

Hindu nationalist government have been conducting an organized campaign against the Pope as part of a concerted effort to demonize and persecute the country's tiny Christian minority."

In the article, Dreher states that there were 108 cases of beatings, stonings, church burnings, looting of religious schools, and other attacks on Christians. Freedom House, a widely respected human-rights monitoring organization, reports that there have been more incidents of violence against Indian Christians in the past year than in the previous 50 years, even though Christians make up just 3 percent of India's population.

Missionary Graham Staines and his two young sons were burned to death in their Jeeps by a Hindu mob affiliated with the ruling party. The Hindu militants surrounded the jeep and chanted "Victory to Lord Ram." Last month, Hindu fundamentalists kidnapped a nun named Sister Ruby and forced her to drink their body fluids. These are only two of so many incidents that I have lost count.

There have been cases of forcible reconversion to Hinduism along with the violent incidents against Christians and Christian institutions. Many of us have been standing here discussing this, yet it continues to go on in a country that continues to proclaim itself democratic.

It is not just the Christians. The persecution of Sikhs and Muslims has been well documented in this body time and time again. India has killed over 200,000 Christians since independence, and it has also murdered over 250,000 Sikhs, more than 65,000 Muslims, and tens of thousands of others. The highest shrines of India's Sikh and Muslim communities have been attacked by the Indian government.

It is clear that there is no religious freedom in "democratic" India. How can we be upset about China's persecution of Falun Gong and turn our heads when India practices oppression on Christians, Sikhs, Muslims, and others?

It is our responsibility as the leader of the Free World to help ensure freedom for everyone on the planet. We must subject India to the same penalties we impose on any other country that violates religious freedom. We should stop our aid to India until it respects basic human rights, including religious freedom. We should put the Congress on record in support of self-determination for all the minority nations that India is victimizing. Finally, I call on President Clinton to stress these human rights and self determination issues when he visits India early next year.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to put Mr. Dreher's article into the RECORD for the information of my colleagues.

POPE'S PASSAGE TO INDIA MAY BE MOST PERILOUS YET

[From the New York Post, Oct. 28, 1999]

(By Fred Dreher)

Will Pope John Paul II be safe in India? There is more reason to worry for the pontiff's welfare as he visits the world's largest democracy next week than there was when he went to communist Poland under martial law.

That's because a small but violent faction of Hindu fundamentalists aligned with the Hindu nationalist government have been conducting an organized campaign against the pope as part of a concerted effort to demonize and persecute the country's tiny Christian minority.

The government promises to protect the Holy Father from coalition fanatics. But while John Paul can rely on state security, his Catholic followers and Protestant brethren remain at the mercy of Hindu brownshirts.

These thugs have carried out vicious attacks on Christians since a coalition led by the hard-line Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) came to power two years ago.

Freedom House, the Washington-based human-rights organization, says there have been more recorded incidents of violence against India's Christian minority in the past year than in the previous half-century.

The most shocking incident took place in January, when Hindu thugs burned alive Australian missionary Graham Staines and his two little boys. That was far from a isolated incident.

In 1998, the Catholic Bishop's Conference in India reported 108 cases of beatings, stonings, church burnings, looting of religious schools and institutions, and other attacks on Catholics and evangelicals.

It has been just as bad this year. Just last month, a Catholic priest working in the same territory as the Staines family was murdered while saying Mass for converts, his heart pierced by a poison-tipped arrow.

Why the attacks? Hindu nationalist leaders, particularly those associated with the BJP-allied World Hindu Congress (VHP), claim Christians are on "conversion overdrive."

This is preposterous. Despite being present in India for almost 2,000 years, and educating hundreds of millions of Indian children, Christianity claims the allegiance of less than 3 percent of the country's people.

Even in Orissa state, site of the worst anti-Christian violence, fewer than 500 conversions occur each year.

Still, Hindu nationalists continue to make wild-eyed assertions, such as VHP leader Mohan Joshi's recent statement that missionary homes run by Mother Teresa's order were "nothing but conversion centers."

Not true, but if it were, so what?

We know perfectly well what would have become of the diseased and the destitute had Mother Teresa's nuns not rescued them from the street: They would have been left to die in the gutter condemned by a culture that decrees these lowborn souls deserve their fate.

"What has the VHP done to better the life of the low castes? The answer is nothing," says Freedom House investigator Joseph Assad.

"When I was in India, I talked to one Christian who was forcibly reconverted to Hinduism. He told me when no one cared for us, Christians came and gave us food, gave us shelter and gave us medicine."

An Indian Protestant activist who lives in New Jersey told me BJP rule has meant open season on followers of Christ.

"The last two years have been unprecedented," the man says. "They have burned chuches down, raped nuns, killed people. We complain to the government, but they look the other way."

The Hindu militants certainly do not represent the sentiments of all Hindus. But these thugs have the tacit support and protection of the ruling BJP. Indeed, the BJP Web site condemns "Semitic monotheism"—Judaism, Christianity and Islam—for "bringing intolerance to India."

