

The report gives a list of victims in some of the mass killings, which establishes that their numbers were higher than the ones the government admits.

The PUDR has accused the state government of abetting the anti-Muslim pogrom. "The fact that the Gujarat government supported the bandh (general strike) of February 28 and March 1 despite its experience of large-scale violence against Muslims after a similar bandh in 2000, is evidence of its complicity in the violence right from the start," it said.

The report also accuses the judiciary of not performing its duty. It illustrates as to how the criminal justice system in the state is complicit in the denial of justice to the riot victims. It corroborates the widely-reported fact that the police make a mockery of the investigative process. And that even courts have shown reluctance to do their duty.

The PUDR team visited 21 relief camps and 75 villages and towns where it spoke to government officials, members of traders' associations, the VHP, the Jamait-e-Ulema-e-Hind and NGOs.

It has demanded the Narendra Modi government in Gujarat be dismissed and asked for an independent probe by the Central Bureau of Investigation into major incidents of communal violence, and expressed doubts over the Modi government's intentions to take action against the perpetrators of riots.

HONORING THE ONE HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE McLENNAN COUNTY COURTHOUSE

HON. CHET EDWARDS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 30, 2002

Mr. EDWARDS. Mr. Speaker, the citizens of McLennan County, Texas are celebrating today, September 26, 2002, the 100th Anniversary of the McLennan County Courthouse, located in my hometown of Waco.

On April 28, 1900, at the turn of the last century, the needs of a growing Central Texas population demanded a new courthouse and jail. To pay for a structure, bonds were approved by the voters, and construction of the Courthouse began with the purchase of land on the corner of North 5th and Washington St. In December 1900, a contract for construction of the Courthouse was awarded, and in June 1901, the cornerstone was laid. Less than a year later, in 1902, the project was completed.

Today, the McLennan County Courthouse is a Texas Historical Landmark and is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. With its classic Renaissance Revival design, it is widely recognized as one of the most beautiful public buildings still in use. Recent additions to the Courthouse include a series of paintings celebrating the rich history of Waco and McLennan County.

Atop the building stands Themis, the Greek personification of Justice, Justitia, her Roman counterpart, and Liberty, the torchbearer, representing the importance of justice and the law to the citizens of McLennan County for the past hundred years. Although much has changed in that hundred years, the McLennan County Courthouse continues to provide integral services to the community, and stands as an important monument to the long tradition of the rule of law in Central Texas.

Mr. Speaker, I ask the Members of the House of Representatives to join me in celebrating, with the City of Waco, Texas and its surrounding communities, the 100th Anniversary of the McLennan County Courthouse.

CONGRESS MUST NOT UPSET THE DELICATE ECOLOGICAL BALANCE OF THE ST. LAWRENCE RIVER

HON. JOHN M. McHUGH

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 30, 2002

Mr. McHUGH. Mr. Speaker, for all the aspects of natural beauty that grace the North Country, few equal the splendor of the St. Lawrence River. From the wide expanse of its Gulf to the grandeur of the Thousand Islands, the St. Lawrence River is truly a wonder to behold.

For those of us who call this special region home, the St. Lawrence has long been a vital source of commercial and recreational activity. From its waters and its fragile environs, many thousands earn their living and renew their lives. Simply put, our welfare in very tangible and vital ways is inextricably linked and dependent upon the vitality of the St. Lawrence.

It is, therefore, both understandable and logical that many who know this river best have viewed with great skepticism recent initiatives that seek to measure the potential impact of conducting a massive construction and dredging project designed to significantly expand the existing shipping locks and channel depths to accommodate Seaway access to a larger class of freight vessels. Their concern has focused on the unavoidable scope of such an undertaking and the disruptive effects that would result upon a delicately balanced ecosystem that even today is severely stressed by existing Seaway traffic.

As someone who has been granted the honor of representing the entire New York State span of the St. Lawrence, I have spent much time in recent months considering the views of both those who doubt and those who embrace the proposed project. Clearly, the Seaway serves a vital purpose both to this region and to others throughout the Great Lakes that utilize the shipping it accommodates. Just as evident is the need to reformulate this vital system's operations to ensure its highest utilization into the future. Indeed, the observation that the proposal in question is no more than a study designed to identify the existence and scope of any resulting problem is not without merit.

In the final analysis, however, my foremost responsibility is to assume those positions that represent the greater interests of those I represent. In my opinion, no matter what merits any study may offer, the inescapable fact remains that the perils of such a project, if initiated, would far outweigh any benefits that may result to our region. The viability of our vital tourism industry, the generation of economically stimulating hydropower, and the untold enjoyment that the St. Lawrence provides derives less from the shipping that the river supports than the delicate environment it nurtures. As past studies have invariably found, the effects of a project of the magnitude in question would unavoidably and unilaterally upset the delicate ecological balance of the St. Lawrence River and all that prospers from it.

