fibula at the ankle, treated at the Chelsea and Westminster Hospital.

#### ON EXAMINATION

I examined him about eight hours after he landed. He had had no sleep since leaving Heathrow two days previously. He was in some distress and moved with great difficulty, having trouble climbing stairs and in removing his vest.

There was scarcely an area of his body that could be touched without causing pain.

Over the right temple there was an area of scalp 7x7cm that was reddened, with boggy swelling.

There were similar areas 7x7cm on the left temple and, in front of this, 6x2cm at the left hairline.

There was swelling and tenderness of the skin at the back of the neck.

There was diffuse reddening and tenderness on the chin under the beard.

There were faint contusions (bruises) on the tip of the right shoulder and point of the right elbow.

On the left upper arm, just above the elbow there was a pair of very sharply and vividly demarcated red purple parallel contusions 5x1cm and 2x1cm 3cm apart, lesser surrounding bruising (a "tramline" bruise).

There were three well defined circular contusions 1.5cm in diameter on the lateral aspect of the left wrist, each over a bony prominence.

There was a small bruise on the middle of the left forearm.

There was a vertical abrasion 5cm long on the back of the left wrist and a similar one 6cm long on the back of the forearm just below the elbow.

There was a small abrasion on the right forearm just above the prosthesis.

There were no bruises on the trunk, but the ribs were tender and there was pain on compression of the chest.

There was tenderness, swelling and slight bruising on the outer aspect of the left thigh.

There was tenderness and diffuse bruising on the other aspect of the right thigh just above the knee.

Both patellae were bruised, swollen and tender.

There was a bruise 4x3cm on the inner aspect of the left shin 10cm below the knee and a similar one 4x7cm on the inner aspect of the right shin 25cm below the knee.

All movements of the neck and spine were limited by pain.

The shoulders were tender and he was unable to raise the arms above the horizontal. Rotation, particularly internal rotation was grossly limited by pain.

Flexion of both knees was limited by pain.

Both ankles were swollen and extremely tender. All movements were limited, especially twisting of the left ankle.

#### INTERPRETATION

He attributes all his pain and bruising to a beating at Delhi airport.

The reddening and swelling in the scalp was due to punches and pulling of the hair, and that on the chin to pulling of the beard. They are consistent with this.

He believes that the "tramline" bruise on the left arm was the result of a blow from a leather belt. The appearance is absolutely typical of a lesion inflicted with a stiff, flat weapon approximately 3cm wide.

A leather belt would fit this description. It is not in a position to have been caused by ropes binding him.

The abrasions on the forearm below the elbow and on the back of the wrist are attributed to being dragged across a rough concrete floor. They are of a nature and distribution to fit in with this explanation.

He believes that the pain and stiffness of the shoulder and ankle joints resulted from the deliberate twisting as well as the beating. The treatment he describes would account for this.

#### OPINION

If it is true that this elderly man was previously fit and able to practice yoga, then his present condition must indicate a number of very severe injuries.

All the numerous bruises are recent, showing no signs of yellowing. They appear to be contemporaneous and the most likely dating for all of them is within a very few days.

The lack of bruising on the trunk would be satisfactorily explained by his statement

that his clothing, including a substantial jacket, were not removed. The tenderness of the ribs indicates severe injury such as would be caused by kicking.

He has severe limitation of movement, especially of the neck, spine, shoulders, knees and ankles. This is consistent with his story of beating and twisting of the limbs. No routine medical or rheumatic disease would satisfactorily explain the findings.

In my opinion, the medical findings amply support Dr. Chohan's account of his treatment at Delhi airport, and no other reasonable single explanation would cover all his lesions.

#### A TRIBUTE TO JOAQUIN "JACK" LUJAN

HON. ROBERT A. UNDERWOOD

OF GUAM

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 17, 1996

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, with respect and great admiration, I would like to commend Joaquin "Jack" Lujan for his outstanding skill of blacksmithing which has become an important link to Guam's past. This unique island art legacy has made him a recipient to the 1996 National Heritage Fellowship, the highest honor in folk and traditional arts.

