

games were properly organized when they were in Pueblo, and that everything went smoothly and safely. For his success, he was even named honorary meet director and was honored for the work he did in the athletic arena for the community. Ed was a gifted athlete himself, and he never lost his love for competition, or his skill at it. When he was 91 years old, he shot a hole-in-one with thirty-year-old golf clubs he received as a retirement gift.

During his life, Ed received many honors and awards, including having his name on the rolls of the Greater Pueblo Sports Association Hall of Fame and the Centennial Hall of Fame, but his greatest reward was that, as former coach Sollie Raso attested, "I honestly think . . . [he] and his wife, they were at peace with one another, their family, and their God." Indeed, Ed was a dedicated husband up until his wife, Margaret Boyer Smith's, death. He also devoted himself to his two sons, Dr. Dean B. Smith, who preceded him in death, Dr. E. Jim Smith, and to his sixteen grandchildren and nineteen great-grandchildren.

Clearly, Mr. Speaker, Ed Smith was an inspiration to his students, colleagues, family and friends throughout his life. I am proud to have this opportunity to pay tribute to such an amazing man.

HONORING AL FOWLER

HON. BOB BARR

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 28, 2001

Mr. BARR of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, few times each week, we open our newspapers and read about someone who is making important contributions in a particular field. It is these individuals who continue to make America a great place to live, and we should never fail to recognize their contributions. However, it is with much less frequency that we hear about people who have spent a lifetime contributing to our society in numerous different areas, always rising to the top level in each endeavor.

One such individual is Al Fowler, a native of Douglasville, Georgia. After graduating from Douglas County High School and the University of Georgia, where he earned high honors and was active in Student Government and the Future Farmers of America, Al answered his country's call and left to fight in World War II.

During the war, Al served in the 483rd Bomber Group in Italy, where his group of B-17s suffered a casualty rate of 107%, including replacements. Although he had the option to leave after surviving 30 missions, Al Fowler stayed on the front, and stopped flying only when the war ended on the morning before his 34th mission. During his tenure, he was promoted to Brigadier General and earned a Distinguished Flying Cross for bringing his crippled aircraft back to the ground after a particularly dangerous mission.

Fortunately, Al Fowler's time in Italy was marked by more than just war and bloodshed. It was during this time that he met his wife, who was serving with the Red Cross in Italy. They went on to be married on the Isle of Capri. At that wedding, they exchanged rings made of gold confiscated from dead German

soldiers by a friendly Italian jeweler, the bride wore a dress sewn from German parachute silk, and the couple departed from their wedding in a B-17 Flying Fortress flown by the groom.

After returning to Douglasville, Al won election to the Georgia General Assembly, where he served with pride and distinction for 16 years. Next, he won election to the Georgia Public Service Commission. During his political years, he truly helped develop the state of Georgia, and was instrumental in building its communications and transportation infrastructure. Later, Al went on to become Georgia's Adjutant General, where he started the National Guard program we rely on today, and once again contributed immensely to our nation's defense.

After leaving politics in the 1970s, Al must have still felt he had not done enough to improve his community, because he took a job as President of Douglas County Federal Savings and Loan. During his tenure of over 30 years in banking, Al helped countless families achieve their dream of owning a home or starting their own business. He also helped reform the savings and loan industry after many of his competitors overextended themselves. His work to reform these institutions has made many of them stronger today than they ever were before.

Al Fowler has already been honored by his community and the State of Georgia for his service. He was recently named the 2nd recipient ever of the Chairman's Award at our Aviation Hall of Fame in Warner Robins, Georgia. An exhibit there will honor his contributions to freedom and prosperity in America.

As Al reaches his 81st birthday, and finally begins a well-deserved retirement, I hope that other members of this body will join me in thanking him for his service to our nation and our community in Georgia.

IN MEMORY OF BROTHER NIVARD

HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 28, 2001

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the memory of a great man who has dedicated his entire life to spreading Christian values and beliefs, Brother Nivard, for his lifetime of dedicated service.

