

Mr. Speaker, I applaud Peter Troxell's achievements and accomplishments. He has shown an outstanding commitment to both KUSP and the community of Santa Cruz during his decade as the station manager, and his service will be greatly missed. Running a non-profit, independent radio station is not an easy task, but through his hard work and dedication, Peter has guaranteed that we will not lose this valuable resource. I join the County of Santa Cruz, and friends and family in honoring this truly commendable man and all of his achievements at KUSP.

TRIBUTE TO LOUISE MOONEY

HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 24, 2003

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I rise before this body of Congress and this nation to pay tribute to an outstanding citizen from my district. Louise Mooney of Glenwood Springs, Colorado volunteers countless hours to her local community, helping adults and children learn to read. She routinely spends time with people who are sick or injured and frequently helps out her neighbors who are in need. Louise is a valued member of her community, and I am honored to pay tribute to her here today.

Louise has dedicated her life to helping others. As a young mother, Louise answered a crisis line at Valley View Hospital and volunteered at the area's first hospice. When her children grew up, Louise joined the Peace Corps, where she helped the people of the Philippines for two years. Today, Louise teaches adults to read and write as a tutor for Literacy Outreach. She volunteers at Sopris Elementary School, where she reads to the kids in order to help them improve their reading and writing skills. Louise also volunteers at the Frontier Historical Museum. For her efforts and her impressive dedication to her community, Louise was recently awarded the Garfield County Humanitarian Service Award, a recognition she has certainly earned.

Mr. Speaker, Louise Mooney is an exemplary neighbor and a great citizen. Throughout her life, she has sought out opportunities to give back to her community. Her example of determination and hard work are an inspiration to us all, and I am honored to join with my colleagues today in thanking Louise for her service. Thank you, Louise. I wish you all the best in your future endeavors.

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS WRITE TO STATE DEPARTMENT: WITHDRAW OFFENSIVE TERRORISM VIDEO

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 24, 2003

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to have co-sponsored with the gentleman from Indiana a recent letter to the State Department asking them to withdraw the offensive video "Terrorism: A War Without Borders," which characterized all Sikhs as terrorists. This is offensive and against America's principles. As a

minority, I take special offense at this kind of characterization of any minority group.

While the video may have had some usefulness in reminding Americans what they can do to help combat the threat of terrorism, its stereotyping of Sikhs as terrorists is unacceptable.

Let me quote from the letter, Mr. Speaker: "This video should be corrected or withdrawn immediately. The United States government should not be in the business of spreading inaccurate information, especially when that information is offensive to a hard-working, honorable people and serves only to promote the interests of a foreign regime."

The Sikhs are hard-working people who have been involved in every aspect of American life. One Sikh American, Dalip Singh Saund, even served in the U.S. Congress. Back in the subcontinent, they are one of many national groups, along with predominantly Christian Nagas, Kashmiris, and others struggling for their sovereignty and independence from India, which is run by militant Hindu nationalists bent on imposing Hinduism on all aspects of Indian life. The Sikh leadership has committed to carrying out this struggle by peaceful, democratic, nonviolent means. Yet it is for seeking their freedom at all that India labels them "terrorists." In fact, shortly after India's independence Prime Minister Nehru issued a directive calling Sikhs a "criminal class" and ordering police to keep special track of them, despite the fact that the Sikhs, who were less than two percent of the population, gave the majority of the sacrifices in India's freedom struggle. I am very distressed to see the government of the United States repeating this offensive description.

