

Indian newspaper reported that the police were ordered not to get involved in that massacre, a frightening parallel to the Delhi massacre of Sikhs in 1984. Militant Hindu fundamentalists destroyed the most important mosque in India, the Babri Masjid, but no one had ever been held responsible," said Dr. Aulakh.

"What good it did to the Sikh nation if the Indian government apologized for the Delhi massacres, in which over 20,000 Sikhs were killed? Where are the apologies for the Golden Temple attack, the destruction of the Akal Takht, the desecration of Darbar Sahib and the other atrocities? Where is the compensation for the victims' families?" asked a charged Khalistan Council chief.

Sikh farmers were expelled from Uttaranchal last year and their land was seized, police thrashed them, their homes that were built out of their life savings and by their own hands, were bulldozed by paratroopers. "We condemn this act of state terrorism by the government of Uttaranchal," he said.

Sikhs could not buy land in Rajasthan and Himachal Pradesh and now Uttaranchal had been added to the list while there were no restrictions on land ownership in Punjab by non-Sikhs.

India was trying to subvert Khalistan's independence by overrunning Punjab with non-Sikhs while keeping Sikhs from escaping the brutal repression in Punjab. "It is now incumbent on the Sikh diaspora to free Khalistan. We must redouble our efforts. That is the only way to keep these atrocities from continuing and to protect the Sikh nation and the religion."

The Akali Dal, Dr. Aulakh alleged, conspired with the Indian government in 1984 to invade the Golden Temple to murder Sant Bhindranwale and 20,000 other Sikhs in June 1984 in Punjab.

In response to a question, he said the Indian prime minister was a puppet. "Mr. Manmohan Singh lied before the Geneva Commission in 1992 that there were no atrocities against Sikhs in India in spite of the fact that there were 52,000 Sikhs in Indian jails under the notorious TADA. He lacks the true Sikh spirit, if a Sikh is not Khalistani, he is not a Sikh," declared Dr. Aulakh.

Sikhs would never get any justice from Delhi. Ever since independence, India had mistreated the Sikh nation, starting with Patel's memo calling Sikhs 'a criminal tribe.'

"What a shame for Home Minister Patel and the Indian government to issue this memorandum when the Sikh nation gave over 80 percent of the sacrifices to free India. There is no place for Sikhs in supposedly secular, democratic India. Our moment of freedom is closer than ever. Sikhs will continue to work to make certain that we shake ourselves loose from the yoke of Indian oppression and liberate our homeland, Khalistan, so that all Sikhs may live lives of prosperity, freedom and dignity.

"The flame of freedom continues to burn brightly in the heart of every Sikh and no force can suppress it. Recently, Dal Khalsa and the Shironment Khalsa Dal announced that they are uniting for sovereignty for Khalistan. The Punjab legislative assembly proclaimed the sovereignty of Punjab when it cancelled the water agreements. Only by liberating Khalistan can we put an end to the repression and terrorism against the Sikh nation by the Indian regime. Now is the time to rededicate ourselves to the liberation of Khalistan.

"The Sikhs are a free nation and they would neither compromise on their freedom nor they could be subjugated. Freedom is the right of every nation. We have been struggling for the independence of our homeland

from the day when the Golden Temple was attacked. We have been exposing the Indian atrocities worldwide since then," the Khalistan Council chief said.

[From The News International, Nov. 7, 2006]

SIKHS URGED TO WORK FOR HOMELAND

Sardar Gurmeet Singh Aulakh, president of Council of Khalistan, has said that it is the moral duty of Sikhs to establish free homeland and get freedom from India.

While addressing a press conference here Monday at Lahore Press Club, he said Sikhs had to come forward to get free homeland for the Sikhs living around the world. He said the foundation of Khalistan was laid after the attack on Golden Temple in 1984 adding that now the Sikhs were fighting for their birth right though the war was long but it has to meet logical end.

He said the biggest mistake which the Sikh nation had committed was that they did not accept the offer of Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah and for that they have to pay for few more decades.

He said their struggle was peaceful and political but India turned into violent by killing innocent Sikhs in East Punjab and tagged them as terrorists.

He said in India, 18 different languages were being spoken and when there was no commonality in cultures, the country was bound to be divided into parts like the USSR. He said on October 17, 1987, the resolution was passed by Council of Khalistan for free homeland and from that date the Sikhs were struggling to get their homeland.

He said Sikhs has no claim on that piece of land where they did not have any population but they want homeland on areas of East Punjab, Himachal and Haryana, where the Sikhs were in majority. About Kashmir issue, he said he was surprised to note that with so many Muslim countries around the world, the state was not freed yet as if the Sikhs have the same number of countries, they had freed their land from the cruel clutches of India.

About Prime Minister Manmohan Singh, he said he was a puppet PM and dance to the tunes of Sonia Gandhi and lacks confidence of Sikh nation.

CONGRATULATING THE MINNESOTA CHILDREN'S MUSEUM ON ITS 25TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. BETTY MCCOLLUM

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, December 7, 2006

Ms. MCCOLLUM of Minnesota. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to recognize the staff and patrons of the Minnesota Children's Museum on its 25th Anniversary. Since its inception on December 12, 1981, the Minnesota Children's Museum has welcomed more than 5 million children through its doors, giving young people hands-on experiences that offer a world of opportunities for children, youth and adults alike to explore and discover.

As the number of visitors has grown from 65,000 to 400,000 per year, the Minnesota Children's Museum has moved to larger space three times, from downtown Minneapolis to its current location in downtown St. Paul. Thanks to the vision and commitment of founders Marialice Harwood, Kate Donaldson and Suzanne Payne, the Children's Museum continues to expand as an innovative venue for educating and nurturing young children, and offer unique public spaces for civic and community engagement.

In the new En Mi Familia gallery, children learn the life stories and dreams of a young Mexican American author and artist, Carmen Lomas Garza. In the Habitat gallery, infants and toddlers ranging in age from six months to four years old can safely explore and crawl through the Habitat's pond, prairie, forest and bluff caves to enhance their cognitive, physical and social development. In the Rooftop ArtPark, where nature and art come together, young visitors experience the changing colors of leaves from treetops to changing weather conditions in Minnesota. In the World Works gallery, children explore and discover the fun of water by building boats and racing them through a water tube.

Through these imaginative approaches to lessons about society, science and art, the Minnesota Children's Museum shows young people that learning can be fun. Community investments like the Children's Museum provide the foundation for lifelong learning. Mr. Speaker, please join me in honoring all the people who have made the Minnesota Children's Museum a success for children's education.

FRANK CORRECTS HIS ERROR

HON. BARNEY FRANK

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, December 7, 2006

Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD for Tuesday, December 5, 2006 I inserted remarks noting the justifiable honor that Georgetown Law School paid to our former colleague, Father Robert Drinan, by naming a Chair in Human Rights in his honor. Unfortunately, I marred that insertion by incorrectly naming the first holder of the Chair. In that insertion, I said that Professor T. Alexander Aleinikoff was holding the Chair. In fact, he is the Dean of Georgetown University Law Center and he spoke at the ceremony in recognition of the first Chair holder. That recipient of the honor of being the first holder of the Robert F. Drinan Chair is Judge Thomas Buergethal.

Mr. Speaker, because I think it is a very important step that one of our nation's leading law schools has so honored a man who pioneered in the important field of human rights, and further that the proceedings in which that occurred be fully and accurately portrayed here in this RECORD, I have submitted for printing elsewhere in the RECORD a copy that corrects my mistake. I ask separately that these remarks be included so that people who note that there were two versions of this important ceremony printed in the RECORD will understand why.

I apologize to Judge Buergethal for not having recognized initially his being designated as the holder of this Chair and I repeat my congratulations to Georgetown University Law Center for honoring a great man, former Congressman Father Robert F. Drinan, and a great cause to which he has donated and continues to donate so much of his talent and time.