

Irene Sorensen. Irene is a past winner of the Richard Farrell Award from the National History Day as the 1996 Teacher of Merit.

Irene retired last year month after 19 years of teaching at Home Street School and leading students to statewide and national recognition, but agreed this year to work with her former students on their projects. The town of Bishop, and Home Street School are 200 miles from the closest university library or other academic research facility. Yet under Irene's direction, Bishop students have won at the state level and qualified for National History Day nine times during the 13 years of History Day competition. Clearly, the dedication of teachers like Irene Sorensen make our public school system the finest in the world.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that you join me and our colleagues in recognizing Lauren Pollini, Kristen Kamei and Patrick Koske-McBride for their fine accomplishment. I'd also like to commend Irene Sorensen for her fine leadership and her devotion to such remarkable educational standards. Students like Lauren, Kristen and Patrick and instructors like Irene set a fine example for us all and it is only appropriate that the House pay tribute to them all today.

SIKHS REMEMBER ATTACK ON
THE GOLDEN TEMPLE, THEIR
MOST SACRED SHRINE

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 12, 2001

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, in June 1984, the Indian government attacked the Golden Temple in Amritsar, the holiest shrine of the Sikh religion. Attacking the Golden Temple is the equivalent of attacking Mecca or the Vatican. It is a great affront to the Sikh Nation. As the Sikh martyr Jarnail Singh Bhindranwale, who was killed in the Golden Temple, said, "If the Indian government attacks the Golden Temple, it will lay the foundation of Khalistan," the name of the independent Sikh homeland which declared its independence on October 7, 1987.

This attack included the desecration of the Sikh holy scriptures, the Guru Granth Sahib, which they shot with bullets. Young Sikh boys were murdered. How can a democratic country commit this atrocity?

On June 2, Sikhs from around the East Coast demonstrated in protest of the Golden Temple massacre. Sikhs came from Philadelphia, Baltimore, Miami, and other places on the East Coast. They let it be known that the Sikhs still remember their martyrs and that the flame of freedom still burns in their hearts.

This launched a wave of violence which has killed over 250,000 Sikhs since 1984. In a new report, India is quoted as admitting that it held over 52,000 Sikh political prisoners without charge or trial. India has also killed more than 200,000 Christians in Nagaland and engaged in a wave of terror against them since Christmas 1998. Over 75,000 Kashmiri Muslims have died at the hands of the Indian government, as well as thousands of people from Assam, Manipur, and Tamil people, and Dalits (the dark-skinned "untouchables.")

America should not accept this kind of activity from a country that calls itself democratic.

We should cut off aid to India until it allows full human rights for every citizen within its borders and we should support self-determination for all the peoples and nations of South Asia, such as the people of Khalistan, Kashmir, Nagalim, and others.

Mr. Speaker, I submit the Council of Khalistan's very informative press release on the June 2 demonstration into the RECORD.

SIKHS OBSERVE KHALISTAN MARTYRS DAY
INDIAN ATTACK ON GOLDEN TEMPLE LAID
FOUNDATION OF KHALISTAN

Washington, D.C., June 2, 2001.—Sikhs of the East Coast gathered in Washington, D.C. today to observe Khalistan Martyrs Day. This is the anniversary of the Indian government's brutal military attack on the Golden Temple, the Sikh Nation's holiest shrine, and 38 other Sikh temples throughout Punjab. More than 20,000 Sikhs were killed in those attacks, known as Operation Blue Star. These martyrs laid down their lives to lay the foundation for Khalistan. On October 7, 1987, the Sikh Nation declared its homeland, Khalistan, independent.

"We thank all the demonstrators who came to this important protest," said Dr. Gurmit Singh Aulakh, President of the Council Khalistan. "We must remind the Indian government that Sikhs will never forget or forgive the Golden Temple desecration and the sacrifice the Sikh martyrs made for our freedom. These martyrs gave their lives so that the Sikh Nation could live in freedom," Dr. Aulakh said. "We salute them on Khalistan Martyrs' Day," he said. "As Sant Bhindranwale said, the Golden Temple attack laid the foundation of Khalistan."

