

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

Tuesday, July 16, 2002

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize William Polakowski, 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, William Polakowski has always been dedicated to his

work and his community. Working hard as the General Manager of the Detroit-Wayne Joint Building Authority for 8 years, and as a Commissioner for 8 years before that, he 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.

William Polakowski also understands the importance of dedication and commitment to the principles of community, team work, and workers rights. Serving as an International Representative for the United Auto Workers for 23 years, Polakowski served the UAW well devoting his time and energy to principles he believes in. As the Executive Director of SEMCAP and the Director of the Metropolitan AFL-CIO, his hard work and innovative approaches give testament to his unwavering dedication to ensuring the rights of working families. As President of the John W. Smith Old Timers Club and President of P.A.C.E., the Polish American Citizens For Equity, he also has dedicated much of his time serving his local community as well. Demonstrating his concern for his local neighborhood, he has worked in conjunction with neighboring communities to ensure safer neighborhoods. William Polakowski 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 William Polakowski for his leadership and commitment, and thank him for his outstanding years with the Detroit-Wayne Joint Building Authority. I urge my colleagues to join me in saluting him for his exemplary years of service.

INDIA'S HEGEMONIC AMBITIONS LEAD TO CRISIS IN SOUTH ASIA

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 16, 2002

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, we are all hoping that war can be avoided in South Asia. A war there would take an enormous toll in human lives and in damage to land and the fragile economies of India and Pakistan. The biggest losers, clearly, would be the Islamic people of Kashmir and Sikhs of Punjab, Khalistan.

Unfortunately, some of the media accounts of this conflict have been very one-sided. You would think after reading a lot of the papers and watching a lot of TV news that India is absolutely blameless in this conflict. That is not true. As the Wall Street Journal pointed out on June 4, it is India's hegemonic ambitions, as much as anything, that have brought this crisis to a head.

Mr. Speaker, at the time that India was partitioned, the Hindu maharajah of Kashmir, despite a majority Muslim population, acceded to India. That accession has always been disputed and India promised the United Nations in 1948 that it would settle the issue with a free and fair plebiscite on Kashmir's status. As we all know, the plebiscite has never been

held. Instead, India has tried to reinforce its rule there with over 700,000 troops. According to columnist Tony Blankley in the January 2, Washington Times, meanwhile, India supports cross-border terrorism in the Pakistani province of Sindh. Indian officials have said that everyone who lives in India must either be Hindu or subservient to Hindus, and they have called for the incorporation of Pakistan into "Akand Bharat"—Greater India.

In January, Home Minister L.K. Advani admitted that once Kashmir is free from India rule, it will bring about the breakup of India. India is a multinational state and history shows that such states always unravel eventually. We all hope that it won't take a war to do it. No one wants another Yugoslavia in South Asia, but there are 17 freedom movements within India. Unless India takes steps to resolve these issues peacefully and democratically, a violent solution becomes much more likely. As the former Majority Leader of the other chamber, Senator George Mitchell, said, "The essence of democracy is self-determination." It is true in the Middle East and it is true in South Asia.

The Sikh Nation in Punjab, Khalistan also seeks its freedom by peaceful, democratic, nonviolent means, as does predominantly Christian Nagaland, to name just a couple of examples. The Sikhs declared the independence of Khalistan on October 7, 1987. They ruled Punjab prior to the British conquest of the subcommittee and no Sikh representative has signed the Indian constitution.

India claims that these freedom movements have little or no support. Well, if that is true, and if India is "the world's largest democracy," as it claims, then why would it not hold a plebiscite on the status of Kashmir, of Nagaland, of Khalistan? Wouldn't that be the democratic way to resolve these issues without a violent solution?

Until that day comes, Mr. Speaker, we should support self-determination. We should declare our support for a plebiscite in Khalistan, in Kashmir, in Nagaland, and wherever they are seeking freedom. We should stop aid to India until all people in the subcontinent live in freedom and peace. These measures will help bring the glow of freedom to everyone in that troubled, dangerous region.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to place the Wall Street Journal article into the RECORD at this time.

