

# EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

BERNARD BOUSCHER, UPPER  
PENINSULA PERSON OF THE YEAR

## HON. BART STUPAK

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, December 6, 1995*

Mr. STUPAK. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate Bernard Bouschor, who has been named the Michigan Upper Peninsula's Person of the Year by the Upper Peninsula Commission for Area Progress. On behalf of the U.S. House of Representatives and the citizens of Michigan, I commend Mr. Bouschor on this achievement.

Mr. Bouschor is chairman and executive director of the Sault Ste. Marie Tribe of Chippewa Indians, a position he has held since 1987. The role of the Upper Peninsula Commission for Area Progress is to promote economic and human development, and Bernard Bouschor has been instrumental in this role.

In the last 4 years alone, Sault Chippewa tribal business revenue has grown from \$32 million to \$228 million a year. Additionally, the number of employees has grown from 400 to more than 2,700, making the Sault Chippewa the Upper Peninsula's largest employer. This is from a tribe that was not even federally recognized until 1975.

Much of this success can be attributed to Bernard Bouschor's tenacity, perseverance, and hard work. Mr. Bouschor grew up in Sault Ste. Marie as one of nine children in a home without running water. Despite missing 2 years of school after contracting polio as a teenager, Mr. Bouschor was the only one of his siblings to attend college. It was from this experience that he learned the importance of self reliance, a lesson he now carries to his leadership of the tribe.

While many native American tribes that have casino gambling make cash payments to tribal members, Mr. Bouschor refuses to do this. Instead, profits are invested in a variety of business ventures that will support the tribe if there is ever a decline in casino gambling revenue. These investments include two auto parts plants, a neon factory, and various real estate purchases.

To achieve this diversity of business ventures, Bouschor created an independent commission composed of tribal members and outside business people to locate potential investments. In this way, the tribe was able to draw on business expertise from outside the local area.

Mr. Speaker, with Bernard Bouschor's leadership, the sky's the limit for the Sault Ste. Marie Tribe of Chippewa Indians. Again, I congratulate Mr. Bouschor on being named the Michigan Upper Peninsula's Person of the Year.

ANNA CERVENAK HONORED

## HON. PAUL E. KANJORSKI

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, December 6, 1995*

Mr. KANJORSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a remarkable woman from my district in Pennsylvania, Ms. Anna Cervenak. On December 7, the Exploring Division of the Northeastern Pennsylvania Council of the Boy Scouts of America will bestow its highest honor upon Anna at its annual luncheon. I am pleased to have the opportunity to bring Anna's many accomplishments to the attention of my colleagues.

Anna Cervenak is an exemplary role model for young women who aspire to leadership in both the business and service communities. A native of Forty Fort, PA, and a graduate of its high school, Anna joined Bell Telephone as an operator soon after graduation. Working her way up through the ranks at Bell, Anna was an employment representative, full time speaker, and an engineering tracer. Since 1984, Anna has been external affairs director for Bell Atlantic, Pennsylvania. She received her bachelor's degree from College Misericordia in 1986 and her master's degree in 1990 from Marywood College.

Mr. Speaker, Anna Cervenak has provided valuable leadership to a wide variety of civic organizations. She is past president of the Quota Club of Wilkes-Barre and she currently serves on the boards of the Domestic Violence Center, Victims Resource Center, Junior Achievement, American Cancer Society, Wilkes-Barre Chamber of Commerce, and Hospice St. John. She serves on the Luzerne County Business Incubator Advisory Board and the United Way. Anna is the immediate past president of the board of the Economic Development Council of Northeastern Pennsylvania. She has just completed a 6-year term on the board of the Luzerne County Commission for Women.

She also currently serves on the board of the President's Council at King's College and the Luzerne County Community College Foundation Board. She holds a seat on the Lourdesmout Board of Directors and the Lacawac Sanctuary Board of Trustees. She was recently appointed to the Advisory Board of the Wilkes-Barre Penn State Campus. Anna has also just begun a term on the Land Use Planning Board of the Earth Conservancy.

This year, I witnessed first hand Anna's drive and determination as we worked together to save thousands of jobs at the Tobyhanna Army Depot. Anna cochaired the Blue Ribbon Task Force which was the organizational core of the successful effort to save the depot from closure.

Mr. Speaker, Anna Cervenak has been honored in the past for her dedication to her community. In 1991, Anna received the "Athena Award" as Wilkes-Barre Chamber of Commerce's "Woman of the Year." In 1994, she was awarded the "Pathfinders Award" at the

Wyoming Valley Women's Conference. In January 1995 she was named "Woman of the Year" by the Wyoming Valley Women's Club.

Although Anna's community service is well known and widely appreciated in Northeastern Pennsylvania, it is her warm, caring personality and affable demeanor that endears her to us. No matter how demanding her schedule, as she rushes from meeting to meeting, Anna takes time to form friendships with those around her. She is known for her generosity and concern for those in need. I am extremely proud to have this chance to join with the Exploring Division of the Boy Scouts in paying tribute to this extraordinary community leader.

WORDS OF CONGRATULATION ON  
ENACTMENT OF LEGISLATION  
DESIGNATING THE NATIONAL  
HIGHWAY SYSTEM

## HON. WILLIAM F. CLINGER, JR.

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, December 6, 1995*

Mr. CLINGER. Mr. Speaker, I ask that the following letter be inserted in its entirety into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. The writer of the letter is a constituent of mine, Thomas D. Larson. Tom served President Bush as a very creative and dynamic Administrator of the Federal Highway Administration. Prior to that he was Secretary of the Pennsylvania Department of Transportation, and for many years he was a Prof. of Engineering at Pennsylvania State University.

Given his breadth of experience, I believe Tom's words of congratulation to my friend, neighbor, and colleague, Transportation Committee Chairman BUD SHUSTER, have special merit and are aptly deserved. And in closing, I want to join with Tom to signal my profound appreciation for the hard work and capable leadership of BUD SHUSTER. He has done, and continues to do, a masterful job.

LEMONT, PA,  
*November 20, 1995.*

Hon. BUD SHUSTER,  
*Chairman, House Committee on Transportation  
and Infrastructure, Rayburn House Office  
Building, Washington, DC.*

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Congratulations! Yet again, you have moved America forward in transportation by putting the NHS on the President's desk.

Your call reporting the House action was typical of your thoughtfulness and I am deeply appreciative. My role in NHS has been minimal—other than as remote supporter. Your role has been pivotal since day one. You deserve warm accolades from virtually every sector of American society. Transportation is, without doubt, a key thread in the fabric of that society.

In his message to the 9th Congress, President Jefferson captured the essence of what you have done for America. He said, "By these [public works and transportation improvements] new channels of communications will be opened between the states, the lines of separation will disappear, their interests will be identified, and their union cemented by new and indissoluble ties." He

• This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

went on to say roads and canals would knit the union together, facilitate defense, furnish avenues of trade, break down local prejudices, and consolidate that union of sentiment so essential to the national policy.

Clearly, Mr. Chairman, for leadership in "consolidating that union of sentiment" essential to achieving the NHS, Mr. Jefferson would salute you. I certainly do!

With warm thanks,

TOM LARSON.

TRIBUTE TO DETECTIVE LT.  
RODNEY M. LEONE

**HON. WILLIAM J. MARTINI**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, December 6, 1995*

Mr. MARTINI, Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor and recognition of Detective Lt. Rodney M. Leone, of the Passaic County Sheriff's Department, who is retiring from the sheriff's department on December 31, 1995, after a distinguished career of 25 years.

Allow me to share with the House some of his accomplishments: Detective/Lieutenant Leone has been the recipient of three medals of valor, ten certificates of merit, he was elected as the fourth vice president of the New Jersey State PBA, and he was a past president of the New Jersey Narcotic Enforcement Officers' Association.