The Golden Temple attack launched a campaign of genocide against the Sikhs that continues to this day. This genocide belies India's claims that it is a democracy. The Golden Temple attack made it clear that there is no place for Sikhs in India.

"Without political power nations perish. We must always remember these martyrs for their sacrifice," Dr. Aulakh said. "The best tribute to these martyrs would be the liberation of the Sikh homeland Punjab, Khalistan, from the occupying Indian forces," he said.

Over 50,000 Sikh political prisoners are rotting in Indian jails without charge or trial. Many have been in illegal custody since 1984. Since 1984, India has engaged in a campaign of ethnic cleansing in which thousands of Sikhs are murdered by Indian police and security forces and secretly cremated. The Indian Supreme Court described this campaign as "worse than a genocide." General Narinder Singh has said, "Punjab is a police state." U.S. Congressman Dana Rohrabacher has said that for Sikhs, Kashmiri Muslims, and other minorities "India might as well be Nazi Germany."

A report issued last month by the Movement Against State Repression (MASR) shows that India admitted that it held 52,268 political prisoners under the repressive "Terrorist and Disruptive Activities Act" (TADA). These prisoners continue to be held under TADA even though it expired in 1995. Persons arrested under TADA are routinely re-arrested upon their release. Cases were routinely registered against Sikh activists under TADA in states other than Punjab to give the police an excuse to continue holding them. The MASR report quotes the Punjab Civil Magistracy as writing "if we add up the figures of the last few years the number of innocent persons killed would run into lakhs [hundreds of thousands.]" There has been no list published of those who were acquitted under TADA.

In March 2000, while former President Clinton was visiting India, the Indian govern-

ment murdered 35 Sikhs in the village of Chatti Singhpora in Kashmir and tried to blame the massacre on alleged militants. Indian security forces have murdered over 250,000 Sikhs since 1984, according to figures compiled by the Punjab State Magistracy and human-rights organizations. These figures were published in *The Politics of Genocide* by Inderjit Singh Jaijee. India has also killed over 200,000 Christians in Nagaland since 1947, over 75,000 Kashmiris since 1988, and tens of thousands of Untouchables as well as indigenous tribal peoples in Manipur, Assam and elsewhere.

The Indian government has also targeted Christians. They have been victims of a campaign of terror that has been going on since Christmas 1998. Churches have been burned, Christian schools and prayer halls have been attacked, nuns have raped, and priests have been killed. Missionary Graham Staines and his two sons were burned alive while they slept in their jeep by militant Hindu members of the RSS, the parent organization of the ruling BJP. Now his widow is being expelled from India.

"The Golden Temple massacre reminded us that if Sikhs are going to live with honor and dignity, we must have a free, sovereign, and independent Khalistan," Dr. Aulakh said.

TRIBUTE TO MAJOR GENERAL
WILLIAM J. LENNOX, JR.

HON. IKE SKELTON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 12, 2001

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, let me take this opportunity to congratulate Major General William J. Lennox, Jr., who was recently promoted from Director of the Office of Congressional Legislative Liaison to Superintendent of the United States Military Academy.

General Lennox began his service in the military in 1971, following graduation from the United States Military Academy. Throughout his career General Lennox has continued his formal education. He holds a Masters Degree and a Doctorate in Literature from Princeton University. His military education includes the Field Artillery Officer Basic Course, the Infantry Officer Advance Course, the distinguished graduate from the United States Army Command and General Staff College and the Senior Service College Fellowship at Harvard University.

