

for isolating human embryonic and fetal stem cells. "I think it's good, solid work. We'll see where it goes."

Verfaillie's work was particularly welcomed yesterday by opponents of embryonic stem cell research. They have long contended that adult-derived cells offer just as much promise and don't pose the same moral concerns as embryonic cells.

The Senate is embroiled in arguments over a related issue. Sen. Sam Brownback (R-Kan.) wants a federal ban on the transfer of nuclei from adult cells into hollowed-out human eggs.

The intent of the scientists who want to perform that procedure, a type of cloning, would be to derive healthy replacement cells that are a perfect genetic match for a human patient. But because the procedure would create a microscopic embryo that would be capable, briefly, of turning into a human clone if implanted into a woman's uterus, some groups oppose it, saying destruction of the microscopic embryo would be tantamount to murder.

TRIBUTE TO BERNARD E. HANUS DETROIT-WAYNE JOINT BUILDING AUTHORITY

HON. DAVID E. BONIOR

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 16, 2002

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Bernard Hanus, who was honored at the Detroit-Wayne Joint Building Authority's Pre-Retirement Luncheon on July 10, 2002. As distinguished guests, colleagues, and community members gathered together to bid farewell to a longtime friend and advocate of public service, they honored his coming retirement with a celebration of tributes, memories, and good cheer.

Demonstrating outstanding leadership and commitment throughout the years, Bernard Hanus has always been dedicated to his work and his community. As Chairman of the Detroit-Wayne Joint Building Authority from 1974–2001, he has served over 28 remarkable years and has been an integral part of the Detroit-Wayne Joint Building Authority's success. Managing a key role in the development and execution of the Detroit-Wayne Joint Authority's agenda, his hard work and innovative approach for Detroit and Wayne County has been truly outstanding. As he prepares for his retirement, his leadership and legacy will surely be missed.

Bernard Hanus also understands the importance of dedication and commitment to the principles of community, family and public service. Serving Wayne County for over 22 years, he has devoted his time and energy to principles he believes in. As the Director of Administration and Committee Clerk, his hard work has been demonstrated by his remarkable achievements for the city of Detroit and beyond. In addition, he has served his community well as former President of Our Lady Queen of Peace Roman Catholic School Board, former Commander of AMVETS Post No. 33, and life member of the Lt. Robert H. Stoll AMVETS Post No. 33. Bernard Hanus has always been a leader, and as he retires from the Detroit-Wayne Joint Building Authority, he will assuredly continue to lead the way in this community for many years to come.

I applaud Bernard Hanus for his leadership and commitment, and thank him for his out-

standing years with the Detroit-Wayne Joint Building Authority. I urge my colleagues to join me in saluting him for his exemplary years of service.

SIKHS OBSERVE ANNIVERSARY OF GOLDEN TEMPLE ATTACK

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 16, 2002

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to note a historic occasion that is being observed this week. In addition to our observance of D-Day, the day that Allied troops landed in Europe to begin the attack on Nazi Germany, this week marks the anniversary of India's military attack on the Golden Temple in Amritsar and the brutal massacre of 20,000 Sikhs in June 1984. Recently, Sikhs from the East Coast gathered to commemorate this event in front of the Indian Embassy here in Washington. Similar events have been held or will be held in New York, London, and many other cities.

The Golden Temple attack was an attack on the seat of the Sikh religion. It forever put the lie to India's claim that it is secular and democratic. How can a democratic state launch a military attack on religious pilgrims gathered at the most sacred site of their religion? The Indian troops shot bullet holes through the Sikh holy scriptures, the Guru Granth Sahib, and took boys as young as eight years old out in the courtyard and shot them in cold blood. This set off a wave of repression against Sikhs that continues to this day.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to put the flyer from that event into the RECORD now. It contains a lot of important information about the Golden Temple attack that shows the tyranny just under the facade of Indian democracy.

KHALISTAN MARTYRS DAY, JUNE 1, 2002

PROTESTING INDIAN GOVERNMENT DESECRATION OF THE GOLDEN TEMPLE AND MASSACRE OF SIKHS

Sikhs Demand Freedom for Sikh Nation of Khalistan. Remember the Victims of Indian Genocide. "If the Indian government attacks the Golden Temple, it will lay the foundation of Khalistan."—Sant Jarnail Singh Bhindranwale, Sikh martyr

Indian government genocide against the Sikh nation continues to this day. From June 3 to 6, 1984 the Indian Government launched a military attack on the Golden Temple in Amritsar, the holiest of Sikh shrines and seat of the Sikh religion. This is the equivalent of attacking the Vatican or Mecca. 38 other Gurdwaras throughout Punjab, Khalistan were simultaneously attacked. More than 20,000 Sikhs were killed in these attacks.

Desecration of the temple included shooting bullets into the Guru Granth Sahib, the Sikh holy scripture, and destroying original Hukam Namas written by hand by the ten Sikh Gurus. Young Sikh boys ages 8 to 12 were taken outside and asked if they supported Khalistan, the independent Sikh homeland. When they responded "Bole So Nihal," a religious statement, they were shot to death in cold blood by the brutal Indian troops.