Jack, also known as "Kin Bitud," was the only one of his brothers to learn his father's skills. He mastered the graceful lines and fine finishes of the short Guamanian machete with inlaid buffalo horn or imported Philippine hardwood handles. On the basic tools that he fashioned, he hammered in the roots of the Chamorro culture into the future. This includes the fusiños, or thrust hoe which is unique to the Marianas, and the kamyu or coconut grater.

Blacksmithing was not only an art tradition but played an essential role to the livelihood of Guam's farming community in pre-World War II and post era. People needed tools to aid them during work. Despite this time-consuming work and its diminishing economic incentive today, Jack continues to handforge tools as a heritage bloodline.

Jack worked as a welder before World War II and as a U.S. immigration officer after the war. Clearly seeing the value of his blacksmithing tradition to the future of his community and his culture, he once again took up blacksmithing and in 1985, he taught three apprentices, all members of the Guam Fire Department. He has demonstrated his craft at festivals, at schools, and at other public events. He also has shared this heritage with people across oceans in Australia, Taiwan, and mainland United States.

Jack Lujan has received numerous tributes, including the annual Governor's Art Award, as well as the Governor's Lifetime Cultural Achievement Award in 1996. The Consortium of Pacific Arts and Cultures honored him by including his work in their American-Pacific crafts exhibition, "Living Traditions." I believe that the greatest award he has received in his lifetime is the vision of a flourishing tradition of blacksmithing still present in the island of Guam. We are very proud of this blacksmith who has helped iron-cast the culture of the Chamorro people on the hands of the new and future generations.

22D ANNIVERSARY OF THE  
INVASION OF CYPRUS

HON. WILLIAM J. COYNE

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, July 17, 1996*

Mr. COYNE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commemorate the 22d anniversary of the invasion of Cyprus by Turkish military forces.

This illegal invasion has been roundly condemned by the international community for the last 22 years. And yet, for the last 22 years, the Turkish Cypriot minority under Rauf Dentkash has refused to negotiate in good faith or to alter its goal of permanently partitioning the island. Today, 22 years later, 30,000 Turkish troops still occupy the northern third of Cyprus.

Since 1974, the United Nations has attempted to resolve the conflict and reunify the island as an independent state under a single central government. The Turkish Cypriots have consistently rejected such a solution, insisting instead on an independent sovereign Cypriot state in the northern third of the island. The United Nations has consistently recognized the Greek Cypriot Government in Nicosia as the only legitimate Cypriot Government. Turkey is the only country that recognizes the Turkish Cypriot Government as a sovereign state.

The United Nations has repeatedly attempted to mediate an agreement between the interested parties, but recalcitrance on the part of the Turkish Cypriots and their supporters in Turkey has thwarted any notable progress. Just last month, the U.N. Security Council extended the mandate of the U.N. Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus [UNFICYP] again and reiterated its concern that negotiations have dragged on for too long without resolution. And yet, today, the Turkish Cypriots still obstinately refuse to comply with the U.N. Security Council resolutions addressing Cyprus, and 30,000 Turkish troops still occupy military positions in northern Cyprus.

In 22 years, tensions on the divided island have not dropped appreciably. The Green line—the U.N.-supervised zone separating northern Cyprus from the rest of the island—is one of the most heavily militarized areas in the world. As recently as last month, a Turkish Cypriot soldier shot and killed a Greek Cypriot guardsman in the zone.

Last month, the Clinton administration initiated another attempt to resolve the conflict over the Turkish occupation of northern Cyprus by sending Special Presidential Emissary Richard Beattie to the region. While domestic turmoil in Turkey suggests that the prospects for a breakthrough are slim, the need to address the recent increase in tension between Greece and Turkey provides a compelling reason to make the effort. Nevertheless, it seems clear that the Turkish Cypriots will show no flexibility in their position until the Turkish Government—and the Turkish military in particular—decides that the cost of maintaining the military occupation of northern Cyprus is unacceptably high. Facilitating such a decision must be the goal of the world community.

It is my belief that the international community can compel Turkey to remove its occupation troops by actions like denying Turkey membership in the European Union until it takes such action. Such an approach is en-

tirely appropriate. The European Union has every right to withhold economic privileges from a state that maintains a military occupation of another European country. The question is whether such action alone will suffice, or whether other economic incentives like cuts in United States aid to Turkey are necessary as well. Finally, I hope that the United States special emissary, Mr. Beattie, will strongly emphasize to the Turkish Government that the United States' patience on this matter has worn thin.