General Lennox has held many command assignments and honorably served the American people throughout the world. He served as a Forward Observer, Executive Officer, and Fire Support Officer in the 1st Battalion, 29th Field Artillery, and as Commander, Battery B, 2nd Battalion, 20th Field Artillery, 4th Infantry Division. He was the Operations Officer and Executive Officer for the 2nd Battalion, 41st Field Artillery, 3rd Infantry Division. He commanded the 5th Battalion, 29th Field Artillery in the 4th Infantry Division and the Division Artillery in the 24th Infantry Division.

General Lennox has also served in a number of staff positions including White House Fellow, Special Assistant to the Secretary of the Army, and Executive officer for the Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations and Plans. He served as Deputy Commanding General and Assistant Commandant of the U. S. Army Field Artillery Center, Chief of Staff for III Corps and

Fort Hood, and most recently, Assistant Chief of Staff CJ-3, Combined Forces Command/United States Forces Korea and Deputy Commanding General, Eighth United States Army.

General Lennox's awards include the Defense Distinguished Service Medal; the Legion of Merit with 4 Oak Leaf Clusters; the Meritorious Service Medal with 1 Oak Leaf Cluster; the Army Commendation Medal with 2 Oak Leaf Clusters; the Army Achievement Medal; the Korean Order of Military Merit, Inheon Medal; the Ranger Tab; the Parachutist Badge and the Army Staff Identification Badge.

Mr. Speaker, General Lennox has had an impressive career in the military. As he takes post as Superintendent of the United States Military Academy, I know that the Members of the House will join me in wishing him the best in the days ahead.

INTRODUCTION OF H.R. 2100, THE
TWENTY-FIRST CENTURY DIS-
TANCE LEARNING ENHANCE-
MENT ACT

HON. RICK BOUCHER

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 12, 2001

Mr. BOUCHER. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to have joined with my colleague from California, Mr. ISSA, in introducing the aptly named and numbered bill, H.R. 2100, the Twenty-First Century Distance Learning Enhancement Act. As my colleagues may know, the Senate has approved its own version of a distance education bill. We look forward to working with our colleagues in the House to move our bill quickly and to reconcile the two versions for the benefit of educators and students of all ages throughout the country.

In 1976, when closed-circuit television was the "state of the art" distance learning technology, Congress amended the Copyright Act to help promote this new way of distributing knowledge by exempting qualifying television transmissions received in traditional classroom like settings. Over the next two decades, as technology evolved, it became evident that teachers could offer their students a richer educational experience, but only if the law kept pace with technology. It had become increasingly evident to me that expanded distance learning opportunities would be particularly important to our constituents in rural areas. With the advent of computers and the Internet, we finally have a way to connect them with the best learning the world had to offer—but we need to clear away some hurdles so that this new technology may be used in ways not imagined in 1976.

In 1997, I joined with several members of the House in putting forward a proposal to update the law. It became clear that further study was necessary to ensure that Congress struck the appropriate balance between the interests of copyright owners and information consumers. As part of the Digital Millennium Copyright Act of 1998, Congress directed the Register of Copyrights to conduct a study and to make recommendations to enhance distance learning opportunities through the use of the most modern technologies. In releasing her study two years later, the Register of Copyrights supported changes to current law that would enhance distance learning opportu-

nities. As she said in testimony before the Courts and Intellectual Property Subcommittee in releasing her findings, "Updating [current law] to allow the same activities to take place using digital delivery mechanisms, while controlling the risks involved, would continue the basic policy balance struck in 1976. In our view, such action is advisable."

In general terms, our bill would amend sections 110(2) and 112(b) of the Copyright Act to ensure that educators can use personal computers and new technology in the same way that they now use televisions to foster distance learning. It would broaden the range of works that may be performed, displayed, or distributed to include the various kinds of works that might be included in a multimedia lesson. And it would broaden the educational settings subject to the exemption to include non-classroom settings (including the home) in which pupils could receive distance-learning lessons.

Our bill differs from the Senate bill in three respects. First, we have explicitly included nonprofit libraries within the scope of the entities that may engage in distance learning activities without fear of being found to have violated the law.