That is why withdrawing this video is so important, Mr. Speaker. There were more than 300 cases of hate crimes or actions against Sikhs in the wake of September 11, 2001. For the United States to give support in an official production of the government to the characterization of all Sikhs as terrorists merely encourages more of this kind of hate against loyal, hard-working, honest Americans. It also unfairly supports the position of a repressive regime that has murdered over 250,000 Sikhs since the Golden Temple attack of June 1984, according to figures compiled by the Punjab State Magistracy and human rights groups, as well as over 200,000 Christians in Nagaland since 1947, over 85,000 Kashmiri Muslims since 1988, and tens of thousands of Assamese, Bodos, Dalits, Manipuris, Tamils, and others. It encourages a government that admits to holding 52,268 Sikh political prisoners and holds tens of thousands of other minorities as political prisoners as well, according to Amnesty International.

Mr. Speaker, we should not be endorsing the party line of such a repressive regime. Instead, we should be working to support freedom by stopping U.S. aid to India until all people there enjoy full and equal human rights and by supporting self-determination for the Sikhs of Khalistan, the Kashmiris, the Nagas, and everyone seeking freedom. That is the democratic way and it is the only way to bring real peace and freedom from terrorism to everyone in South Asia.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to place the letter from Members of Congress to Secretary Powell into the RECORD at this time for the information of my colleagues.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,

Washington, DC, September 18, 2003.

Hon. COLIN POWELL,
Secretary of State,
Washington, DC.

DEAR SECRETARY POWELL: As Members of the United States Congress, we are very concerned about your Department's video, "War Without Borders." Your depiction of the Sikhs is discriminatory, unfair, and offensive.

The video is offensive to Sikhs around the world and to all people who support non-discrimination and freedom. The video inaccurately broadly labels all of the world's 25 million Sikhs—500,000 of whom live in the United States—as terrorists. This is offensive and inaccurate.

The video's description of the June 1984 Indian military attack on the Golden Temple in Amritsar, the most sacred of Sikh shrines, misrepresents the circumstances of that unfortunate incident. Every terrorist act cited in the video is described as either the work of an individual or a group of a certain nationality or a group, such as Al Qaeda or the like, which honorably refrains from labelling an entire people as terrorists. Yet with the Sikhs it takes a different approach, referring to the terrorists merely as "Sikhs," thus implicitly creating the impression that all Sikhs are terrorists. But there were no terrorists in the Golden Temple complex. The book *Chakravayuh: Web of Indian Secularism* reprints letters showing conclusively that India planned this attack in order to kill Sant Jarnail Singh Bhindranwale and other Sikh leaders who spoke out for a sovereign Sikh state. Labelling all Sikhs who support an independent, sovereign Khalistan as terrorists is the propaganda line of the repressive Indian regime. We share your desire to have good relations with India, but good relations must not trump truth.

India is a repressive government. Over 250,000 Sikhs have been murdered by the Indian government since the Golden Temple attack, according to figures compiled by the Punjab State Magistracy and human rights groups and reported in *The Politics of Genocide* by Inderjit Singh Jaijee. According to a report by the Movement Against State Repression (MASR), the Indian government admits to holding 52,268 political prisoners under the brutal, repressive "Terrorist and Disruptive Activities Act" (TADA), which expired in 1995. In addition, India has murdered over 200,000 Christians in Nagaland since 1947, over 85,000 Kashmiri Muslims since 1988, and tens of thousands of Assamese, Bodos, Dalits, Manipuris, Tamils, and others. An Indian Cabinet minister said that everyone who lives in India must either be a Hindu or be subservient to Hinduism.

This video should be corrected or withdrawn immediately. The United States government should not be in the business of spreading inaccurate information, especially when that information is offensive to a hard-working, honorable people and serves only to promote the interests of a foreign regime.

Sincerely,

DAN BURTON.
ED TOWNS.
WALLY HERGER.

MAYOR KALISZ SPEAKS WISELY ON FISHING REGULATIONS

HON. BARNEY FRANK

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 24, 2003

Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, we face a very difficult situation regarding the

fishing industry in Massachusetts. I believe that current federal law should do a better job than it does of allowing fishing to go forward with appropriate respect for environmental considerations. Flaws in the current law have resulted in judicial orders that restrict fishing unduly, and will cause serious economic harm without appropriate environmental justification. It is my hope that we will proceed quickly to amendment of existing law so as to avoid this problem in the future.

Currently, because we have not yet dealt with the law, the fishing industry in Massachusetts faces the imposition of unduly restrictive rules. Some of my Congressional colleagues and I have spoken out in an effort to hold off drastic action for as long as is legally possible, to give us time to change the law. Last week, Mayor Frederick Kalisz, Jr. of New Bedford addressed an important meeting in New Bedford, attended by a large number of representatives of the fishing industry, as well as federal officials. Mayor Kalisz's comments are extremely thoughtful and because this is an important national subject, and because I hope that the views expressed by Mayor Kalisz will be followed by federal officials, I ask that his comments be printed here.

2003 NOAA—FISHERIES CONSTITUENT
SESSION—SEPTEMBER 16, 2003

Good afternoon Dr. Hogarth, on behalf of the residents of the City of New Bedford, I'd like to thank you for the opportunity to present a few brief remarks regarding the current state of fisheries issues.

Back in 1976 when the Magnuson Act was first enacted there was great hope throughout the country that the Act's innovative structure of setting forth objective standards and requiring that these standards and scientific data form the basis of decisions rendered through consensus by a regional fisheries management councils would protect the American Fishery and also create a sustainable fishery. As you are aware, the Act set forth ten (10) national standards and required that all fisheries management plans be consistent with these standards. Although Congress seemed to give all of the standards equal weight, the regulations promulgated to implement the Act and subsequent Court decisions appear to have created a pecking order among standards. As a result the scientific data is no longer a tool to assist in crafting consensus, but rather disagreements over basic scientific data have become the single biggest impediment to consensus. This is truly unfortunate.

We rely on current economic conditions to determine interest rates; we rely on current air quality conditions to determine smog, yet we are satisfied to rely on last year's fishing trawls to determine if fish are in the same area today. My remarks are not intended to attack the science, but rather to call for a renewed scientific partnership based on consensus. If we can not agree on the basics of fisheries science, we will never be able to agree on maximum sustainable yield.

I understand that in spite of the significant strides that have been made in marine biology and marine environmental science, our knowledge pales in comparison to the mysteries the oceans still hold. We still do not fully understand the result of a 2% change in the salinity of the water, nor do we fully understand the impact of a 2 degree change in the water temperature on year old fish stock. We understand that smoke stack emissions from the Midwest can affect our air quality here in New England, but do not understand, or in some cases recognize, the effects the particulates from those emissions

will have on Georges Bank when they run into an Atlantic Storm. We intuitively understand that there must be an effect on the oceans from El Nino, but we still don't know what causes red tide to occur when it does.

Perhaps it is only the arrogance of man that would lead us to assume that we can totally understand the intricacies of the seas. And so rather than expand our knowledge of those things we still don't understand, we have settled for intensive study of the things we do understand. We then purport to be committed to building a sustainable fishery by controlling only those things we understand. It is analogous to learning that someone has polluted a stream and then rather than seek to identify the source of the contamination, claim that the reduction of fish is solely due to new lures being used by people who fish in the stream.

We have allowed ourselves to become overwhelmed by the task of fisheries management and have ceded our responsibilities to science. Science's role must be to use the best methods available to collect data, analyze that data and then identify trends. Science's role is not to set policy. That is the role that Congress assigned to the members of the regional council who represent all of the various interests.

As we seek to expand our knowledge, we must also guard to ensure that we recognize the difference between scientific data and rhetoric. There is currently a movement afoot to paint our fishing families as "capture hunters" and not the harvesters of the bounty of the sea as Magnuson rightfully recognizes. The fisherman are no more the enemy of the oceans than farmers are enemies of the land.