Detective/Lieutenant Leone is also a member of the New Jersey Police Honor Legion, the New York City Police Honor Legion, the New York City Transit Honor Legion, and he serves as the executive director of the New Jersey State PBA Physician's Association.

His accomplishments and honors aside, I believe the highlight of his career is the over 1,000 criminal arrests that he has made. His diligence and his success has made the streets of Passaic County safer for everyone.

Mr. Speaker, I know you will join me in wishing Detective/Lieutenant Rodney M. Leone a happy retirement and the best of luck in his future endeavors.

TRIBUTE TO JANET CERCONI  
SCULLION

**HON. WILLIAM J. COYNE**

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, December 6, 1995*

Mr. COYNE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a woman from the 14th Congressional District of Pennsylvania who has made a number of significant contributions to her community in Pittsburgh. Her name is Janet Cercone Scullion. I have known Janet and her family for many years.

Janet is a well-known member of this community. She has lived in Bloomfield all of her life. Her parents, Dan and Mary Cercone, were community leaders, and her father's barber shop was a local landmark for over 60 years. Over the last 35 years, she has helped many of the neediest members of our community through her work as a music therapist and as a nurse at the V.A. Medical Center, St. Francis Medical Center, and Shadyside Hospital. I would like to point out that she worked at these jobs—and attended college and grad

school—while raising eight children. She has prepared and presented research on neurological disorders, and she has taught others how to care for patients with diseases like Huntington's disease and multiple sclerosis. If that weren't enough, she has been actively involved in community affairs in Bloomfield.

Janet has done more to improve community life in Bloomfield than anyone else. She has served as president of the Bloomfield Citizens Council. She founded the Spirit of Bloomfield magazine. She helped WTAE-Channel 4 with its documentary on Bloomfield, and she founded the Bloomfield Heritage and Preservation Society. Through these and other activities too numerous to mention, Janet has worked tirelessly to promote community spirit and strengthen the bonds between members of this community.

On Saturday, December 9, members of the Bloomfield community and many others will celebrate Janet's accomplishments by presenting her with the first annual Bloomfield Citizen of the Year Award at the Jene-Mager VFW Post 278. I am pleased and honored to note that I will be the toastmaster at this dinner.

Mr. Speaker, what this country needs is more people like Janet Cercone Scullion—people who selflessly dedicate themselves to helping their neighbors and serving their communities. She deserves the thanks of the entire Bloomfield community, and I want to commend her here today.

NICHOLAS SACCAMANO:  
COMMUNITY LEADER

**HON. RODNEY P. FRELINGHUYSEN**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, December 6, 1995*

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to pay tribute to Mr. Nicholas Saccamano, of the 11th Congressional District, who has given of himself for the betterment of the people of New Jersey for more than 40 years. This Friday evening, Nick will be honored by his many friends and colleagues upon his retirement from AT&T Bell Laboratories after 42 years of service. During that time, Nick has become a leader in business, and so many community activities.

Nick has always been involved in Morris County, where he and his wife Betty make their home. He is a champion of the finest charitable causes in our communities. Nick is known to be loyal, persistent and a leader who get things accomplished.

Perhaps the best illustration of Nick's personal commitment to those in need was when a seriously ill young man was in need of a bone marrow transplant. It was Nick who, together with the young man's friends and family, took action and personally mobilized the support and resources necessary to help save the young man's life. And so it is not surprising that Nick's good works have gained him the respect, admiration and deep friendship of the residents of Morris County and all of New Jersey. My wonderful predecessor, Congressman Dean Gallo, considered Nick one of our best and so do I.

I would be hard pressed to list all of Nick Saccamano's accomplishments and special citations here today. However, I would like to

mention a few to give you an idea of how widely involved Nick is in our lives. Nick has been named the Man of the Year by the Dope Open Inc. and the Morris County Police Chief's Association and was named Citizen of the Year by the Holmdel Policeman's Benevolent Association. He serves on the executive board of the Morris County United Way, as well as receiving their John J. O'Connor Award. Nick is also involved in employer ridership programs in Morris, Monmouth, and Ocean counties; the Two Hundred Club in Morris, Monmouth, Ocean, and Union counties and is a member of the New Jersey State Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Speaker, I sincerely doubt that Nick Saccamano will be slowing down any time soon. On the contrary, retiring from Bell Laboratories should give him even more time to do what he does so well: being people together to help others.

So today, Mr. Speaker, I join with all my New Jersey Colleagues and this House in congratulating Nick Saccamano for his many years of service to all residents of our area.

20TH ANNIVERSARY OF EAST  
TIMOR INVASION

**HON. TONY P. HALL**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, December 7, 1995*

Mr. HALL of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, today marks the 20th anniversary of the Indonesian invasion of the former Portuguese colony of East Timor. It is sobering to reflect on the fact that responsible observers affirm that at least 100,000, and perhaps more than 200,000 of a population of less than 700,000, have perished from the combined effects of Indonesia's December 1975 invasion of the territory. Proportionately, this is a death toll at least as great if not greater than Cambodia under the Khmer Rouge. While the vast majority of these deaths took place between 1975 and 1980, harsh repression continues in East Timor and the tragedy there cries out for a solution.

East Timor has been the scene of numerous arrests, beatings, and torture in recent months, mainly of young people. Authoritative observers make it clear that these practices are routine. It is therefore of great importance that the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, Joee Ayala Lasso, is visiting East Timor at this time. This makes it all the more important that concrete steps be taken to improve the human rights situation in East Timor. President Clinton raised the issue of human rights in East Timor with President Suharto in a meeting in Washington in late October, one of several times that he has raised the issue with Indonesia's leader.

I believe there should be increased international efforts to resolve the tragedy in East Timor, which continues to cause so much human suffering. After all, if we are able to do something about Bosnia, over time we can also do something about East Timor, and it probably would be a lot easier to do so in East Timor.

I would note that in recent years hundreds of Members of Congress from both parties have signed letters and appeals on the East Timor situation and that international concern over the issue has grown over time. In 1995,

this growing international concern was exemplified by the nomination of the Roman Catholic Bishop of East Timor, 47-year-old Carlos Ximenes Belo, for the Nobel Peace Prize. The Associated Press and other news organizations listed Bishop Belo as a finalist in the days before the peace prize winner was announced in mid-October.

As one of those who nominated Bishop Belo for the Nobel Peace Prize, I firmly believe that the Congress and the Clinton administration and other governments and parliaments and world leaders should support Bishop Belo in his continuing efforts to ward off violence and find a just, peaceful solution to the East Timor tragedy under U.N. auspices.

It is crucial that Bishop Belo receive the maximum possible international support for his heroic efforts. In the year to come, I will work with my colleagues to help ensure that he gets it.

## COMPUTER PRIVACY

### HON. BOB GOODLATTE

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, December 6, 1995

Mr. GOODLATTE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to bring to the attention of all Members of Congress, action being taken by the administration which threatens the personal privacy of everyone using a computer. Let me explain.

Even before Julius Caesar began dispatching runners with coded messages, governments and private citizens have searched for ways to protect vital personal and business secrets. As communications have become more sophisticated, so too have the methods used to secure private and confidential communications. Information sent by computer today is often protected by "encryption" technology. The technology applies a mathematical equation which scrambles data so it can only be read by the person holding the "key" which unscrambles the information. For years, the Government has argued that it should hold a "key" to everyone's computer—you may recall the "clipper chip" debate during the last Congress.

Despite the wholehearted rejection of the clipper chip, the Government is back at it. Yesterday, the National Institute of Standards and Technology [NIST] held a hearing on an administration proposal called the "64-bit software key escrow encryption export criteria." Beyond this technical jargon, this appears to be a very dangerous proposal; some are referring to it as the "son of clipper." The new proposal is opposed by a wide range of interests, including the high-technology industry, free speech advocates, and free-market groups.

