

Washington. He was assigned as Commander, Fort Myer Military Police Company, Fort Myer, Virginia, when selected.

Captain Timothy H. Stevenson. Captain Stevenson represents the U.S. Army Medical Command. He was assigned as Commander, Company C, Academy Battalion, U.S. Army Medical Center and School, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, when selected.

Captain Eugene F. Swisher. Captain Swisher represents the U.S. Army Reserves. He was assigned as Information Management Systems Project Officer, Army Reserve Personnel Center, St. Louis, Missouri, when selected.

Captain James E. Taylor. Captain Taylor represents the U.S. Army National Guard. He was assigned as Commander, Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 2nd Brigade, 34th Infantry Division, Boone, Iowa, when selected.

Captain John K. Tien. Captain Tien represents the U.S. Army Forces Command. He was assigned as Commander, Company D, 3rd Battalion, 66th Armor Regiment, 2nd Armored Division, Fort Hood, Texas, when selected.

Captain Frank Zachar. Captain Zachar represents the U.S. Army Forces Command. He was assigned as Commander, Company B, 2nd Battalion, 16th Infantry Regiment, 1st Infantry Division, Fort Riley, Kansas, when selected.

First Lieutenant Scott P. Belveal. Lieutenant Belveal represents the U.S. Army Europe. He was assigned as Battalion Maintenance Officer, 1st Battalion, 6th Infantry, 3d Infantry Division, Vilseck, Germany, when selected.

First Lieutenant Donna M. Bivona. Lieutenant Bivona represents the U.S. Army Reserve. She was assigned as Battalion S-2, 310th Military Police Battalion, Uniondale, New York, when selected.

12TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE ATTACK ON THE GOLDEN TEMPLE

HON. PHILIP M. CRANE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 30, 1996

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in solemn observance of the 12th anniversary of the Indian Government's military assault on the Golden Temple, the holiest shrine of the Sikh religion, which took place from June 3–6, 1984. Thirty-eight other gurdwaras, Sikh temples were also attacked during the same operation. In all over 20,000 Sikhs were murdered during June 1984.

It is important to remember the particulars of this horrifying event because they help us to understand the complete disregard the Indian Government holds for the value of Sikh life. India planned the attack on the Golden Temple on the day of the martyrdom of Guru Arjan Dev, the fifth Sikh Guru. India knew that the temple complex would be filled with pilgrims who were gathered there to observe this auspicious occasion. Before laying siege to the temple, the Indian Government took pains to remove all foreigners from the Punjab. A complete press block was implemented. Traffic in and out of Punjab was halted. Those caught in the Golden Temple had no means of getting information in or out.

Three wings of the Indian military were used: The army, the navy and the air force. These forces practiced well planned mock attacks at a model of the Golden Temple in

Chakrata for months before the attack. It is clear from the carnage inside the temple after the attack that soldiers were instructed to kill as many Sikhs as possible in the most ruthless manner. In one instance, it was reported by survivors that 100 children between the ages of 8 to 12 were lined up on the grounds of the Golden Temple and asked if they supported Sikh freedom from India. As each one answered in the affirmative, Indian security forces shot them dead at point blank range.

The Akal Takht, a separate building on the Golden Temple complex which represents the highest seat of spiritual and temporal authority for the Sikhs, was also attacked. Blasted with heavy mountain guns and tank artillery, the Akal Takht was set ablaze. Original, irreplaceable documents written in the hands of the Sikhs Gurus were destroyed. A library containing other priceless, original religious documents was also set ablaze.

The attack on the Golden Temple was no ordinary police action. It was an all-out military assault. How would Muslims feel if an army attacked Mecca? How would Christians feel if an army attacked the Vatican? Make no mistake about it, India's attack on the Golden Temple was an attempt to symbolically reinforce the Government total domination over the Sikhs. To put it another way, India simply wanted to show the Sikhs who was the boss.

But, India is now beginning to see the folly of its attack on the Golden Temple. Instead of submitting to the tyranny of the Indian Government, the Sikh nation is bravely waging a struggle for complete independence from India. Since the attack on the Golden Temple, Indian forces have killed over 150,000 Sikhs. Instructed by their religion to stand up against tyranny wherever it exists, Sikhs refuse to submit to the tyranny of the Indian Government. On October 7, 1987, the Sikh nation formally severed ties with India and declared themselves independent forming the separate country of Khalistan.

As we reflect on the horrible massacre of Sikhs, which took place in the Golden Temple complex 12 years ago, let us also look forward to the eventual freedom of the Sikh people. Throughout their history, Sikhs have faced grave injustice at the hands of tyrants. Sikhs possess an interminable spirit and cling tenaciously to the belief that out of the ashes of cataclysmic episodes like that of the Golden Temple attack they will emerge only stronger and more determined to fight the wrongs visited upon them. Sikhs earnestly want their freedom and they have sought our support. I support the independence of Khalistan and I urge my colleagues to support the independence of Khalistan as well.

EMPLOYEE COMMUTING FLEXIBILITY ACT OF 1996

SPEECH OF

HON. LOUIS STOKES

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 22, 1996

Mr. STOKES. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of the minimum wage increase amendment to H.R. 1227, the Employee Commuting Flexibility Act. If America is to live up to its pledge of being a great nation that will provide every individual citizen an opportunity

to earn a decent living, we must raise the minimum wage. An increase in the minimum wage is the primary means of helping working Americans in today's society.

The current Federal minimum wage of \$4.25 per hour is at its lowest level in real terms in nearly 40 years. This devaluation of the minimum wage has kept millions of our Nation's workers at the poverty level. The loss of buying power is contributing to the growth of an underprivileged and underpaid class in America.

The 10 million Americans working at minimum wage would take home another \$1,800 a year if we approve this 90 cent increase for American workers. The Department of Health and Human Services estimates that if we raise the minimum wage, as many as 300,000 families could be lifted above the poverty line, including over 100,000 children.

Over 66 percent of minimum wage workers are adults and 40 percent of these adults are the sole providers for their families. Yet, despite these facts, detractors have charged that an increase would primarily benefit teens living at home.

IN 1989, the Congress faced a situation similar to the debate we now face. The minimum wage in 1989 was \$3.35 and its real value had fallen to its lowest level since 1955. Legislation was passed and signed by President Bush to increase the minimum wage by 90 cents. This legislation was supported on a bipartisan basis. It is time once again for Congress to step forward and protect the earning power of those at the bottom of the wage scale by raising the minimum wage.

Mr. Speaker, it's been 5 years since America's minimum wage workers got a raise. The proposed minimum wage is a logical step in our efforts to enable families to be productive and self-supporting. The time has come for Members of Congress to take this one small step toward economic justice. I urge my colleagues to raise the minimum wage.

THANK YOU, DR. ERNIE DEAR

HON. DAVID E. BONIOR

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 30, 1996

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, oftentimes on this floor, we are called upon to honor men and women who have graced our communities. And while it is right that we do that, occasionally we are confronted with the accomplishments of a particularly special person and find it hard to give the true measure of their work in just a few minutes.

That is how I feel today as I rise to pay tribute to Dr. R. Ernest Dear, a constituent and friend, who is retiring this year as president of St. Clair County Community College in Port Huron, MI. For four decades, as a teacher, principal, college president, and parent, Ernie Dear has worked tirelessly to improve educational opportunities for people in Michigan. In the process, he has inspired all of us who have had the privilege to work with him and served as a role model for educators and public servants everywhere.

Throughout his distinguished career, Ernie Dear has been recognized both in and out of the classroom as a leader, and somebody who has given of himself personally and professionally for the good of others. To know

Ernie Dear is to be touched and rejuvenated by his determination and his optimism. Each of us has benefited from the gifts of his ebullience and positive attitude.

Ernie Dear has a long list of professional awards and accomplishments, but he has made another mark on our community that is even more important and even more lasting. The story of his work in education is written on the lives of the innumerable people whom he has touched over the years.

As a consequence of Dr. Dear's work, thousands of people in Michigan are better educated and have a lifelong love of learning. Because of his commitment, countless men and women have new careers and new outlooks on life. And thanks to his accomplishments, many are better able to handle the challenges that face them. Even more than the awards and the respect of his peers, this is Ernie Dear's true legacy, and one which will continue to flourish for years to come.

Mr. Speaker, I take great pride in honoring Dr. Ernie Dear. He has been an inspiration to me, and a good friend. As Ernie marks this important milestone, I hope that my colleagues will join me in expressing our gratitude for his hard work and his contributions to our community. I know that all of us wish him and his wife, Barbara, continued happiness and joy in the years ahead.

IN MEMORY OF MAJ. AUDIE L. MURPHY

HON. RALPH M. HALL

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 30, 1996

Mr. HALL of Texas. Mr. Speaker, today marks the 25th anniversary of the death of the most decorated soldier of World War II and a genuine national hero—the late Audie Leon Murphy—who was a native of the Fourth District of Texas as well as a personal friend of mine. It is a special privilege for me today to pay tribute to this legendary American, and I would like to do so on behalf of the entire Texas Delegation as well as on behalf of his hometown friends and relatives in Farmersville, TX, and on behalf of the late Congressman Olin Teague of Texas who first paid tribute to Audie Murphy in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on October 13, 1971—on the occasion of the dedication of the Audie Leon Murphy Hospital for veterans in San Antonio.

Audie Murphy was indeed a legend in his own time—and a hero for all times. For his valor in combat and action above and beyond the call of duty, he received every medal the Army awards. He earned the Silver Star twice in 3 days, three Purple Hearts, the Distinguished Service Cross, and the Medal of Honor.

The Citation to the Medal of Honor recognized 2d. Lt. Audie Murphy, 15th Infantry, for his valor on January 26, 1945, near Holtzwihr, France. His Company B was attacked by six tanks and waves of infantry. Second Lieutenant Murphy ordered his men to withdraw to prepare positions in a woods, while he remained forward at his command post to direct the artillery. One of his company's tank destroyers received a direct hit and began to burn. Lieutenant Murphy climbed on the burning tank destroyer and trained its machinegun

on the enemy, killing dozens and causing their infantry attack to waver. He held his position for more than an hour, received a leg wound, but continued the fight until his ammunition was exhausted. He then made his way to his company, refused medical attention, and organized the company in a counterattack which forced the enemy to withdraw. The Citation states, "Lieutenant Murphy's indomitable courage and his refusal to give an inch of ground saved his company from possible encirclement and destruction, and enabled it to hold the woods which had been the enemy's objective."

Audie received the Distinguished Service Cross for his extraordinary heroism on August 15, 1994, near Ramatuelle, France. On this date, according to the award citation, "His extraordinary heroism resulted in the capture of a fiercely contested enemy-held hill and the annihilation or capture of the entire enemy garrison."

And yet Audie believed that his medals belonged to every man in his company, and he always maintained that he was just "another man." His humility stemmed perhaps from a humble beginning near Kingston, TX and years of living in poverty. Audie had to quit school in the eighth grade to help support his mother and eight siblings. He hunted small games to supply food for the family, and became an expert marksman. He took odd jobs wherever he could find them—on a farm, a filling station, and grocery store, a radio repair shop. But Audie made up for his lack of education with a brilliant mind, great dignity, and a sense of composure that impressed all those who met him.

Following the war, James Cagney extended him an invitation to visit Hollywood, where he signed an acting contract. His best-selling autobiography, "To Hell and Back," was made into a successful movie in which Audie played the starring role. His specialty was small-budget westerns, but Audie never really liked acting, and he pursued several business ventures over the years. It was on one of these ventures that he was killed in a plane crash near Roanoke, VA, on May 30, 1971. He left behind his wife of 20 years, Pamela Archer, two sons, Terry and James Shannon, other family members and hundreds of friends and admirers.

Since that time the Audie L. Murphy National Memorial Tribute Committee, headed by Louis J. Parillo, has honored his memory by awarding the ALM Patriotism Portrait Awards. The awards are presented in groups of three to represent our Nation's Triad Defense System, and this 25th anniversary of Audie's death will mark the final presentation. Recipients in the order presented, include: The American Security Council, Maj. Gen. John K. Singlaub, USA Ret., Gen. William C. Westmoreland, USA Ret., Gen. Louis H. Wilson, USMC Ret., The Marine Attack Squadron 131, 4th Marine Air Wing, Fourth Marine Division; Gen. Omar Bradley, USA Ret., 28th Division PNG, First Army; Headquarters 3rd Infantry Division U.S. Army, 3rd U.S. Infantry Regiment (The Old Guard), U.S. Army Parachute Team (Golden Knights); North American Air Defense Command, 112th Fighter Group, Pennsylvania ANG, 910th Special Operations Group, USAFR; City of New Castle, PA, County of Lawrence, Pennsylvania, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania; Department of the Army, Department of the Navy, Department of

Defense; Robert Bleier (Trustee for Vietnam Veterans), Congressman Olin "Tiger" Teague (posthumously), President Ronald W. Reagan; The Honorable William J. Perry, Secretary of Defense, The American Legion, and Veterans of Foreign Wars.

In closing, Mr. Speaker, we are joined today by Audie Murphy's family, his friends, and his many fans in paying this final tribute to WWII's most decorated war hero. Perhaps the finest tribute would be to place in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD two odes composed by Audie Leon Murphy. These reflect his thoughts and feelings for his fallen comrades and reveal to us, more than any words of our own could possibly reveal, the full measure of this great American.

ALONE AND FAR REMOVED

Alone and far removed from earthly care
The noble ruins of men lie buried here.
You were strong men, good men
Endowed with youth and much the will to live.
I hear no protest from the mute lips of the dead.
They rest; there is no more to give.

FREEDOM FLIES IN YOUR HEART LIKE AN EAGLE

Dusty old helmet, rusty old gun,
They sit in the corner and wait—
Two souvenirs of the Second World War
That have withstood the time, and the hate.
Mute witness to a time of much trouble,
Where kill or be killed was the law—
Were these implements used with high honor?
What was the glory they saw?
Many times I've wanted to ask them—
And now that we're here all alone,
Relics all three of a long ago war—
Where has freedom gone?
Freedom flies in your heart like an eagle.
Let it soar with the winds high above
Among the spirits of soldiers now sleeping,
Guard it with care and with love.
I salute my old friends in the corner.
I agree with all they have said—
And if the moment of truth comes tomorrow,
I'll be free, or By God, I'll be dead!

TRIBUTE TO OFFICER DANIEL THOMAS BUCK ON RETIREMENT FROM U.S. CAPITOL POLICE

HON. BLANCHE LAMBERT LINCOLN

OF ARKANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 30, 1996

Mrs. LINCOLN. Mr. Speaker, Officer Daniel Thomas Buck retires from the U.S. Capitol Police after 20 years of dedicated service. I would like to take this opportunity to express to "Buck" my gratitude for his distinguished career and for being a good friend to many on Capitol Hill.

I came to know Buck over 10 years ago when he was first stationed at the New Jersey and C Streets entrance to the Longworth Building. Buck dutifully guarded this area and cheerfully greeted thousands of Hill employees and visitors while assigned to that patrol. Most of us take the security on Capitol Hill for granted. However, we entrust our police officers, such as Buck, with the duties of maintaining law and order in which they must be highly trained and capable of reacting to an emergency situation at a moment's notice. Buck