Given the great importance of this issue to our region, I feel compelled to declare my opposition to the proposed study and the requested funding to advance it. I fully recognize the likely reality that my views may be shared by few in the House of Representatives. While the area I represent affords me the distinction of being the only Member from New York to have the St. Lawrence River shores within their district, it also means that many others hail from areas that stand to realize greater benefits any expansion of the existing systems might afford. The fact that both the Energy and Water Development Subcommittee and full House Appropriations Committee have provided \$2 million to advance this study attest to the support this initiative has gained thus far. Nevertheless, I have no intention of abandoning the higher interests of my district because the odds may be long.

I have begun the preparation of an amendment that will seek to remove the \$2 million in study funding currently contained in the FY03 House Appropriations bill should this legislation be advanced. I will submit that amendment to the Rules Committee requesting that it be approved for consideration if and when the full bill is brought to the House Floor for a vote. In this way, I hope to convey to other Members the peril that such an initiative holds and, hopefully, gain the support of those who recognize the need to stand on the side of preserving a resource that is so critically important to so many.

S. 1105 THE GRAND TETON NATIONAL PARKLAND EXCHANGE ACT

HON. DARLENE HOOLEY

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 30, 2002

Ms. HOOLEY of Oregon. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of the Grand Teton National Park Land Exchange Act (S. 1105) and specifically its amended version that includes legislation that I introduced named the McLoughlin House Preservation Act (H.R. 3434).

Standing six feet four inches, John McLoughlin cast a giant of a shadow on the early development of the Oregon frontier. For twenty-one years his powerful voice was the only influence of law and order over an empire two and a half times the size of Texas. He had absolute control, and he maintained it peacefully and profitably with a balanced sense of justice. With an overwhelming sense of compassion and generosity beyond reproach, it's of little wonder that he was regarded by Native Americans as, "The Great White Eagle." John McLoughlin, did indeed, walk taller and cast the greatest shadow that ever fell so humbly on the changing face of Oregon.

McLoughlin was born in 1784 outside of Quebec, Canada. When McLoughlin was only 14 years old, he began an apprenticeship with a doctor and in 1803, at the youthful age of 19, was granted his license to practice surgery and pharmacy. Shortly thereafter Dr. McLoughlin obtained an appointment as medical officer for the North West Company, fierce competitor of the Hudson's Bay Company in the fur trade. McLoughlin continued his employment and partnership with the North West

Company until 1821, at which point it was absorbed by the Hudson's Bay Company in a merger.

In 1824, McLoughlin arrived at Fort George, now called Astoria, Oregon near the mouth of the Columbia River, to further establish an administrative headquarters and supply depot for the ever expanding Hudson's Bay Company. In part, his duties were to create a mercantile arm of the British government, to monopolize the fur trade business, and maintain peace among the numerous tribes of Indians. Finding the facility at Astoria to be grossly rundown, unfertile and too far from inland trade facilities, in 1825 McLoughlin moved the northwest headquarters to a more favorable location on the northern side of the Columbia. He built the new site at Belle Vue Point in what is now Washington State and named it, Fort Vancouver.

The new fort was nearly 750 feet long and 450 feet wide with a stockade about 20 feet high. There were about 40 buildings inside the fort. The fort housed a school, a library, pharmacy, power house, chapel, officers, warehouses, workshops, a blacksmith shop, and the largest manufacturing facility west of the Rocky Mountains. Fully contained, behind the fort were fields of grains, an orchard and a vegetable garden. The Indians, with whom Dr. McLoughlin maintained a very good relationship, were not allowed inside the stockade and would conduct their trading through a porthole in the door. In 1829, a ship arrived from Boston bringing with it a horrible fever which broke out among them. Dr. McLoughlin spent much of his own time tending to the ills of the stricken, but within four years over 30,000 Indians lay dead.

The fort flourished under the leadership of Dr. McLoughlin. Without any type of military force, he was able to maintain law and order by his own personality and by the cooperation of his officers and employees. There were no Indian wars in the Oregon Country until after his resignation. Dr. John McLoughlin was so revered for his work in the Oregon Country that in 1841 McLoughlin was knighted by Queen Victoria at Buckingham Palace.

By the 1840's, the British knew that they couldn't keep the American settlers out of Oregon, but they wanted to control as much of the land as possible. Discouragement came in the form of tall tales of fierce Indians, poor farming conditions, and terrible weather. Even though it was against the policy of the Hudson's Bay Company, Dr. McLoughlin was sympathetic to the plight of the settlers and offered them aid. Often arriving sick, hungry, and without provisions, his kindly heart extended them credit, fed and clothed them, cared for the sick, and supplied them with seed for farming. His personal decision to provide supplies and support to the American settlers coming over the Oregon Trail, contrary to his orders from the Hudson's Bay Company Governor, proved to be critical to the peaceful settlement of the territory in favor of U.S. claims.

In 1845, no longer able to stomach company policy toward American settlers, Dr. McLoughlin resigned his position with the Hudson's Bay Company. After his resignation, he purchased Hudson's Bay Company's land claim at Willamette Falls in Oregon City, and he and his family moved into his newly-built house (The McLoughlin House) in 1846. McLoughlin remained a public figure during his retirement and became a U.S. citizen in 1849.

He donated land for a jail and female seminary, and in 1851 he was elected mayor of Oregon City. He died in his home only six short years later.