This is what is known to professional propagandists as the Big Lie. No wonder Hindu hard-liners confidently pillage Christian communities.

How many more Hindu-led atrocities will Christians and others suffer before Prime Minister Atal Behari Vajpayee calls off the nationalist dogs?

Will it take a physical assault on the Holy Father for the world to wake up to the kind of place Gandhi's great nation has become.

IN HONOR OF THE PUERTO RICAN ASSOCIATION FOR HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, INC., ON ITS 25TH ANNIVERSARY GALA CELEBRATION

HON. ROBERT MENENDEZ

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 4, 1999

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the Puerto Rican Association for Human Development, Inc., for 25 years of hard work and dedication to the residents of Middlesex County, the State of New Jersey, and the Hispanic community.

For years, PRAHD has been committed to improving the standard for living of Hispanic families through the administration of programs and services which address the social, economic, health, and educational status of these communities.

Founded in 1974 as a charitable organization by the Hispanic leadership of the Perth Amboy area, the Puerto Rican Association for Human Development operates a number of service programs. From day care, educational tutoring, and youth and family counseling, to emergency legal, housing, and medical assistance, drug prevention, and various senior services, the PRAHD serve more than 12,000 people annually. The agency creates alliances with other organizations to help revitalize communities by assisting people link needs with resources.

Since its inception, PRAHD has expanded to a comprehensive service agency with a budget of more than 1.6 million dollars through funding from federal, state, county, and city governments; the United Way of New Jersey; the United Way of Tri-County/IBM; the Turrell Fund; local corporations; and individual donors.

The agency is governed by an eleven-member board of directors selected from the community, and is administered by Executive Director Lydia Trinidad, who is also PRAHD's Chief Executive Officer. PRAHD also relies on the support and effort of community volunteers who work in all areas of agency operations.

For its unwavering commitment to the residents of New Jersey and its continued efforts on behalf of Hispanics, I ask that my colleagues join me in recognizing the outstanding work of the Puerto Rican Association for Human Development on its 25th Anniversary.

IN RECOGNITION OF THE INAUGURATION OF DR. MARGUERITE ARCHIE-HUDSON AS PRESIDENT OF TALLADEGA COLLEGE

HON. BOB RILEY

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 4, 1999

Mr. RILEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Dr. Marguerite Archie-Hudson on the occasion of her inauguration on November 7,

1999, as the 17th President of Talladega College in Talladega, Alabama. Dr. Archie-Hudson will be the first woman to hold this position and the first African-American woman to head a four-year institution in the State of Alabama.

Dr. Archie-Hudson began her affiliation with Talladega College when she attended the college on a full four-year scholarship and obtained a Bachelor's degree in psychology. Following her graduation in 1958, she continued her education at Harvard University, where she obtained a Masters of Education degree. She received her Ph.D. in Higher Education from the University of California in Los Angeles. In 1996, she became a member of the Talladega College Board of Trustees and has served as interim president of the college since July of 1998.

Dr. Archie-Hudson has served in many capacities in higher education in California. She was Associate Dean in the California State University System and Administrator at UCLA's College of Letters and Science. She also served from 1990–1996 as a member of the California State Legislature representing the 48th Assembly District of Los Angeles. While in the Legislature, she chaired the Committee on Higher Education and pursued policy issues in education, health, economic development and children and families. She led the campaign to build the new \$129 million California Science Center in Exposition Park in her district. This is considered one of the most innovative science education facilities in the country.

Dr. Archie-Hudson served as the first non-lawyer member of the Board of Governors of the State Bar of California, the College Commission on Judicial Nominees Evaluation and the California Committee of Bar Examiners. She was elected as a trustee of the Los Angeles Community College District and appointed as Vice President of the California Museum of Science and Industry Foundation. Besides her professional and civic affiliations in California, Dr. Archie-Hudson served for 8 years on the KNBC Public Affairs Program, "Free-4-All."

I am delighted that Dr. Archie-Hudson has returned to Talladega College. I know that she is an inspiration for the students who attend this fine college because of what she has accomplished with her life and her active involvement in the Talladega community. I am proud to salute Dr. Marguerite Archie-Hudson as the new President of Talladega College.

CONFERENCE REPORT ON H.R. 3064,
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2000

SPEECH OF

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 28, 1999

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in opposition to the DC/Labor-HHS bill's 3-month moratorium on the Secretary of Health and Human Services (HHS) organ allocation regulations which the President yesterday cited in his veto message as a highly objectionable provision. I also rise today in objection to the Organ Procurement and Transplantation Network Amendments of 1999 (H.R. 2418)—a bill to amend and reauthorize the National Organ Transplant Act of 1984.

Over 63,000 Americans are currently awaiting an organ transplant. Almost 5,000 people die each year in this country waiting for an organ transplant. Unfortunately, the current system is based on geographic boundaries—so that while a patient in one State may wait 21 days for an organ transplant, a patient in another State may wait an average of over 300 days.

The HHS organ allocation regulation attempts to move to a system based on medical necessity instead of geography. As the President stated yesterday: "This rule, which was strongly validated by an Institute of Medicine (IoM) report, provides a more equitable system of treatment . . . its implementation would likely prevent the deaths of hundreds of Americans." The HHS regulation incorporates comments from the transplant community, patients, and the general public to ensure the neediest patients receive organs first—regardless of where they live.

However, the DC/Labor-HHS bill delays the HHS Secretary's organ allocation rules. The current 90-day moratorium may not sound like a lot of time—but to patients awaiting transplants, every day counts.

Furthermore, during those 3 months, much can be accomplished by those who oppose the Secretary's regulation. For example, the Organ Procurement and Transplantation Network Amendments of 1999 (H.R. 2418) could reach the House floor. H.R. 2418 would render moot the recently revised HHS organ allocation regulations. Further, the bill would remove the Secretary's legitimate authority to oversee the program, provide unreasonable protections for the current contractor, while it simultaneously makes data less available to the public.

The United Network for Organ Sharing (UNOS) is the current private contractor in charge of distributing organs procured for transplant. H.R. 2418 essentially gives UNOS a monopoly on the contract. I am submitting the following article from the most recent issue of Forbes magazine as further evidence of the need to oppose legislation which protects the current contractor and of the imperative need to oppose any delay of the HHS organ allocation regulation:

[From Forbes Magazine, Nov. 1, 1999]

THE ORGAN KING

(By Brigid McMenamin)

Ever since Forbes exposed the federal monopoly that's chilling the supply of transplantable organs and letting Americans who need them die needlessly (Forbes, Mar. 11, 1996), Health & Human Services Secretary Donna Shalala has been trying to challenge the way United Network for Organ Sharing operates.

But the Richmond, Va.-based cartel will have none of it. Using a heavy-handed mix of litigation, lobbying and bullying of its opponents, UNOS has solidified its position as the federal contractor in charge of deciding which people get new kidneys, livers or hearts.

Under the UNOS system, most organs are shared only within 62 regional territories. A potential recipient in, say, New York, where donations are low, can expect to wait months for an organ to show up, even though there may be so many donors across the river in New Jersey that New Jersey patients are getting transplants after short waits or when they are far from desperate.

Though UNOS has begun to relax the locals-first policy, still, last year 4,855 Amer-

icans died while waiting for transplants. (This doesn't even count people pulled off the list after they became too sick to handle a transplant.) It is a matter of debate how much lower the number of deaths would be if the system for obtaining and allocating organs were more rational. But Consad, a research outfit in Pittsburgh, estimates that at least 1,000 people die needlessly each year.

When Shalala urged that organs be shared over wider regions, UNOS Executive Director Walter K. Graham refused. He decreed, in a memo to his member hospitals and organ banks, that UNOS doesn't have to take direction from the federal government on this point.

UNOS' main source of funding is the \$375 registration fee potential organ recipients must pay to get on the waiting list. That amounts to some \$13 million a year, money that is supposed to be spent mostly to match organs with suitable recipients. In reality, at best half of the money goes to that.

What about the rest? Graham and his 40 board members spend some \$1 million each year on jetting around and on meetings and conferences. A new \$7 million headquarters building is planned. In 1997, some \$1.6 million went for items network officials refuse to explain. "They really never tell you what they're spending money on," says veteran board member John Fung, a liver surgeon at the University of Pittsburgh.

When Shalala tried to exert more control over the rising registration fees, Graham challenged her in a proceeding before the U.S. General Accounting Office, claiming she had no right even to know how he spent the fees. The suit was settled; Shalala backed down.

Why not simply bring in another contractor to ration organs? Good luck. The congressional committee in charge of such matters is headed by Representative Thomas Bliley, from UNOS' home city of Richmond. His cousin Paul S. Bliley is a law partner of UNOS lawyer Malcolm E. (Dick) Ritsch. Last fall, then-Louisiana Congressman Robert Livingston, whose home state includes eight profitable transplant centers, pushed through a bill halting further attempts by Shalala to control the contractor.

After the Senate rejected this moratorium, Livingston got it tacked onto another bill behind closed doors by threatening to hold up funding for the International Monetary Fund. The moratorium ends Oct. 21. But UNOS has already had Wisconsin Congressman David Obey tack another one-year extension onto a bill that was set to go to the full House for a vote in October. His state's four transplant centers stand to lose organs if UNOS loses its grip.

Craig Howe, executive director of the National Marrow Donor Program, recently expressed interest in having his organization bid on the organ contract. After UNOS found out he was interested, his board members, who include 14 physicians, axed him. Although some powerful and prominent surgeons like Fung are an exception, most doctors involved in the business fear offending UNOS lest their organ supply be affected.

In another instance FORBES is aware of, UNOS threatened to retaliate against an outfit it perceived as a rival bidder for the organ allocation job.

Tax-exempt groups like UNOS are supposed to make their financial statements available for public perusal. But UNOS hides significant activity behind two little-known affiliates that aren't required to disclose anything.

The first is the UNOS Foundation, a six-year-old shadow organization run by UNOS staffers. Spokesman Robert Spieldenner claims the foundation doesn't have to file tax returns because it brings in less than