Mr. Speaker, the people of Cyprus have suffered long enough.

TRIBUTE TO THE FIRST ARME-  
NIAN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH  
OF FRESNO

HON. GEORGE RADANOVICH

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, July 17, 1996*

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the First Armenian Presbyterian Church of Fresno, which is preparing to celebrate its 99th anniversary on Sunday, July 28, 1996. It is indeed an honor and a pleasure for me to bring this time of celebration to the attention of my colleagues in the House of Representatives.

The First Armenian Presbyterian Church was originally founded on July 25, 1897, by 34 men and women from the Fresno area. The church was the first Armenian church to be founded in California and was received into the fellowship of the Presbytery of Stockton in October 1897. From 1897 to the present, the First Armenian Presbyterian Church has continued to grow in faith and numbers to nearly 300 members.

Over the years, the First Armenian Presbyterian Church has continued to be a source of inspiration and strength to the Fresno Armenian community. The foundations and teachings are passed from generation to generation within the church and children continue to learn about the traditions and lives of their ancestors. As a place of sanctuary, the church has offered people comfort during times of trial and hardship. Under the leadership of Senior Pastor Rev. Bernard Guekguezian, the church has offered continuous guidance and support. I am proud to have someone of Rev. Guekguezian's ability and knowledge in the 19th Congressional District.

Mr. Speaker, the First Armenian Presbyterian Church of Fresno has been a remarkable organization of unity and vitality for 99 years. This congregation exemplifies perseverance and dedication to their families, the community of Fresno, and the State of California. I offer my sincere congratulations to the First Armenian Presbyterian Church on this special day.

## MOLLIE BEATTIE HONORED

HON. JIM SAXTON

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, July 17, 1996*

Mr. SAXTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to memorialize a great public servant and a good

person, Ms. Mollie Beattie, director of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service on the occasion of the unanimous passage in the House of Representatives of the Mollie Beattie Wilderness Area, S. 1899.

Mollie Beattie was unfortunately struck down in the prime of her life by a dreadful illness and we shall all miss the humor, hard work, good sense, and dedication she brought to her post. It is unfortunate to lose her for so many different reasons. Sadly enough, she leaves behind a husband and family.

Mollie Beattie also leaves behind a group of dedicated wildlife protectors in this Congress who felt a kinship in working with her. I know I am one of those Members of Congress who will miss her greatly.

I remember a meeting with Mollie not too long ago. We are discussing an issue important to my district that has been dragging on and on for 5, 6, 7 years. Mollie turned to my constituents during that meeting and so succinctly expressed their concerns that they were stunned. They were delighted because they knew they were dealing with a representative of the Federal Government who understood their interest in providing habitat for species. Mollie then turned to me and told me what needed to be done and what she would do about it. She was a no nonsense, cut-to-the-chase type of thinker and we all appreciate that around here. And we all appreciated that quality in her. I know that she will be greatly missed by the members of her staff and of her Agency. She will be missed in the Halls of Congress.

It is with great pleasure and much sadness that I join in the dedication of the Arctic Refuge Wilderness Area as the Mollie Beattie Wilderness Area. God Bless her and her family.

REPORT FROM INDIANA—A  
PATRIOTIC CELEBRATION

HON. DAVID M. MCINTOSH

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, July 17, 1996*

Mr. MCINTOSH. Mr. Speaker, today I would like to give my Report from Indiana for the week of July 17, 1996.

This week I would like to share with you the program of a very, very special celebration that my wife Ruthie and I were so honored to attend over the Independence Day recess—"A Patriotic Celebration," music performed by the staff and residents of the Henry County Youth Shelter in New Castle, IN.

As the children performed, their young faces glowed with pride. Their deep love of country resonated in my heart as they sang so eloquently. Being included truly moved me. It brought tears to my eyes, put a lump in my throat, and filled my heart with hope.

Words cannot adequately convey the sincere and heartfelt appreciation for what it was like to be a part of their event. From the bottom of my heart, I would like to say thank you. Each and every one of the residents and staff of the Henry County Youth Shelter should be commended.

The performance was spectacular. And I would like to include the attached program into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD for my colleagues to review: