mountains of Peru this year, ought not be forgotten by the American people. We do not fully appreciate the sacrifices and dangers our people face each and every day in this serious struggle against illicit narcotics.

In this particular case, we also learned that the local U.S. attorney in the death of this dedicated Federal U.S. Customs Service inspector, did not bring Federal charges against the defendant under section 1114 of title 18, United States Code. That particular section of our Federal criminal law involves protection of officers and employees of the United States, and provides for the possibility of the death penalty, if they are killed in the line of duty, and the circumstances warrant its application.

The defendant in this case was arrested and charged under State law, not Federal law. This should not have to be the case in the killing of a Federal Customs Service inspector. The Federal Government's authority must be clear and unequivocal. We cannot tolerate any such conduct or action that threatens or takes the lives of any of our dedicated U.S. Customs Service employees along the border, or anywhere else, when they are engaged in their official duties.

There is a possible loophole today in Federal law that does not clearly cover U.S. Customs Service inspectors and some other Customs employees under section 1114 of title 18, United States Code of our Criminal Code. Today, legislation I introduce, along with fellow International Relations Committee member, STEVE CHABOT of Ohio, closes any loophole that might exist. Our bill tightens Federal law and makes the death penalty clearly applicable under this section in the case of those who would take the life of any U.S. Customs Service inspector, agent, canine officer, or other employee, or any person assisting them in the execution of their duties.

We owe all these dedicated men and women, nothing less than the clearest maximum protection and deterrent we can provide under Federal law against these port runners or any others, who would jeopardize, threaten, or take the life of these dedicated Customs Service employees performing their job. We must make sure that the full weight, resources, and all the tools available to the U.S. Government, can and will be applied in such cases, and never face any ambiguity as to the intent of our law and obligation to these men and women.

I urge that the House Judiciary Committee move expeditiously to close this loophole in our Federal criminal law. We must send a clear message that such conduct will not be tolerated, and when appropriate, those who engage in the taking of human life of these dedicated Customs Service employees as part of the dirty drug trade or other illegal activity, may also possibly face loss of their own life as well.

I request that the full text of H.R. 2737 be printed at this point in the RECORD.

H.R. 2737

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the ''United States Customs Service Employees Protection Act of 1995''.

SEC. 2. PROTECTION FOR UNITED STATES CUSTOMS SERVICE EMPLOYEES.

Section 1114 of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by striking ''of the customs or''; and

(2) by inserting ''any Inspector, Agent, Canine Enforcement Officer, or other employee of the United States Customs Service or any person assisting any employee of such Service in the execution of that employee's duties,'' before ''any immigration officer''.

CHARITABLE GIFT ANNUITY ANTITRUST RELIEF ACT OF 1995

HON. HENRY J. HYDE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, December 7, 1995

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Speaker, on December 5, 1995, the Congressional Budget Office transmitted to me a revised letter regarding the budgetary impact of H.R. 2525, the ''Charitable Gift Annuity Antitrust Relief Act of 1995.'' The report of the Judiciary Committee on this bill, which contains the text of the original CBO letter, has already been filed and printed. Therefore, I am inserting the text of the new, corrected letter in the RECORD. To the extent that the CBO letter is part of the legislative history of H.R. 2525, the December 5, 1995 text, rather than the November 8, 1995 text, should be referenced.

U.S. CONGRESS,
CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE,
Washington, DC, December 5, 1995.

Hon. HENRY J. HYDE,
Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: The Congressional Budget Office has reviewed H.R. 2525, the Charitable Gift Annuity Antitrust Relief Act of 1995, as ordered reported by the House Committee on the Judiciary on October 31, 1995. This revised estimate supersedes the estimate provided on November 8, 1995. Specifically, this estimate clarifies the description of potential antitrust violations under current law; our estimate of no significant cost for enacting the bill is unchanged from the earlier estimate. Because enactment of H.R. 2525 would not affect direct spending or receipts, pay-as-you-go procedures would not apply to the bill.

This bill would provide antitrust protection to certain non-profit organizations which issue charitable gift annuities. Under current law, it is unclear whether it is a violation of the antitrust laws for two or more charitable organizations to use or agree to use the same annuity rate for the purpose of issuing one or more charitable gift annuities. According to the Administrative Office of the United States Courts (AOUSC), only one lawsuit alleging such a violation is currently pending in federal court. Based on information from the AOUSC, CBO estimates that while enacting this bill would preclude certain antitrust cases from being litigated, any reduction in future cases would not be significant. Thus, this bill could result in some savings to the federal government, but the amount of such savings would not be significant.

While enacting H.R. 2525 could reduce the future antitrust caseload in state courts, CBO estimates that any reduction in litigation would not result in any significant savings to states or local governments.

If you wish further details on this estimate, we will be pleased to provide them. The CBO staff contacts are Susanne S. Mehlman, for federal costs, and Karen McVey, for state and local costs.

Sincerely,

JUNE E. O'NEILL,
Director.

INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS DAY

HON. WILLIAM O. LIPINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, December 7, 1995

Mr. LIPINSKI. Mr. Speaker, as International Human Rights Day approaches, Indian repression of the Sikh nation continues. Over 150,000 Sikhs have been killed by the regime since 1984. The State Department reported in its 1994 country report on India that the regime paid more than 41,000 cash bounties to police officers for killing Sikhs. One of those Sikhs, Mr. Harpreet Singh, was reported killed in an encounter with the police 4 years ago. Interestingly enough, the Associated Press reported that he appeared in court last month to sue the Indian authorities for wrongful custody. That is quite an achievement for a dead man.

Unfortunately, cases like Mr. Singh's are typical of the human rights abuses committed by Indian authorities in Khalistan. A similar case is that of Sarabjit Singh, a man twice killed. On October 30, 1993. police brought two bodies to a hospital for an autopsy, claiming that they had been killed in an encounter. However, one of the two men, Sarabjit Singh was indeed alive. While the Doctor called to inform his family that he was not dead, the police took Mr. Singh away, killed him, and cremated the body.

These two incidents, plus the many others which my colleagues and I have placed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD are only the tip of the iceberg. These brutal acts of tyranny and terrorism must be stopped.

American support for an end to these atrocities and for the right for the Sikhs to live in peace is crucial. I commend the Council of Khalistan for its tireless work to ensure that the plight of these people is not forgotten. It is time for our Government to join in this effort. With the many human rights causes this great Nation fights for, surely we can raise our voice for the people of Khalistan as well.

India is the third-largest recipient of United States aid. It is time for the United States to tell the Indian Government that there will be no more aid until the repression of minority nations has ended. Not until the repression of the Sikhs and other minorities begins to hurt the regime will the suffering end and the glow of freedom shine throughout the subcontinent.

I am introducing an article from the November 2 issue of the New York Post on the case of Harpreet Singh into the RECORD as reference for this atrocity.

[From the New York Post, Nov. 2, 1995]

DEAD MAN RESURRECTED IN COURT

NEW DELHI, INDIA.—A Sikh man who police claimed was killed in a gun battle four years ago appeared in court yesterday to sue authorities for wrongful custody, his lawyer said.

The case of Harpreet Singh highlights irregularities allegedly committed by police in Punjab state during their campaign to crush a decade-long uprising for a separate Sikh homeland.

Human rights groups say thousands of civilians were accused of being militants, illegally detained, and sometimes killed.