[From the Wall Street Journal]

INDIA'S KASHMIR AMBITIONS

Western worry over Kashmir has focused on Pakistan's willingness to control terrorists slipping over the border with India, and rightly so. But that shouldn't allow U.S. policy to overlook India's equal obligation to prevent a full-scale war from breaking out in Southwest Asia.

That obligation has come into focus with today's Asian security conference in Kazakhstan. Indian Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee and President Pervez Musharraf of Pakistan will both be on hand, and everyone has been urging a bilateral meeting on the sidelines. But so far Mr. Vajpayee has ruled out any dialogue until Pakistan presents evidence that it is acting against the Kashmiri terrorist groups crossing the U.N. line of control to attack Indian targets.

This is shortsighted, not least for India, because it allows Mr. Musharraf to take the moral high ground by offering to talk "any-

where and at any level." On Saturday the Pakistani leader also went on CNN to offer an implied assurance that he wouldn't resort to nuclear weapons, as something no sane individual would do. This went some way toward matching India's no-first-use policy and could be considered a confidence-building measure, however hard it would be for any leader to stick to such a pledge were national survival at stake.

India's refusal even to talk also raises question about just what that regional powerhouse hopes to achieve out of this Kashmir crisis. If it really wants terrorists to be stopped, some cooperation with Pakistan would seem to be in order. We hope India isn't looking for a pretext to intervene militarily, on grounds that it knows that it would win (as it surely would) and that this would prevent the emergence of a moderate and modernizing Pakistan.

This question is one the mind of U.S. leaders who ask Indian officials what they think war would accomplish, only to get no clear answer. India is by far the dominant power in Southwest Asia, and it likes it that way. Some in India may fear Mr. Musharraf less because he has tolerated terrorists than because he has made a strategic choice to ally his country with the U.S. If he succeeds, Pakistan could become stronger as a regional competitor and a model for India's own Muslim population of 150 million.

The danger here is that if India uses Kashmir to humiliate Pakistan, Mr. Musharraf probably wouldn't survive, whether or not fighting escalates into full-scale war. That wouldn't do much to control terrorism, either in India or anywhere else. It would also send a terrible signal to Middle Eastern leaders about what happens when you join up with America. All of this is above and beyond the immediate damage to the cause of rounding up al Qaeda on the Afghan-Pak border, or of restoring security inside Afghanistan.

No one doubts that Mr. Musharraf has to be pressed to control Kashmiri militants, as President Bush has done with increasing vigor. The Pakistani ruler was the architect of an incursion into Indian-controlled Kashmir at Kargil two years ago, and his military has sometimes provided mortar fire to cover people crossing the line of control.

But at least in the past couple of weeks that seems to have changed, as Pakistani security forces have begun restraining militants and breaking their communications links with terrorists already behind Indian lines. In any case, the line of control is so long and wild that no government can stop all incursions. More broadly, Mr. Musharraf has already taken more steps to reform Pakistani society than any recent government. U.S. officials say he has taken notable steps to clean up his intelligence service and that he has even begun to reform the madrassa schools that are the source of so much Islamic radicalism. (The problem is that Saudi Arabia hasn't stopped funding them.)

The Pakistani leader has done all this at considerable personal and strategic risk, and it is in the U.S. and (we would argue) Indian interests that he process continue and succeed. He deserves time to show he is not another Yasser Arafat, who has a 20-year record of duplicity.

As it works to defuse the Kashmir crisis, the U.S. has to press Mr. Musharraf to stop as many terror incursions into India as possible. But it also must work to dissuade India from using Kashmir as an excuse to humiliate Pakistan, a vital U.S. ally. The U.S. has a long-term interest in good relations with India, a sister democracy and Asian counterweight to China. But self-restraint over Kashmir is a test of how much India really wants that kind of U.S. relationship.