The Ad Hoc Taxpayer Coalition for Computer Privacy, which includes Americans for Tax Reform, and Citizens for a Sound Economy, says this proposal is anticonsumer, antimarketplace, anti-American business, and antiprogress. A group of three dozen high-tech business interests have informed the administration that they will attempt to craft their own policy because the administration's just misses the boat. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to insert letters from these two groups in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD as well as letters from the Business Software Alliance, the Information Technology Association of America,

and the Information Technology Industry Council.

Mr. Speaker, it appears that the administration is trying to set a national policy on computers without a true public hearing. Such serious issues should not be resolved behind closed doors or at obscure hearings. Congress is being called upon to become involved in the debate over a national encryption policy. I think we should take a close look at this and I urge my colleagues to consider this seriously.

THE AD HOC TAXPAYER COALITION  
FOR COMPUTER PRIVACY,  
November 8, 1995.

Hon. NEWT GINGRICH,  
*Speaker of the House of Representatives, The Capitol, Washington, DC.*

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: We are writing to express serious concerns about the Administration's efforts to continue to restrict the ability of computer users at home and abroad to protect their personal and private information over electronic networks through the use of encryption technology. The Administration seems determined to ensure government surveillance of all electronic information and communications. It began with President Clinton's "Clipper Chip," but has not stopped.

Consumers aren't happy with these proposals, and neither is the business community nor civil libertarians. In fact, it's hard to find anyone supportive outside the Administration except for the few that would benefit from the Administration's "proposed relaxation" of the nation's export policy.

The Administration refuses to let American computer hardware and software companies sell products with good encryption worldwide unless the U.S. Government is guaranteed access to a key that unlocks that information. The Administration is trying to leverage these companies' need to export—they derive more than half their earnings from sales abroad—and desire to develop a single product worldwide, to force them to include a feature in products they sell in the U.S. and abroad that will allow government access. Administration officials also have said that if American companies do not "voluntarily" include such a feature, then they will seek legislation making such a feature mandatory.

The Administration's approach is the wrong policy for today's marketplace.

It's anti-consumer. Computer users will not entrust their sensitive information to computer networks unless its security and privacy are assured. Without good privacy protection, there simply will not be a Global Information Infrastructure—and America won't be in the lead.

It's anti-marketplace. There is no consumer demand for encryption products that give the government easy access. The Administration has come forward with a typical big-government approach—a government designed solution for a government problem. This completely overlooks the realities of a free-market.

It is anti-American business. The Administration's current policies are seriously harming the continued competitiveness of one of our fastest growing and most successful industries—the computer hardware and software industry. Computer users are demanding good encryption but American companies are not allowed to supply it. Yet there are hundreds of foreign encryption products manufactured and encryption programs are widely available on the Internet.

Finally, it is anti-progress. Wishing that there was no encryption available will not make it so. The technology is widely understood and available—you can't put this genie

back in the bottle. Government policies should not encumber the American computing industry as it leads the world technology revolution.

We strongly urge you to oppose attempts to limit the ability of Americans to use whatever encryption they wish and to support the immediate relaxation of harmful export controls on American products and programs with encryption features.

Americans for Tax Reform; Association of Concerned Taxpayers; Competitive Enterprise Institute; Citizens for a Sound Economy; The Business Leadership Council; The Small Business Survival Committee; Citizens Against a National Sales Tax/VAT.

Virginia Postrel, Editor, Reason magazine; Sheldon Richman, Senior Editor, The Cato Institute; Tanya Metaksa, Executive Director, Institute for Legislative Action, National Rifle Association; Kellyanne Fitzpatrick, The Polling Company; and Donna Matias, Institute for Justice.

NOVEMBER 8, 1995.

Hon. ALBERT GORE, Jr.,  
*Office of the Vice President, Old Executive Office Building, Washington, DC.*

DEAR MR. VICE PRESIDENT: A secure, private, and trusted Global Information Infrastructure (GII) is essential to promote economic growth and meet the needs of the Information Age society. Competitive businesses need cryptography to protect proprietary information as it flows across increasingly vulnerable global networks. Individuals require privacy protection in order to build the confidence necessary to use the GI for personal and financial transactions. Promoting the development of the GI and meeting the needs of the Information Age will require strong, flexible, widely-available cryptography. The undersigned groups recognize that the Administration's recently articulated cryptography initiative was a serious attempt to meet some of these challenges, but the proposed initiative is no substitute for a comprehensive national cryptography policy. To the extent that the current policy becomes a substitute for a more comprehensive policy, the initiative actually risks hindering the development of a secure and trusted GI.

A number of the undersigned organizations have already written to express concern about the latest Administration cryptography initiative. As some of us have noted, the Administration's proposed export criteria will not allow users to choose the encryption systems that best suit their security requirements. Government ceilings on key lengths will not provide an adequate level of security for many applications, particularly as advances in computing render current cryptography systems less secure. Competitive international users are steadily adopting stronger foreign encryption in their products and will be unlikely to embrace U.S. restrictions. As they stand, current export restrictions place U.S. hardware manufacturers, software developers, and computer users at a competitive disadvantage, seriously hinder international interoperability, and threaten the strategically important U.S. communications and computer hardware and software industries. Moreover, the Administration policy does not spell out any of the privacy safeguards essential to protect individual liberties and to build the necessary public trust in the GI.

The current policy directive also does not address the need for immediate liberalization of current export restrictions. Such liberalization is vital to enable U.S. companies to export state-of-the-art software products

during the potentially lengthy process of developing and adopting a comprehensive national cryptography policy. Without relief, industry and individuals alike are faced with an unworkable limit on the level of security available and remain hamstrung by restrictions that will not be viable in the domestic and international marketplace.

Many members of the undersigned groups have been working actively with the Administration on a variety of particular applications, products, and programs promoting information security. All of us are united, however, by the concern that the current network and information services environment is not as secure as it should be, and that the current policy direction will delay the secure, private, and trusted environment that is sought.

Despite the difficulties of balancing the competing interests involved, the undersigned companies, trade associations, and privacy organizations are commencing a process of collective fact-finding and policy deliberation, aimed at building consensus around a more comprehensive cryptography policy framework that meets the following criteria:

**Robust security:** access to levels of encryption sufficient to address domestic and international security threats, especially as advances in computing power make currently deployed cryptography systems less secure.

**International interoperability:** the ability to securely interact worldwide.

**Voluntary use:** freedom for users to choose encryption solutions, developed in the marketplace, that meets their particular needs.

**Acceptance by the marketplace:** commercial viability and ability to meet the expressed needs of cryptography users.

**Constitutional privacy protections:** safeguards to ensure basic Fourth amendment privacy protection and regulation of searches, seizures, and interceptions.

Respect for the legitimate needs of law enforcement and national security while recognizing the reality that determined criminal will have access to virtually unbreakable encryption.

In six months, we plan to present our initial report to the Administration, the Congress, and the public in the hopes that it will form the basis for a more comprehensive, long-term approach to cryptography on the GII. We look forward to working with the Administration on this matter.

Sincerely,

American Electronics Association; America Online, Inc.; Apple Computer, Inc.; AT&T; Business Software Alliance; Center for Democracy & Technology; Center for National Security Studies; Commercial Internet Exchange Association; CompuServe, Inc.; Computer & Communications Industry Association; Computing Technology Industry Association; Crest Industries, Inc.; Dun & Bradstreet; Eastman Kodak Company; Electronic Frontier Foundation; Electronic Massaging Association; ElijaShim Microcomputers, Inc.; Formation, Inc.

Institute for Electrical and Electronic Engineers—United States Activities; Information Industry Association; Information Technology Industry Council; Information Technology Association of America; Lotus Development Corporation; MCI; Microsoft Corporation; Novell, Inc.; OKIDATA Corporation; Oracle Corporation; Securities Industry Association; Software Industry Council; Software Publishers Association; Software Security, Inc.; Summa Four, Inc.; Sybase, Inc.; Tandem Computers, Inc.; Telecommunications In-

dustry Association; and ViON Corporation.

BUSINESS SOFTWARE ALLIANCE,

Washington, DC, November 9, 1995.

Hon. ALBERT GORE,

Vice President of the United States, The White House, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. VICE PRESIDENT: Last summer our member companies Chief Executive Officers and I wrote you expressing the American software industry's most serious concern about the continuing inability to export generally available software programs with the encryption capabilities customers worldwide demand. We also conveyed BSA's extreme disappointment about the lack of consultation with industry regarding the development of so-called key escrow encryption approaches.

On August 17th, the Administration announced its most recent decisions on encryption policy. We learned more about the Administration's approach in discussions with members of the Interagency Working Group on Encryption and at three days of presentations and discussions at NIST. This Monday, November 6th, NIST published further defined, yet essentially unchanged criteria for the export of software-based key escrow encryption.

After careful and serious deliberation by our members, we have concluded that the Administration's approach is fatally flawed and cannot be the basis for progress in this area. Instead, we strongly urge the Administration to:

1. Separate export control issues from national encryption policy.

American software companies seek to develop, market and sell a single version of their program worldwide. The Administration appears to be trying to leverage our companies' desire to export their programs in order to force those companies to include features in the programs they sell abroad and in the U.S. that will permit government access to encrypted information, even though such features are commercially undesirable and there is no current requirement that they be employed by domestic users. Thus, in the name of "national security," it appears that the Administration really is attempting to satisfy domestic law enforcement concerns—without industry input, public debate or congressional involvement. We urge you not to let export control policy dictate national encryption policy.

2. Immediately permit the export of generally available software programs employing the Data Encryption Standard (DES) algorithm or other algorithms at comparable strengths, provided information about the program is submitted to NSA under a strict non-disclosure arrangement. Also, thereafter increase automatically the permissible key length two bits every three years given that the computing power for the same cost doubles every 18 months (i.e. institute a "COCA" or "Cost Of Cracking Adjustment").

American software companies have been forced to continue limiting the strength of their encryption to the 40-bit key length level. But this outdated level ignores the fact that the DES algorithm with 56-bit key lengths is the current worldwide standard. It ignores the serious vulnerability of 40-bit encryption to successful commercial attack by those employing commercially available resources (e.g. the successful hacking of Netscape). It ignores the availability of hundreds of alternatives from scores of foreign manufacturers.

Additionally, it ignores the fact that all proposed Internet Protocols addressing security call for an encryption standard at least at the DES level. The backbone of the Global Information Infrastructure (GII) is the

Internet. In the last few years, American companies have adapted their business plans to work with the realities of the Internet. Companies wishing to provide software for, or do business on, the Internet must acknowledge such standards if they are to have any chance of gaining widespread acceptance. Finally, the 40-bit key length ignores the ability of NSA to decode encryption with longer keys (through brute force attacks and other approaches because of their intimate knowledge of the programs) and thereby to protect national security.

3. Work with industry, privacy groups and Congress on a comprehensive national encryption policy.

The digital information age and GII present opportunities and challenges to computer users concerned about privacy at home and in their businesses, as well as law enforcement agencies. We appreciate and respect law enforcement needs—but, in turn, the FBI and other agencies should understand the nature and evolution of computer networks and the needs and desires of computer users for reliable, flexible and trustworthy information security features. There must be an open public debate. Congress should be involved. Information security policies for the electronic world are fundamental to the success of the GII and are too important to be addressed behind closed doors at secret agencies.

Sincerely,

ROBERT W. HOLLEYMAN II,

President.

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA,

Arlington, VA, September 27, 1995.

Hon. AL GORE,

Vice President of the United States, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. VICE PRESIDENT: The ability of companies and individuals to ensure that the information they send over communications networks is secure is a prerequisite to exploiting the potential of the Global Information Infrastructure. It will have a large impact on the ability of U.S. firms to compete in the global marketplace and create jobs here.

While the Administration has been a forceful and effective advocate of the Global Information Infrastructure, its restrictive policies on the export of encryption technology has created a major barrier to realizing the Administration's vision.

The Information Technology Association of America (ITAA) believes that the Administration's key escrow encryption proposal announced on August 17, 1995 has some fundamental flaws.

Most significantly, the Administration's proposal misses the reality that a de facto global standard exists today, and that standard is DES: a 56 bit, encryption method that is used without any key escrow requirements. Increases in computational power are causing consumers to look for strong encryption and 40-bit key lengths have been broken recently. DES is widely available throughout the world, and many end-users are demanding security for their communications beyond this 56 bit standard. That is, end-users' confidence in 56 bit encryption is weakening and even DES may soon be obsolete. These realities are market-driven and will not change as a result of U.S. government intervention.

Given these market realities, the Administration should decontrol immediately the export of 64 bit key length encryption software with no strings attached. Even this level of decontrol will have to be addressed again in the not too distant future given the march of technology and rapid increases in computing power.

In addition, if industry were to agree to the government's requirement to invest in and build a potentially expensive and technically complicated escrow scheme in exchange for the right to export, non-escrow technology could be placed at a disadvantage in the domestic marketplace. Such a development could suppress technological innovation and slow development of more powerful levels of information security.

Finally, we do not think it is necessary to mandate that a number of commercial companies will gain the right to qualify as escrow key agents. We see no reason why organizations could not hold their own keys.

Just as the Cold War dictated that the nation engage in a costly defense against a real threat, so must U.S. industry be allowed to arm itself with encryption protection strong enough to meet the known threat to our industrial and economic security. We look forward to working with the Administration to ensure that the U.S. policy on encryption balances both economic and national security interests.

ITAA represents more than 6,500 members and affiliates throughout the United States. High technology industry segments represented in our membership include software, telecommunications, services, systems integrators and computers. Many of these companies are international and view their markets as global.

Thank you for considering our comments. If you have any questions, please contact me at 703-284-5301 (telephone) or hmiller@itaa.org (e-mail).

Sincerely,

HARRIS N. MILLER,  
*President.*

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY  
INDUSTRY COUNCIL,  
Washington, DC, October 10, 1995.

Hon. ALBERT GORE, Jr.,  
*Office of the Vice President, Old Executive Office Building, Washington, DC.*

DEAR MR. VICE PRESIDENT: I am writing on behalf of the Information Technology Industry Council to let you know our views on the Administration's recent encryption proposal. ITI represents the leading U.S. providers of information technology products and services. Our members had worldwide revenue of \$323 billion in 1994 and employ more than one million people in the United States. It is our member companies that are providing much of the hardware, software, and services that are making the "information superhighway" a reality.

ITI applauds your efforts to further develop U.S. policy on export of encryption technologies and your willingness to hear from the private sector on your recent proposal. However, ITI believes the proposal does not adequately meet the needs of industry or users, nor does it sufficiently recognize the importance of information security to economic growth and industrial society in the information age. Specifically, the proposed criteria will restrict users' freedom to choose the encryption that best meets their security needs and the key management system appropriate to those needs, will not allow users to maintain and manage their own keys, ignores the steady improvements in the ability of competitive foreign firms to incorporate strong security features in their products and services, and will be difficult to implement internationally. The proposed interoperability criteria will make it more difficult for domestic users to use non-key escrow encryption in the United States. Systems that do not interoperate are not attractive to domestic and international customers with significant installed bases and are contrary to your own definition of the information superhighway as a "seamless web of

communications networks, computers, databases, and consumer electronics . . . ."

It appears that the proposed export criteria are driven solely by the views of law enforcement and national security agencies, without taking into account the needs of commercial users. While law enforcement and national security goals are important, export restrictions that do not reflect marketplace realities may drive U.S. companies to move their encryption work off shore, resulting in the loss of an important domestic technology base, as well as defeating the very purpose of the restrictions.

As you work to finalize the export criteria, we urge you to also immediately decontrol the export of commercial software, at least to allow the export of products including the Data Encryption Standard (DES), which has become the global standard for business and personal use.

We are further concerned about the accelerated effort to develop Federal key escrow standards. The Federal Information Processing Standards appear designed to establish de facto private sector computer security standards. FIPS, which are designed to meet specific government needs, should not drive national policy on information infrastructure, law enforcement, security, and export control. With so many fast-breaking commercial developments in this area, it is far from clear what technologies will emerge from the marketplace. If the FIPS process proceeds too quickly, the government may end up adopting standards that are incompatible with those used in international commercial markets.

ITI looks forward to working with the Administration to develop a national cryptography policy that provides law enforcement and national security agencies with due process access, but which also meets the interoperable security needs of the GII. ITI is continuing to develop specific comments on the proposed export criteria, which we will detail in a follow-up letter to your staff. In the meantime, we hope you will consider these comments as you continue to refine your encryption proposals.

Sincerely,

RHETT DAWSON,  
*President.*

#### AN INDEPENDENT KHALISTAN

### HON. PHILIP M. CRANE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, December 6, 1995

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to inform my colleagues, the American people, and the international community about the recent surge of activity that has occurred in this town regarding the Sikh struggle for an independent Khalistan.

On October 19, 1995, 65 Members of Congress signed a letter to Indian Prime Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao demanding the release of Sikh human rights activist Jaswant Singh Khalra. Mr. Khalra was abducted by Indian police in front of his home on September 6. It appears that Mr. Khalra represents a threat to the Indian Government because he had recently published a report in which he estimated that Indian police in Punjab, working under the direction of the Indian Government, had abducted murdered, and cremated over 25,000 Sikhs. Sikhs have long accused the Indian police in Punjab of conducting their terror campaign against the Sikhs according to this *modus operandi*. Mr. Khalra confirmed these

accusations by tallying up the so-called unidentified bodies registered in municipal cremation grounds throughout Punjab. It should be known that in Punjab, family networks are extremely tight which would leave rare occasion for someone to die and not have the body identified by the next of kin. In the Amritsar District alone, Mr. Khalra found 6,017 unidentified bodies registered in the municipal crematorium. These findings seem to support Mr. Khalra's claim that the Punjab police have been killing Sikh and cremating their remains as unidentified bodies in order to erase any evidence of police wrongdoing. Under these circumstances we can understand why Amnesty International states in its latest report, "Determining the Fate of the 'Disappeared in Punjab,'" that "the Punjab Police have been allowed to commit human rights violations with impunity."

As a result of the letter of the 65 Members of Congress, President Clinton wrote a letter to Congressman GARY CONDIT, the initiator of the letter to express that he, too, is "concerned by reports regarding Jaswant Singh Khalra." The President stated that the "U.S. Embassy in New Delhi has already made inquiries into these allegations with various Indian Government agencies, and Ambassador Wisner has raised the issue with high-ranking officials."

Turning up the pressure on India even further, Congressman CONDIT is sending a letter to the Secretary General of the United Nations, Boutros-Boutros Ghali, in which he asks the United Nations to "issue a strong statement condemning the murders of over 25,000 Sikhs" and to "demand the release of Mr. Khalra by India immediately."

The media has been watching the congressional activity on behalf of the Sikhs closely. The November 28 issue of the Washington Times ran an article titled, "Clinton checks India", reporting on President Clinton's condemnation of India's abduction of Mr. Khalra. On November 3, the Washington Times also reported on an encounter between Dr. Gurmit Singh Aulakh, President of the Council of Khalistan and Indian Ambassador S.S. Ray which occurred in the halls of the Longworth House Office Building. Dr. Aulakh, the article reports, "blames Mr. Ray for widespread human rights abuses when the ambassador was Governor of Punjab in the late 1980's. During that time thousands died in violence linked to Sikh demands for a separate homeland." When Dr. Aulakh encountered Mr. Ray in the Longworth building, he did not hesitate to speak his mind. As the article quotes Dr. Aulakh: "I walked up to him and told him, 'You are a murderer and should not be walking these halls.'"

The efforts of Dr. Aulakh and the Council of Khalistan on behalf of the Sikh nation in its struggle for freedom from India have been highly successful. According to News India-Times, "Sikh Nation activists led by Gurmit Singh Aulakh perhaps pose the biggest challenge and threat to India's lobbying efforts in the capital." Mr. Speaker, I would submit that the reason for the success of the Sikh nation in the U.S. Congress is due half in part by extremely hard work on the part of the Sikhs and half in part to the fact that evidence against India is so overwhelming. Though it claims to be a democracy, India is one of the most brutal regimes in the world regarding its dealings with minority nations and people under its rule.

Against the efforts of India's lobbying machine Dr. Aulakh, has been able to highlight this fact. India-West, November 10, has reported that there is speculation that Ambassador S.S. Ray may be recalled back to New Delhi. This is due in part to his ineffectiveness at countering issues exposed by Dr. Aulakh. Perhaps Mr. Ray is not to blame. It appears that truth is on the side of the Sikh nation and the time has come for India to cease its oppression of the Sikhs and honor their right of freedom.

I submit for the RECORD material pertinent to the recent congressional activity in favor of the struggle for Sikh freedom.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
Washington, DC, October 19, 1995.

Hon. P.V. NARASHIMA RAO,  
Prime Minister of India, Chankaya Puri, New Delhi, India.

DEAR PRIME MINISTER RAO: According to an Amnesty International "Urgent Action" bulletin issued on September 7, Punjab police abducted Sikh human rights activist Jaswant Singh Khalra from his home in Amritsar on September 6. His whereabouts are unknown. As the general secretary of Human Rights Wing (Shiromani Akali Dal), Mr. Khalra had published a report showing that the Punjab police have arrested more than 25,000 young Sikh men, tortured them, murdered them, then declared them "unidentified" and cremated their bodies. These atrocities are intolerable in any country, especially one that calls itself a democracy. After the report was published, Mr. Khalra was told by the Amritsar district police chief, "We have made 25,000 disappear. It would be easy to make one more disappear." This abuse of police power is inexcusable.

The right to speak out and expose atrocities is one of the most fundamental rights of free individuals. As long as Mr. Khalra remains in detention, how can anyone in India feel secure exercising his or her democratic liberties?

Many of us wrote to you previously urging that the passports of Sikh leader Samranjit Singh Mann and Dalit ("black untouchable") leader V.T. Rajshekar be restored. Your government has not acted, and Mr. Mann and Mr. Rajshekar remain unable to travel. The right to travel is fundamental to a democratic nation.

Mr. Prime Minister, we call upon your government to release Mr. Khalra immediately. We also urge you to restore the passports of Mr. Rajshekar and Mr. Mann. If India is a democratic country, it must end these gross violations of human rights and democratic principles. Only then can democracy truly begin to flower. We await your response.

Sincerely,

Gary A. Condit, M.C.; James A. Traficant, M.C.; William Jefferson, M.C.; Peter King, M.C.; Randy "Duke" Cunningham, M.C.; Roscoe Bartlett, M.C.; Jack Fields, M.C.; Donald M. Payne, M.C.; Dan Burton, M.C.; Phil Crane, M.C.; Richard Pombo, M.C.; Karen McCarthy, M.C.; Neil Abercrombie, M.C.; Wally Herger, M.C.; Dana Rohrabacher, M.C.; Esteban Torres, M.C.; Ronald V. Dellums, M.C.; John T. Doolittle, M.C.; Michael Forbes, M.C.; Enid G. Waldholtz, M.C.; Gil Gutknecht, M.C.; Victor Frazer, M.C.; John Porter, M.C.; Sam Gejdenson, M.C.; Bob Livingston, M.C.; Edolphus Towns, M.C.; Chris Smith, M.C.; William O. Lipinski, M.C.; Scott Klug, M.C.; Lincoln Diaz-Balart, M.C.; Dick Zimmer, M.C.; Collin Peterson, M.C.; Pete Geren, M.C.; Joe Skeen, M.C.; Duncan Hunter, M.C.; Jim Ramstad, M.C.; Floyd Flake, M.C.; Bernie Sand-

ers, M.C.; Matt Salmon, M.C.; Richard "Doc" Hastings, M.C.; Ileana Ros-Lehtiner, M.C.; Phil English, M.C.; Richard Burr, M.C.; Connie Morella, M.C.; Carlos Romero-Barcelo, M.C.; Sanford D. Bishop, M.C.; Jim Moran, M.C.; Martin R. Hoke, M.C.; Jack Metcalf, M.C.; Amo Houghton, M.C.; Jerry Solomon, M.C.; Robert Torricelli, M.C.; Ed Whitfield, M.C.; Melvin L. Watt, M.C.; Jim Kolbe, M.C.; John Shadegg, M.C.; J.D. Hayworth, M.C.; James H. Quillen, M.C.; Barbara Cubin, M.C.; Charlie Norwood, M.C.; Vic Fazio, M.C.; Chris Cox, M.C.; Joe Scarborough, M.C.; Bill Richardson, M.C.; Steve Schiff, M.C.

COUNCIL OF KHALISTAN,  
Washington, DC.

U.S. CONGRESS DEMANDS RELEASE OF KHALRA, MURDERS OF OVER 25,000 SIKHS EXPOSED

WASHINGTON, October 20.—A bipartisan group of 65 Members of Congress today wrote to Indian Prime Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao demanding that Sikh human rights activist Jaswant Singh Khalra, the general secretary of the Human Rights Wing (Shiromani Akali Dal) be released. Khalra was abducted by Amritsar police on September 6 after he issued a report showing that the Indian regime has abducted more than 25,000 young Sikh men, tortured them, murdered them, declared their bodies "unidentified" and cremated them. "After the report was published," the letter says, "Mr. Khalra was told by the Amritsar district police chief, 'We have made 25,000 disappear. It would be easy to make one more disappear.'"

The letter was initiated by Rep. Gary Condit (D-Cal.), ranking member of an Agriculture subcommittee and a longtime supporter of Sikh freedom. *It carried more signatures than any previous letter concerning Indian tyranny.* Signers of the letter include members of the leadership of both parties such as Rep. Gerald Solomon, chairman of the powerful House Rules Committee; Appropriations Committee chairman Rep. Robert Livingston (R-La.); Rep. Christopher H. Smith (R-NJ), chairman of the Subcommittee on International Operations and Human Rights; Rep. Ronald Dellums (D-Cal.), ranking minority member of the National Security Committee; Congressional Black Caucus chairman Donald Payne (D-NJ); Rep. Philip M. Crane (R-Ill.), chairman of the Ways and Means subcommittee on Trade; Rep. Vic Fazio (D-Cal), chairman of the Democratic Caucus; Rep. Dan Burton (R-Ind), chairman of the Southern Hemisphere subcommittee and a longtime friend of the Sikh nation; and other prominent members too numerous to list.

"These atrocities are unacceptable in any country," the letter says, "especially one that calls itself a democracy." India has not only murdered more than 120,000 Sikhs since 1984, it has also killed over 200,000 Christians in Nagaland since 1947, over 43,000 Kashmiri Muslims since 1988, tens of thousands of Assamese, Manipuris, and others, and thousands of Dalits ("black untouchables"). "Disappearances" like Mr. Khalra's are routine.

"The right to speak out and expose atrocities is one of the most fundamental rights of free individuals," the letter says. "As long as Mr. Khalra remains in detention, how can anyone in India feel secure exercising his or her democratic rights?" It goes on to say, "If India is a democratic country, it must end these gross violations of human rights and democratic principles. Only then can democracy truly begin to flower."

"The Sikh nation thanks these freedom-loving Members of Congress for their support of Mr. Khalra's freedom," said Dr. Gurmit Singh Aulakh, President of the Council of Khalistan. "Mr. Khalra has been made to 'disappear' because he exposed India's brutal tyranny against the Sikh nation," he said. "The Sikh nation can no longer suffer under this brutal regime. The time has come to start a *shantmai morcha* (peaceful agitation) to liberate Khalistan," Dr. Aulakh said. Khalistan is the independent Sikh country declared on October 7, 1987. "It is time for India to recognize the inevitable and get out of Khalistan. Democratic principles demand it."

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
Washington, DC, November 27, 1995.

Hon. BOUTROS-BOUTROS GHALI,  
Secretary General of the United Nations, United Nations Headquarters, New York, NY.

DEAR SECRETARY GENERAL GHALI: While I am pleased that the United Nations took such strong action to condemn Nigeria for its execution of nine political activists, I am concerned that repression in other regions of the world continues to go unnoticed. Specifically, human rights abuses in India have been prevalent and must cease.

Earlier this year, Jaswant Singh Khalra, general secretary of the Human Rights Wing (Shiromani Akali Dal), issued a report showing that over 25,000 young Sikh men have been kidnapped by the Indian government, tortured and killed. His report detailed how their bodies were then listed as "unidentified" and cremated to cover up police responsibility. These young Sikhs are among more than 150,000 Sikhs murdered by the Indian government in Punjab, Khalistan since 1984. For this, Mr. Khalra was abducted by the police in Amritsar on September 6. His whereabouts remain unknown. Mr. Khalra had been previously told by the Amritsar police chief that "it would not be hard to make one more disappear." In an Urgent Action bulletin issued on September 7, Amnesty International expressed fear that he may be made to "disappear" and tortured.

On October 19, sixty-five members of the U.S. Congress, including myself, wrote to Indian Prime Minister P.V. Narashima Rao demanding the release of Mr. Khalra. I am enclosing a copy of that letter. No action has been taken. We are concerned that Mr. Khalra will simply become one more victim of Indian "democracy." I am also enclosing recent correspondence I received from President Clinton expressing his concern about this situation.

In light of your action against the Nigerian government, it is hypocritical for the United Nations to turn a blind eye to India's tyranny. I call upon you to take strong action against India. Specifically, I ask that the United Nations issue a strong statement condemning the murders of over 25,000 Sikhs and that the United Nations demand the release of Mr. Khalra by India immediately.

It is incumbent upon the U.N. under the United Nations charter to defend basic human rights. Freedom is the universal right of all peoples and nations. I look forward to your response.

Sincerely,

GARY A. CONDIT,  
Member of Congress.

THE WHITE HOUSE  
Washington, November 15, 1995.

Representative GARY A. CONDIT,  
House of Representatives,  
Washington, DC.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE CONDIT: Thank you for sharing with me your recent letter to Prime Minister Rao of India regarding the situation in Punjab.

I, too, am concerned by the reports regarding Jaswant Singh Khalra. The U.S. Embassy in New Delhi has already made inquiries into these allegations with various Indian government agencies, and Ambassador Wisner has raised the issue with high-ranking Indian officials. We will continue these efforts. I appreciate your interest and concern on this issue.

With best wishes and warm regards.

Sincerely,

BILL CLINTON.

[From India Abroad, Dec. 1, 1995]

CLINTON "CONCERNED" BY PRO-KHALISTANI'S ARREST

(By Aziz Haniffa)

WASHINGTON.—In a letter that is likely to ignite yet another controversy in Indo-U.S. political and diplomatic relations, President Clinton has said that he shares the concern of several pro-Khalistani legislators over the abduction of a Sikh human rights activist.

In a missive to Rep. Gary Condit, Democrat from California, who has publicly endorsed the concept of a separate state of Khalistan, Clinton said, "I, too, am concerned by the reports regarding Jaswant Singh Khalra," the general secretary of the Human Rights Wing (Shiromani Akali Dal).

The President, while thanking Condit "for sharing with me your recent letter to Prime Minister (Narasimha) Rao of India regarding the situation in Punjab," said that "the U.S. Embassy in New Delhi has already made inquiries into these allegations with various Indian government agencies, and Ambassador Wisner has raised the issue with high-ranking Indian officials." "We will continue these efforts," Clinton promised Condit, and informed the legislator that he appreciated "your interest and concern on the issue."

Last month, Condit initiated a letter to Rao that was co-signed by a bipartisan group of 64 other legislators that demanded that Khalra be released.

The letter to Rao, a copy of which was sent to Clinton, said that according to Amnesty International's "Urgent Action" bulletin issued on Sept. 7, Punjab police had abducted Khalra from his home in Amritsar on Sept. 6, and his whereabouts were unknown.

The letter, written at the urging of the Council of Khalistan, the leading pro-Khalistan lobbying group in the United States, headed by Dr. Gurmit Singh Aulakh, noted that Khalra had published a report showing that the Punjab police have arrested more than 25,000 young Sikh men, tortured them, murdered them, then declared them "unidentified" and cremated their bodies.

The letter by the 65 legislators to Rao said, "These atrocities are intolerable in any country, especially one that calls itself a democracy."

It said that after Khalra's report was published he had been told by the Amritsar district police chief, "We have made 25,000 disappear (and) it would be easy to make one more disappear."

The lawmakers told Rao that "this abuse of police power is inexcusable."

"The right to speak out and expose atrocities is one of the most fundamental rights of free individuals," they said and asserted that "as long as Mr. Khalra remains in detention, how can anyone in India feel secure exercising his or her democratic liberties?"

They noted that several of them had written to Rao previously urging that the pass-ports of Sikh leader Simranjit Singh Mann and Dalit leader V.T. Rajshekar be restored.

The letter to Rao, which was then passed on to Clinton, carried more signatures than any previous letter the Council of Khalistan has been able to muster in its over 10 years of lobbying Congress, and included members

of the leadership of both parties such as Reps. Gerald Solomon, Republican from New York who chairs the House Rules Committee; Robert Livingston, Republican from Louisiana, chairman of the Appropriations Committee; Christopher Smith, Republican from New Jersey, chairman of the House International Relations Subcommittee on International Operations and Human Rights; Ronald Dellums, Democrat from California, ranking minority member of the National Security Committee; Donald Payne, Democrat from New Jersey, chairman of the Congressional Black Caucus; Philip Crane, Republican from Illinois, chairman of the Ways and Means Subcommittee on Trade; and Vic Fazio, Democrat from California, chairman of the Democratic Caucus.

Aulakh was elected over Clinton's expression of concern in his letter to Condit, saying, "President Clinton's letter once again exposes the Indian regime's true face and explodes the myth of Indian democracy."

"We appreciate the support of President Clinton in this issue," Aulakh declared. "India cannot withstand this kind of pressure. This scrutiny should make the regime release Mr. Khalra soon."

Diplomatic observers acknowledged that Clinton's expression of concern in reply to a letter from a pro-Khalistani legislator, and an assurance that his Ambassador to India was looking into the matter, was a clear indication that the pro-Khalistanis in the U.S. had scored another coup in terms of trying to embarrass New Delhi.

One diplomatic observer noted that, when Punjab Chief Minister Beant Singh was assassinated Aug. 31, Clinton had not publicly condemned the killing nor had the White House or the State Department issued any statement. It was left to Indian correspondents here to elicit a statement out of a spokesman for the South Asia Bureau, saying that the U.S. regrets "the lives lost" and that Washington deplores "this senseless act of violence."

Even then, the spokesman refused to assign any blame to Sikh terrorists, saying the Administration had seen only news reports about the murder and had no information on whether it was a terrorist act.

Later in the week, Condit, obviously buoyed by the letter from Clinton and egged on by the Council of Khalistan, also wrote to U.N. Secretary General Boutros Boutros Ghali calling for U.N. intervention to seek the release of Khalra.

He urged the U.N. to "take strong action against India, and wrote specifically that the U.N." issue a strong statement condemning the murders of over 25,000 Sikhs and that the United Nations demand the release of Mr. Khalra by India immediately." In his message to the U.N. Secretary-General, Condit also enclosed a copy of the Oct. 19 letter he and 64 other U.S. legislators wrote to Rao regarding Khalra.

Condit also enclosed a copy of the letter he received from Clinton expressing his concern about Khalra's case.

[From the Washington Times, Nov. 28, 1995]

CLINTON CHECKS INDIA

(By James Morrison)

President Clinton has taken a personal interest in the fate of an Indian human rights activist held by the government in New Delhi.

Following a letter-writing campaign from 65 members of Congress, Mr. Clinton says his envoy to India has made inquiries into the fate of Jaswant Singh Khalra.

U.S. Ambassador Frank Wisner has made it known in New Delhi that Washington is watching.

"I, too, am concerned by the reports regarding Jaswant Singh Khalra," Mr. Clinton wrote this month to Rep. Gary A. Condit.

The California Democrat organized the congressional letter to Indian Prime Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao, a copy of which was sent to the White House.

Mr. Condit cited an Amnesty International bulletin of Sept. 7 that accused Indian police of abducting Mr. Khalra for investigating accusations that police in Punjab murdered thousands of Sikh men.

"The U.S. Embassy in New Delhi has already made inquiries into these allegations with various Indian government agencies, and Ambassador Wisner has raised the issue with high-ranking Indian officials," Mr. Clinton wrote.

"We will continue these efforts."

Mr. Condit's letter to the Indian prime minister noted that Mr. Khalra "had published a report showing that the Punjab police have arrested more than 25,000 young Sikh men, tortured them, murdered them, then declared them 'unidentified' and cremated their bodies.

"These atrocities are intolerable in any country, especially one that calls itself a democracy. \* \* \*

"This abuse of police power is inexcusable."

The congressional letter was the product of effective lobbying by Gurmit Singh Aulakh of the Council of Khalistan, which represents Sikhs pressing for a separate homeland.

[From the Washington Times, Nov. 3, 1995]

"MURDERER," HE CRIED

(By James Morrison)

Whatever the Indian Embassy might think of Gurmit Singh Aulakh, it would agree he is not a shy man.

Consider a recent encounter with Indian Ambassador Siddhartha Shankar Ray.

Mr. Aulakh, a leader of Sikh expatriates, spotted Mr. Ray in the Longworth House Office Building one day last month.

"I walked up to him and told him, 'You are a murderer and you should not be walking these halls,'" Mr. Aulakh said, describing the brief confrontation.

Mr. Aulakh, president of the Council of Khalistan, blames Mr. Ray for widespread human rights abuses when the ambassador was governor of the Indian state of Punjab in the late 1980s. During that time thousands died in violence linked to Sikh demands for a separate homeland.

Mr. Ray could not be reached for comment yesterday.

Mr. Aulakh has most recently been busy on two fronts directed at India.

He is organizing a rally scheduled for tomorrow at noon in Lafayette Park to march on the Indian Embassy on the anniversary of a 1984 confrontation in Delhi in which thousands of Sikhs were killed.

Mr. Aulakh has also been publicizing a letter signed by 65 members of Congress, calling on Indian Prime Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao to release Sikh human rights activist Jaswant Singh Khalra. The letter cites an Amnesty International bulletin of Sept. 7, accusing Indian police of abducting Mr. Khalra.

Mr. Khalra "had published a report showing that the Punjab police have arrested more than 25,000 young Sikh men, tortured them, murdered them, then declared them 'unidentified' and cremated their bodies," the letter said.

"These atrocities are intolerable in any country, especially one that calls itself a democracy. . . . This abuse of police power is inexcusable."

The letter, organized by Rep. Gary Condit, California Democrat, drew wide bipartisan congressional support, from lawmakers including conservative Republican Dan Burton of Indiana, liberal Democrat Ronald Dellums

of California and socialist independent Bernard Sanders of Vermont.