Born Joseph Martin Stanton in 1945, Brother Nivard has served his community in countless capacities from a very young age. At age 17 he boarded a train in the Old Union Terminal of Cleveland bound for Kentucky to commit his life to Christianity. His quest for true happiness eventually led him to the Abbey of Gethsemani in Trappist, Kentucky, where he became a monk.

His love and devotion to Christian values and beliefs earned him the respect and admiration of all his peers. His friends and family describe him as a man that has inspired many. Brother Nivard is truly a man that has given back to his community in numerous ways and that has touched an incredible number of people.

Mr. Speaker, please join me in honoring the memory of a man that has reached out into his community to improve mankind, Brother Nivard. His kind spirit, gentle demeanor, and warm smile will be greatly missed.

CONGRATULATIONS FOR PHILIP A. SHARP MIDDLE SCHOOL

HON. KEN LUCAS

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 28, 2001

Mr. LUCAS of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Bulter, Kentucky's Philip A. Sharp Middle School. At a time when our nation is faced with a troubling energy crisis, the students of Phillip A. Sharp Middle School serve as a fine example for our youth. Their school was recently selected as the Middle School of the Year by the National Energy Education Development (NEED) Project, and they will attend the National Youth Awards Program for Energy Achievement here in Washington, D.C.

I am pleased to see young people take an interest in energy issues. They are learning early in life the importance of energy production and conservation. What I find even more impressive is the fact that they are taking what they have learned and, through the NEED Project's "Kids Teaching Kids" approach, passing it on to other interested students. This kind of leadership from our middle schoolers means great things for Kentucky's future.

I congratulate Phillip A. Sharp Middle School on their recent award, and I thank them for their hard work and for setting a fine example for students across the United States. They are on the right track, and I wish them continued success.

HONORING JIM SAMUELSON FOR HIS LIFELONG DEDICATION TO HELPING OTHERS

HON. SCOTT MCINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 28, 2001

Mr. MCINNIS. Mr. Speaker, today I ask to honor a great man whose contributions not only to this country, but to our world, should be looked upon as an inspiration to all. James Samuelson, longtime Glenwood Springs, Colorado resident recently passed away. He served in World War II, flourished as co-editor and publisher of The Glenwood Post, volunteered in his community, and gave his time and money to help those in countries less fortunate than our own.

Even before he began his successful career working with newspapers, Jim went into the Army Medical Corps during World War II, where he served in campaigns in North Africa, Sicily, and Italy. Afterward, he married Marilyn, a marriage that would last 55 years until his recent death. Together, he and Marilyn raised a daughter and five sons, and were the proud grandparents to fourteen and great-grandparents to three.

After the war, Jim pursued his journalism and management talent. Donna Daniels of the Glenwood Springs Post-Independent writes of Marilyn's memory about how much more difficult it was to communicate, and how the biggest contact to the outside world was the daily paper. Jim used his skills working as co-editor and publisher of The Glenwood Post with his brother, John until 1966, after which he earned his masters of education from the University of Wyoming.

Jim was an active man all through his life. He skied, fly fished, and played and watched sports. He also volunteered with the Lions Club, American Legion, and the Mountain View Church. He even traveled to Haiti and twice to Mexico to help establish medical clinics there. In 1962 he received a fellowship to attend a three-month seminar for journalists in Quito. He and Marilyn also traveled to Europe, Israel, and Turkey, making their last trip just three years ago.

Mr. Speaker, Jim Samuelson contributed throughout his life to his community, his family, and to his world. He acted beyond expectations to make a positive impact where he saw the need, and for that, I ask to pay him tribute on behalf of Congress.

SELF-DETERMINATION FOR SIKH HOMELAND DISCUSSED ON CAP- ITOL HILL

HON. CYNTHIA A. MCKINNEY

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 28, 2001

Ms. MCKINNEY. Mr. Speaker, on Friday, June 15, the Think Tank for National Self-Determination held a very informative meeting here on Capitol Hill in the Rayburn House Office Building. The featured speaker was Dr. Gurmit Singh Aulakh, President of the Council of Khalistan. He laid out very well the strong case for self-determination for the Sikhs of Punjab, Khalistan, and for the other nations of South Asia, such as predominantly Christian Nagaland and predominantly Muslim Kashmir.

During his speech, Dr. Aulakh noted that "self-determination is the birthright of all peoples and nations." He quoted Thomas Jefferson, who wrote in our own Declaration of Independence that when a government tramples on the basic rights of the people, "it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it." Jefferson also wrote, "Resistance to tyranny is obedience to God."

India certainly is that kind of government. It has killed over 200,000 Christians in Nagaland since 1947, more than 250,000 Sikhs since 1984, over 75,000 Kashmiri Muslims since 1988, and many thousands of other minorities, including people from Assam, Manipur, Tamil Nadu, and members of the Dalit caste, the dark-skinned "Untouchables," who are the aboriginal people of South Asia, among others. Currently, there are 17 freedom movements in India.

Just recently, a group of Indian soldiers was caught trying to set fire to a Gurdwara, a Sikh temple, in Kashmir, and some houses. Local townspeople, both Sikh and Muslim, overwhelmed the soldiers and prevented them from committing this atrocity. Unfortunately, that is the reality of "the world's largest democracy."

Mr. Speaker, there are measures that America can take to prevent further atrocities and help the people of the subcontinent live in freedom. We should end our aid to the Indian government until it stops repressing the people and we should openly and publicly declare our support for self-determination for the people of Khalistan, Nagaland, Kashmir, and the other nations seeking their freedom in South Asia. This is the best way to help them. It supports the principles that gave birth to our

country and it strengthens our security position in that region.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert Dr. Aulakh's speech into the RECORD for the information of my colleagues.

REMARKS OF DR. GURMIT SINGH AULAKH,
PRESIDENT, COUNCIL OF KHALISTAN

It is a pleasure to be back here with my friends at the Think Tank for National Self-Determination. This is a very important organization and I am proud to support its work.

Self-determination is the birthright of all peoples and nations. Next month America will celebrate its independence. Thomas Jefferson, author of the American Declaration of Independence, wrote that when a government tramples on the people's rights, "it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it." He also wrote that "resistance to tyranny is obedience to God." Sikhs share that view. We are instructed by the Gurus to be vigilant against tyranny wherever it rears its ugly head. Guru Gobind Singh, the last of the Sikh Gurus, proclaimed the Sikh Nation sovereign. Every day we pray "Raj Kare Ga Khalsa," which means "the Khalsa shall rule."

Let me tell you a little about the history of Sikh national sovereignty. Sikhs established Khalsa Raj in 1710, lasting until 1716. In 1765, Sikh rule in Punjab was re-established, and it lasted until the British conquered the subcontinent in 1849. Under Maharajah Ranjit Singh, Hindus, Sikhs, and Muslims all served in the government. All people were treated equally and fairly. The Sikh state was extensive, at one point reaching all the way to Kabul.

At the time that the British quit India, three nations were supposed to get sovereignty. Jinnah got Pakistan for the Muslims on the basis of religion and the Hindus got India. India made a deal with the Hindu maharajah of Kashmir to keep the state within India despite a Muslim majority population, but at the same time it marched troops into Hyderabad to annex it to India by defeating the Muslim ruler, Nizam of Hyderabad. Hyderabad at the time had a majority Hindu population and a Muslim maharajah.

The third nation that was to receive sovereign power was the Sikh Nation. However, Nehru tricked the Sikh leadership of the time into taking their share with India on the promise that Sikhs would enjoy "the glow of freedom" in Punjab and no law affecting the rights of Sikhs would pass without Sikh consent. As soon as the ink dried, however, the Indian government broke those promises. They sent a memo to all officials declaring Sikhs "a criminal race" does that sound like a democracy or a totalitarian state in the Nazi/Communist mold?—and the repression of Sikhs began. No Sikh representative has ever signed the Indian constitution to this day.