In 1941, the McLoughlin House was designated a National Historic Site, the first one in the west, and in 1957, Dr. John McLoughlin was named "Father of Oregon" by the Oregon State Legislature.

As you can see, Fort Vancouver and the McLoughlin House National Historic Site have a long and storied history together. The intent of this legislation is to see that history continued by expanding the boundaries of Fort Vancouver to include the McLoughlin House National Historic Site.

Currently the McLoughlin House National Historic Site is maintained and managed by the non-profit McLoughlin Memorial Association. When the McLoughlin House faced demolition in 1909, the Memorial Association was formed and money was raised to move the house to a public park atop the bluff. McLoughlin's home opened as a museum in 1910. For almost 100 years, the association has done admirable work to preserve and maintain this historic treasure so thousands of people can continue to tour the site annually. However, over the past several years, the association has been unable to raise the funds required to provide the needed maintenance and upkeep of the property that is now in jeopardy of failing into disrepair.

The McLoughlin House National Historic Act would do what I believe should have occurred over 60 years ago and that is include these properties as part of the National Park System to be managed by the National Park Service. Again, it is my intent that this would be done, not by creating a new unit of the National Park System, but rather by simply including the McLoughlin House into the boundaries of Fort Vancouver National Historic Site which is already administered as part of the National Park System. I believe that including the McLoughlin House into the boundaries of Fort Vancouver is the only way to preserve in perpetuity the cultural, educational, and historical benefits of this historic site for future generations.

In closing I would like to convey my sincere appreciation to Chairman HANSEN, Ranking member RAHALL, and Chairman RADANOVICH for so generously agreeing to work with me on this bill and helping to move it forward. I would also like to extend my gratitude to Luke Johnson and David Watkins of the Resources Committee staff for their tireless efforts on behalf of this bill. Thank you to John Salisbury and the McLoughlin Memorial Association for all your hard work to preserve this Oregon treasure. And lastly I'd like to thank Tracy Fortmann for her advocacy on behalf of the McLoughlin House over the years. She's done wonderful work and we are extremely lucky to have her at Fort Vancouver.

I urge my colleagues to support this legislation today.

INDIANS BOAST OF SUCCESSFUL INTERVENTION IN U.S. ELECTION

HON. CYNTHIA A. MCKINNEY

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 30, 2002

Ms. MCKINNEY. Mr. Speaker, as you know, I recently suffered a setback in my bid for re-

election. I am beginning to get over the disappointment that I will no longer be able to serve the people of Georgia in the next Congress. I will miss serving.

However, there were some alarming things about the campaign to defeat me that I think my colleagues of both parties should look out for. I am not talking about the Republicans who crossed over to vote for my opponent, but the heavy involvement of Indians in the primary. I am one of the Members of Congress who has tried to get out the truth about South Asia, and I am proud of that. Earlier this year, I was one of 42 Members of Congress who wrote to President Bush to urge the release of Sikh and other political prisoners in India.

Apparently, this irritated the Indians because the newspaper article I am inserting in the RECORD along with this statement shows that they admitted that they invested heavily in the effort to defeat me. To my colleagues of both parties who have also been involved in the effort to expose India's brutal record, I say: Watch out; they are coming after you, too.

India has a record of illegal interference in U.S. elections. Former Ambassador S.S. Ray publicly urged the reelection of former Senator Larry Pressler and in opposition to now Senator ROBERT TORRICELLI. An Indian American immigration lawyer named Lalit Gadhia funneled money from the Indian Embassy to Congressional candidates, according to the Baltimore Sun. Most of the candidates were of my party, people I am proud to have had as my colleagues during my service in Congress. But it is still illegal and wrong for India to funnel Embassy money to these Members' campaigns.

Now I have become the latest political officeholder in India's cross hairs. I won't be the last unless their activities are exposed. Mr. Speaker, whether I am in office or not, I don't intend to let a foreign power determine the results of American elections if I can help it.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert the article showing Indian involvement in my primary into the RECORD to help expose their activities.

[From The Times of India, Aug. 21, 2002]

INDIAN-AMERICANS HELP UNSEAT US
LAWMAKER

(By Chidanand Rajghatta)

WASHINGTON.—The headlines credit the Jewish lobby for the defeat of lawmaker Cynthia McKinney in the Congressional primaries on Tuesday. But a neophyte Indian-American activists group, which co-wrote the script for this unusual Georgia election that attracted nationwide attention, is happy with just the footnote that recorded their role.

They like to do it quietly. They are not as political or as established as the Jewish lobby.

Congresswoman McKinney outraged a lot of people with some bizarre remarks. Among her more provocative comments was her theory that President Bush purposely ignored warnings about 9/11 to help the U.S. arms industry. The comment angered not just the Jewish groups, but regular Americans as well.

The African American incumbent was not shy of expressing her opinion on the subcontinent either—mostly ill-informed repeats made at the behest of the Pakistani and Khalistani lobby, according to Indian-Americans.

A sample: The Indian government is responsible for terrorism against its own people. It engineered the massacre of bus passengers in Kashmir and the blowing up of a passenger airliner.