Second, our bill does not contain the Senate-passed provision requiring the Patent and Trademark Office to provide a report on certain technical measures that might be used to protect works delivered over the Internet. We trust that sufficient work is being done by the private sector to develop new technology, and don't see how a report about what is available or might be available really advances the goal of developing new technology.

Finally, we did not adopt a last-minute addition to the Senate bill, made after the measure had been reported by the Senate Judiciary Committee, that relates to the requirement imposed on qualifying organizations to adopt technological measures to prevent unauthorized use or further dissemination of works used for distance learning purposes. As reported by the Senate Judiciary Committee, the bill would have required qualifying institutions to apply technological measures that, "in the ordinary course of their operations," prevent the proscribed activities. As amended on the Senate floor, however, the bill deleted this qualifying phrase and instead was rewritten to require these institutions to apply measures that "reasonably" prevent such activities. Before deciding which may be the better formulation, we believe it will be important for the House to understand the distinctions intended and the implications that one choice or the other may have for interpreting other laws, in particular Section 1201 of the Digital Millennium Copyright Act.

We look forward to working with our colleagues to enhance distance learning opportunities by moving expeditiously with consideration of the bill.

A PROCLAMATION RECOGNIZING
DR. FREDERICK SEITZ

HON. JOHN E. PETERSON

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 12, 2001

Mr. PETERSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, on behalf of a number of my col-

leagues in the House and myself, I rise today in tribute to the person and life of an eminent American scientist, Dr. Frederick Seitz, and in celebration of his ninetieth birthday. We also honor Dr. Seitz for his many contributions to science and society.

Born July 4, 1911, physicist Frederick Seitz is still a leader in defending America's scientific integrity. He graduated from Stanford University and in 1934 earned his PhD at Princeton. Besides teaching and conducting research at several universities and General Electric Corporation, he served as President of the National Academy of Sciences and as President of Rockefeller University. He authored seven, including two premier textbooks.

During World War II, he served as advisor for the War Department and as member of the National Defense Research Committee. He has advised NATO as well as several Federal agencies, including the departments of State and Defense, NASA, the Navy and Air Force, the Office of Technology Assessment, the Selective Service System and the Smithsonian. Additionally, Dr. Seitz has served on the Boards, often as chairman or director, of numerous corporations and universities. He holds 31 honorary doctorate degrees and 16 major international awards.

Perhaps Dr. Seitz is most recognized by many today as a pioneer in solid state physics and the physics of metals—a cornerstone in the basic science leading to the modern silicon chip revolution that has touched and changed the lives of millions for the better.

Mr. Speaker, the British philosopher and mathematician, Bertrand Russell wrote: "In science men have discovered an activity of the very highest value in which they are no longer, as in art, dependent for progress upon the appearance of continually greater genius, for in science the successors stand upon the shoulders of their predecessors; where one man of supreme genius has invented a method, a thousand lesser men can apply it." It is our considered opinion that Mr. Russell had in mind men like Dr. Frederick Seitz. However, Dr. Seitz is not only a man of supreme genius, but also one of superior honor and goodness.

Congratulations, Dr. Seitz, on your 90th birthday, and a grateful nation and its people say, "Thank you."

IN HONOR OF EARL WILLIAMS

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 12, 2001

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I rise in honor of Earl Williams. Earl is a deeply devoted man, both to his community of East New York as well as to his church. Mr. Williams has been a leading Brooklyn community activist and civic leader for the last 30 years.

Earl Williams has been married to his wife, Ruth, for 39 years. He and Ruth are the parents of two children, Jacqueline Denise and Mark, and have one grandchild, Marissa. Mr. Williams and his wife are both communicants of St. Laurence Roman Catholic Church where Earl serves in the ministry of hospitality.

A native of the Republic of Panama, Earl journeyed to the United States as a young man and served in the United States Air Force. He holds a degree from the College of