In June 1984 the Indian government attacked the holiest of Sikh shrines, the Golden Temple in Amritsar. Ask yourself, what would you think if someone launched a military attack on the Vatican or Mecca? That is how Sikhs felt about the Golden Temple massacre and desecration. Seventeen years later, we have still not forgotten it, as the attendance at our recent protest shows.

Since that attack, the Indian government has murdered more than 250,000 Sikhs, according to figures published in *The Politics of Genocide* by human-rights leader Inderjit Singh Jaijee, convenor of the Movement Against State Repression. A new report from Jaijee's organization shows that India admitted that it held over 52,000 Sikhs as political prisoners without charge or trial under

the expired "Terrorist and Disruptive Activities Act." Some of the political prisoners have been in illegal custody since 1984! In 1994, the U.S. State Department reported that the Indian government paid over 41,000 cash bounties to police officers for killing Sikhs. One such bonus was paid to a policeman who murdered a three-year-old Sikh boy. Others have been paid for killing Sikhs who later showed up alive, raising the question: Who did the police really murder?

Unfortunately, there is often no way to answer that question. Human rights activist Jaswant Singh Khalsa exposed the fact that the Indian government picked up over 50,000 Sikhs, tortured them, killed them, then declared their bodies "unidentified" and cremated them. Just recently, more bodies were found in a river bank. For this, Mr. Khalsa was arrested and killed in police custody. The only eyewitness to the Khalsa kidnapping was arrested for trying to hand the British Home Secretary a petition asking Britain to get involved in helping to secure human rights for the Sikhs.

Two independent investigations showed that the Indian government killed 35 Sikhs last year in the village of Chithi Singhpora in Kashmir. Just last week, five Indian troops were overwhelmed by Sikh and Muslim residents of another village while they were trying to burn down the local Gurdwara and some Sikh homes. This is part of India's ongoing effort to set the minorities against each other. With 17 freedom movements within India's borders, the idea that the minorities might support each other scares the Indian government.

It is not just Sikhs who are being oppressed. While my main focus is on my own people, I am committed to freedom and human rights for all peoples and nations. There has been a wave of oppression of Christians since Christmas 1998. Members of the RSS, the pro-Fascist parent organization of the ruling BJP, murdered missionary Graham Staines and his two sons, ages 8 to 10, by burning them to death while they slept in their jeep. Nuns have been raped, priests have been killed, schools and prayer halls have been attacked. Last year, the RSS published a booklet on how to implicate Christians and other minorities in false criminal cases.

The BJP destroyed the Babri mosque in Ayodhya and still intends to build a Hindu temple on the site. Leaders of the BJP have said that everyone who lives in India must be Hindu or must be subservient to Hinduism. They have called for the "Indianization" of non-Hindu religions.

Is that a democratic country? U.S. Congressman Edolphus Towns pointed out that "the mere fact that [Sikhs] have the right to choose their oppressors does not mean they live in a democracy." Congressman Dana Rohrabacher said that for the minorities "India might as well be Nazi Germany."

Sikh martyr Jarnail Singh Bhindranwale said that "If the Indian government attacks the Golden Temple, it will lay the foundation of Khalistan." He was right. On October 7, 1987, the Sikh Nation declared the independence of its homeland, Punjab, Khalistan. India claims that there is no support for Khalistan. It also claims to be democratic despite the atrocities. Then why not simply put the issue of independence to a independence to a vote, the democratic way? What are they afraid of?

Self-determination is the right of all peoples and nations. America should sanction India and stop its aid until all the people of South Asia are allowed to live in freedom.

Thank you for giving me this opportunity. I hope you will support freedom for Khalistan, Kashmir, Nagaland, and all the nations of South Asia.