So where do we go from here. I believe that Vice Admiral Lautenbacher's message in the NOAA Annual Guidance Memorandum clearly identifies NOAA's role in the future. The Vice Admiral writes:

"NOAA's own decision making processes must be transparent, participatory, and information-based, taking into account diverse societal values. In short, the Nation needs NOAA as an honest broker when it comes to oceanic and atmospheric issues."

I couldn't agree more. But there must be actions to support these words. An honest broker facilitates frank and forthright discussion and is not willing to resort to overly simplistic solutions such as "hard TACs" which do nothing more than encourage more intensive use of the fishery.

An agency that has led the way in understanding the dynamics of hurricanes by flying planes into the middle of the cyclone, cannot rely on old outdated models and data when it comes to fisheries. The Vice Admiral also rightfully recognizes the need to develop new models and methods for data gathering and analysis. Again the Vice Admiral writes:

"We should enhance our current scientific and decision-making ability, in order to fulfill mandates for trust resources in a manner that satisfies the public's expectations of an honest broker. We should conduct research on ecological, social and economic processes geared toward advancing integrated analyses of alternatives."

The Vice Admiral further writes:

"To enhance NOAA's role as honest broker, we should strive consistently to improve the accuracy and quality of the scientific research on which important decisions depend. We should also work to make our decision processes as fair and transparent as possible and expand our interaction with the entire spectrum of decisions-makers to ensure increased responsiveness to NOAA science."

The Vice Admiral's message is actually a call to develop models that analyze the entire system rather than just one piece of a

much bigger system. As I mentioned earlier, this new model will require renewed commitment as we seek to understand that which is still a mystery.

Finally, the Vice Admiral writes of the need to forge strategic partnerships stating, "The challenges facing America require integrated, cooperative solutions. No agency can go it alone. We need to work with universities, industry, stakeholder groups and government agencies at all levels."

Over the past two years, the City of New Bedford has forged a strategic partnership with NOAA and other federal agencies and through this partnership has developed innovative consensus based strategies for the remediation and redevelopment of Brownfields. Today, I renew the commitment of New Bedford to continue our work with SMAST, MassFisheries, NOAA-Fisheries, and our sister ports in Massachusetts and throughout New England to develop and implement the best practices possible so that we can collect and analyze data in real time to create a truly sustainable fishery.

Today, the winds have changed. A solidarity is building on the wharves and in the facilities, on the streets and in the community. During the past year, I have met regularly with a Seafood Industry Advisory Task Force composed of representatives of the various sectors of New Bedford's Seafood Industry. In these meetings there is a sense of cooperation and resolve. We understand that it is more than just charts and graphs, it is about families and community. We understand that an academic exercise that only results in a 1% change in the resource in 2023 can decimate an industry, a community and a family.

We have many difficult decisions to make. Let us agree to use the best available science to gather and analyze our data in real time, and then allow the deliberative framework created by the Magnuson Act to balance the interests and manage our fisheries.

HONORING COLONEL DIANE L.
BERARD

HON. PAUL RYAN

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 24, 2003

Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Colonel Diane L. Berard, a native of Janesville, Wisconsin, who will retire later this year after more than 26 years of distinguished service with the United States Army.

Colonel Berard was born in Janesville, Wisconsin, and attended the University of Wisconsin-Whitewater. She graduated with a degree in accounting and was recognized as a Distinguished Military Graduate for her participation in the university's four-year ROTC program. In addition to holding the distinction of being the first woman to graduate from a four-year ROTC program at the University of Wisconsin-Whitewater, Colonel Berard is also the school's first ROTC graduate to earn the rank of Colonel in the United States Army.

Colonel Berard's first duty station was with the U.S. Army in Germany. Since that assignment, Colonel Berard has been stationed in Fort Stewart, Georgia; the Pentagon; Rock Island Arsenal, Illinois; Fort Jackson, South Carolina; Fort Hood, Texas; Fort Eustis, Virginia; and Fort McCoy, Wisconsin. She closes out her long military career as the senior military Resource Manager for the U.S. Army