The Golden Temple attack launched an ongoing campaign of genocide against Sikhs by the Indian government that continues to this day. Punjab, Khalistan, the Sikh home-

land, has been turned into a killing field. The Golden Temple attack made it clear that there is no place for Sikhs in India. "The essence of democracy is the right to self-determination."—Former Senate Majority Leader George Mitchell (D-Me.)

The Movement Against State Repression issued a report showing that India is holding at least 52,268 Sikh political prisoners, by their own admission, in illegal detention without charge or trial. Some of them have been held since 1984. Many prisoners continue to be held under the repressive, so-called "Terrorist and Disruptive Activities Act (TADA) even though it expired in 1995. According to the report, in many cases, the police would file TADA cases against the same individual in different states "to make it impossible for them to muster evidence in their favor." It was also common practice for police to re-arrest TADA prisoners who had been released, often without filing new charges.

"In November 1994," the report states, "42 employees of the Pilibhit district jail and PAC were found guilty of clubbing to death 6 Sikh prisoners and seriously wounding 22 others. They were TADA prisoners. Uttar Pradesh later admitted the presence of around 5000 Sikh TADA prisoners." Over 50,000 Sikhs have been made to disappear since 1984.

Sikhs in Punjab, Khalistan formally declared independence on October 7, 1987, to be achieved through the Sikh tradition of Shantmai Morcha, or peaceful resistance. Sikhs ruled Punjab from 1765 to 1849 and were to receive sovereignty at the time that the British quit India.

"When it comes to Kashmir and Punjab and Jammu, the Indian Government might as well not be a democracy. For people in those areas, India might as well be Nazi Germany."—U.S. Representative Dana Rohrabacher (R-Cal)

Only a terrorist state could commit atrocities of such magnitude.

While India seeks hegemony in South Asia, the atrocities continue. India has openly tested nuclear weapons and deployed them in Punjab, weapons that can be used in case of nuclear war with Pakistan. These warheads put the lives of Sikhs at risk for Hindu Nationalist hegemony over South Asia. The Indian government is run by the BJP, the militant Hindu nationalist party in India, and is unfriendly to the United States. In May 1999, the Indian Express reported that Indian Defense Minister George Fernandes led a meeting with representatives from Cuba, Russia, China, Libya, Iraq, and other countries to build a security alliance "to stop the U.S."

In March 42 Members of the U.S. Congress from both parties wrote to President Bush asking him to help free tens of thousands of political prisoners.

India voted with Cuba, China, and other repressive states to kill a U.S. resolution against human-rights violations in China.

India is a terrorist state. According to published reports in India, the government planned the massacre in Gujarat (which killed over 5,000 people) in advance and they ordered the police to stand by and not to interfere to stop the massacre. Last year, a group of Indian soldiers was caught red-handed trying to set fire to a Gurdwara and some Sikh homes in a village in Kashmir.

According to the Hitavada newspaper, India paid the late Governor of Punjab, Surendra Nath, \$1.5 billion to organize and support covert state terrorism in Punjab and Kashmir.

Continuing Repression Against Sikhs

"The Indian government, all the time they boast that they're democratic, they're secular, but they have nothing to do with a democracy, they have nothing to do with a secularism. They try to crush Sikhs just to

please the majority." Narinder Singh, a spokesman for the Golden Temple, Amritsar, Punjab, interviewed on National Public Radio, July 11, 1997.

Since 1984, India has engaged in a campaign of ethnic cleansing and murdered tens of thousands of Sikhs and secretly cremated them. The Indian Supreme Court described this campaign as "worse than a genocide."

The book *Soft Target*, written by two Canadian journalists, proves that India blew up its own airliner in 1985 to blame the Sikhs and justify more genocide. The Indian government paid over 41,000 cash bounties to police officers for killing Sikhs, according to the U.S. State Department.

Indian police tortured and murdered the religious leader of the Sikhs, Gurdev Singh Kaunke, Jathedar of the Akal Takht. No one has been punished for this atrocity and the Punjab government refused to release its own commission's report on the Kaunke murder.

Human-rights activist Jaswant Singh Khaira was kidnapped by the police on September 6, 1995, and murdered in police custody. His body was not given to his family. Rajiv Singh Randhawa, the only eyewitness to the police kidnapping of Jaswant Singh Khaira, was arrested in front of the Golden Temple in Amritsar Sikhism's holiest shrine, while delivering a petition to the British Home Minister asking Britain to intervene for human rights in Punjab.

In March 2000, 35 Sikhs were massacred in Chithisinghpura in Kashmir by the Indian government.

A Wave of Repression Against Christians

Since Christmas 1998, India has carried out a campaign of repression against Christians in which churches have been burned, priests have been murdered, nuns have been raped, and schools and prayer halls have been attacked. On January 17, 2001, Christian leaders in India thanked Sikhs for saving them from Indian government persecution. Members of the Bajrang Dal, part of the pro-Fascist Rashtriya Swayamsewak Sangh (RSS), the parent organization of the ruling BJP, burned missionary Graham Staines and his two young sons, ages 8 and 10, to death while they slept in their jeep. The RSS published a booklet last year on how to implicate Christians and other minorities in false criminal cases.

Democracies don't commit genocide. Support self-determination for the people of Khalistan.

TRIBUTE TO PHIL SCHERER TRANSPORTATION DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION OF WISCONSIN

HON. THOMAS E. PETRI

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 16, 2002

Mr. PETRI. Mr. Speaker, I want to pay tribute to Phil Scherer upon his retirement as Executive Director of the Transportation Development Association of Wisconsin. Phil has been with TDA for just over 15 years, and during that time he has been an effective leader in bringing together varied transportation interests in the State of Wisconsin to work toward the common goal of improving transportation for all the citizens of our state.

TDA's goal is the "establishment and maintenance of a balanced transportation network that meets Wisconsin's present and future mobility needs in an efficient and effective man-

ner." Members include representatives from both the private and public sector who are involved in all modes of transportation so that it really provides a well-balanced, thoughtful perspective on the many transportation challenges we face.

Needless to say, it takes a unique person who can work effectively and cooperatively with these various interests to pull together a coherent policy and action plan that makes sense. And Phil has been up to the task. I think I can safely say that all of us in government—whether at the federal, state, or local level—have come to rely on Phil and his organization over the years as we debate the transportation issues of the day.

Phil obviously has been well-served by his extensive background in the area of transportation and planning. Prior to coming to TDA, he served for 12 years as the Lead Senior Planner for the Northwest Regional Planning Commission where he had responsibility for the 10-county commission's transportation planning program. In addition, he has worked as a senior planner for a national architectural, engineering and planning firm in Milwaukee and also as an Associate Planner for the City of Racine.

Throughout his career, Phil has served on many state and local committees, advisory boards and commissions. In 1989 he served as the Chairman of the Better Roads & Transportation Council of America where he received its highest award for excellence in public education efforts relating to transportation. The National Association of Development Organizations recognized Phil for his groundbreaking work on development of a system to aid local officials in managing their roadways that is now utilized by over 100 communities in our state.

Phil recognizes the role that an efficient transportation network plays in a strong economy and improving the standard of living for every Wisconsin resident. He has been an effective leader who has played a critical role in transportation issues at every level. We all owe him a debt of gratitude for his selfless and dedicated efforts advocating a first-class transportation system in Wisconsin.

I want to commend Phil for his stellar leadership at TDA and wish him all the best upon his retirement.

"CITY WITHOUT LIMITS", LORIS, SOUTH CAROLINA

HON. HENRY E. BROWN, JR.

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 16, 2002

Mr. BROWN of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the, "city without limits", Loris, South Carolina in their centennial celebration.

On July 26, 1902, the city of Loris, South Carolina was incorporated and quickly became a trading post for the lumber, turpentine, and agriculture industries for Horry County.

In 1997, the city of Loris was declared to be the second fastest growing city in the state of South Carolina.

Although the city of Loris is growing fast it has not lost its small town charm.

The location of Loris to the Grand Strand, the friendly citizens of the town, and the small

town feel continue to make Loris, South Carolina a popular place for the relocation of families and businesses.

I encourage you to join me and my fellow Carolinians in celebrating the 100th Anniversary and the accomplishments of the city of Loris, South Carolina.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. MARK E. SOUDER

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 16, 2002

Mr. SOUDER. Mr. Speaker, due to a series of visits to national parks in Colorado and New Mexico, I was not in Washington on July 8, 2002 when the Fort Clatsop National Memorial Expansion Act of 2002 passed the House. If I had been here, I would have voted for the bill.

I was a cosponsor of this bill and worked closely with Representative WU and Representative BAIRD to help this nationally significant legislation pass through the Subcommittee on National Parks, Recreation, and Public Lands, and the full Resources Committee.

The Fort Clatsop bill is time-sensitive because the important celebration of the Bicentennial of the Lewis and Clark Expedition is just about to begin. This celebration is not only historically significant for celebrating what the Corps of Discovery accomplished, but also for recognizing its part in creating the spirit of what being an American is all about. The expansion of Fort Clatsop lends credence not only to the importance of the completion of the expedition's journey, but also to the beginning of the growth of a nation. This new trail will enable visitors to the inland campsite to experience, as the expedition did, the walk to the beautiful Oregon coast. The members of the expedition regularly hiked to the salt works, as well as to experience their first views of a whale, that was beached. This proposal also calls for further consideration of the important Washington State side of the Columbia River, where the Lewis and Clark Expedition first explored a wintering site and first saw the Pacific Ocean. Developing these sites for future Americans to appreciate will be an enduring legacy of this Congress.

TRIBUTE TO WILLIAM POLAKOWSKI, DETROIT-WAYNE JOINT BUILDING AUTHORITY

HON. DAVID E. BONIOR

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

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