[From the News India-Times, Nov. 10, 1995]

#### BIGGEST THREAT TO LOBBYING EFFORTS

WASHINGTON.—“Sikh nation” activists led by Gurmit Singh Aulakh perhaps pose the biggest challenge and threat to India’s lobbying efforts in the capital, only next to the anti-India campaign funded by pro-Pakistan forces.

Aulakh got some print mileage last week in the conservative daily paper, Washington Times, which promptly published his offensive “encounter” with his bete noir, none other than the Indian ambassador to the US, Siddhartha Shankar Ray. The juicy part of the report is that Aulakh called Ray “a murderer.”

According to the paper, Aulakh, “a leader of Sikh expatriates”, spotted Ray in the Longworth House Office Building one day last month. “I walked up to him and told him, you are a murderer and you should not be walking these halls,” Aulakh told the paper describing his brief confrontation.

Aulakh, president of the Council of Khalistan, blames Ray for “widespread human rights abuses” when the ambassador was governor of Punjab in the late 1980s. “During that time thousands died in violence linked to Sikh demands for a separate land,” the paper said in its “embassy row” column, adding that “Ray could not be reached for comment.”

News India-Times learned that Ray, who was caught unawares by the intruder, had reportedly shot back, “Who are you?” Later an escort took Aulakh aside and asked him not to spoil the Hill meeting scheduled by Ray.

The Washington Times further said that Aulakh was organizing a rally in front of the White House at Lafayette Park on Nov. 4, culminating in a march to the Indian Embassy on the anniversary of a 1984 confrontation in Delhi in which thousands of Sikhs were killed.

Aulakh has also been publicizing a letter signed by 65 members of US Congress, calling on Indian Prime Minister Narasimha Rao to release “Sikh human rights activist” Jaswant Singh Khalra. The letter cites an Amnesty International bulletin of September 7, accusing Indian police of abducting Khalra.

Khalra “had published a report showing that the Punjab police have arrested more than 25,000 young Sikh men, tortured them, murdered them, then declared them unidentified and cremated their bodies,” the letter said.

“These atrocities are intolerable in any country, especially one that calls itself a democracy. . . . This abuse of police power is inexcusable.”

The letter, organized by Rep. Gary Condit, California Democrat, drew wide bipartisan congressional support, from lawmakers including conservative Republican Dan Burton of Indiana, liberal Democrat Ronald Dellums of California and socialist independent Bernard Sanders of Vermont.

The anti-India signature drive by the Council of Khalistan in terms of the number of lawmakers on the Hill it had mobilized, was simply too big to be overwhelmed by a pro-India signature drive such as the one mobilized by the India Caucus against the Brown amendment as only 40 house members had signed the caucus letter.

#### THE 54TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE DAY OF INFAMY

**HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, December 7, 1995*

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, there is no American of my generation who does not recall where they were and what they were doing 54 years ago today.

On that day—which President Franklin D. Roosevelt labelled “a day which will live in infamy”—aircraft of the Japanese Empire staged a surprise attack on the army and naval forces stationed at Pearl Harbor, HI.

Striking without warning at 7:55 a.m. local time, the Japanese forces succeeded in sinking or severely damaging 19 of our naval vessels, including three battleships—the *West Virginia*, the *California*, and the *Arizona*. A fourth battleship—the *Oklahoma*—was capsized and a fifth—the *Nevada*—sustained heavy damage during a second strike by Japanese forces about an hour after the first. This second strike also succeeded in reducing three additional destroyers to wrecks.

Ninety-seven army airplanes and eighty naval aircraft were also destroyed by the Japanese in the attack, most of which while still on the ground at nearby Hickam and Wheeler fields.

The unexpected, immoral attack by Japan, which took place at the exact minute that peace negotiations were taking place in Washington, claimed the lives of over 2,000 men and women in the U.S. Navy, over 200 Army personnel, and 49 civilians.

As was the case with the bombardment of Fort Sumter for an earlier generation, and the assassination of President John F. Kennedy at a later time, the attack on Pearl Harbor radically altered the lives of millions of Americans and also changed the direction which our Nation had been following.

Prior to Pearl Harbor, the general attitude of millions of Americans was that the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans formed a great natural defense against any and all enemies. Accordingly, it was not only unnecessary but also undesirable for the United States to involve itself in international affairs under any circumstances. Such highly respected Americans as the aviator and national hero Charles A. Lindbergh, former U.S. President Herbert Hoover, and newspaper publisher Robert R. McCormick had for months publicly denounced any American involvement in World War II and received a great deal of support and acclaim from the American people for doing so. When the bombs fell on Pearl Harbor, all support for this point of view virtually evaporated overnight. All Americans put their prior political beliefs aside and joined in a united front to win the war in a manner of national unity never experienced by the American people before or since.

Although there has been great national debate on many important issues throughout the 54 years since the Day of Infamy, including the current ongoing debate regarding our involvement in Bosnia, never since Pearl Harbor has any American seriously suggested that our Nation completely withdraw from the international stage and depend upon the vastness of the oceans for our security. Although there have been many debates regarding our defense posture, never since Pearl Harbor has

anyone suggested that our military be dismantled.

The more than 2,400 military and naval personnel who gave their lives the morning of December 7, 1941, were joined by thousands more who made the supreme sacrifice in the European and Pacific theaters of World War II. Thousands of more courageous veterans risked and gave their lives in Korea, in South-east Asia, and in the Persian Gulf. Thousands more are now being put into harm’s way in Bosnia. The courage and valor of our veterans has never been questioned throughout the 54 years since the Day of Infamy.

Some observers at the time, in numbers which have increased in frequency and in shrillness since Pearl Harbor, have contended that President Roosevelt was duplicitous in his foreign policy, and in fact knew that the attack on Pearl Harbor was coming. These partisan revisionists contend that the President wanted the disaster to take place at Pearl Harbor to unite the American people into fighting World War II.

These slanderous contentions against President Roosevelt are not only totally lacking in any supporting evidence, they also fly in the face of the massive historic evidence which is at our disposal. In all of his public statements at the time, in his private conferences with Winston Churchill and others which were made public after his death, and in private correspondence which is only now coming to light, President Roosevelt made it clear that his top priority was defeating Hitler and the Nazi hordes which had overrun Europe and North Africa. The last thing in the world President Roosevelt wanted was a war in the Pacific which would divert American attention and energies from defeating Nazi Germany.

In fact, in the days following Pearl Harbor, President Roosevelt fretted over how he could unite the American people against Hitler when all of our rage and energies were concentrated against the Japanese. Hitler himself solved this problem for Roosevelt when he declared war against the United States within a week. Recently, historians have argued that, if Hitler were smart enough to restrain from declaring war on us, it is conceivable that our anger against the Japanese would have prevented our ever entering the war in Europe.

In any case, there are none of us who can dispute that Pearl Harbor altered our Nation and each of our individual lives in ways that none of us could foresee 54 years ago.

Today, on December 7, it is the responsibility of those of us who remember that perfidious attack to remind younger generations of the valuable lessons we learned. We learned that we must never again give the perception of a weak defense posture. We learned that we cannot live isolated from the world. We also learned that, when threatened, the American people can act with unity and vigor in a manner unheard of in all previous history.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all of our colleagues to join in reflecting on the meaning of this most significant of all days in our history.

#### PERSONAL EXPLANATION

**HON. TILLIE K. FOWLER**

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, December 7, 1995*

Mrs. FOWLER. Mr. Speaker, due to a death in the family, I was not present for rollcall vote

No. 838. Had I been present I would have voted "yes."

CONGRESS IS READY; WHITE  
HOUSE DRAGS

**HON. DOUG BEREUTER**

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, December 7, 1995*

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, this Member commends to his colleagues an editorial which appeared in the Omaha World-Herald on December 5, 1995.

[From the Omaha World-Herald, Dec. 5, 1995]

CONGRESS IS READY; WHITE HOUSE DRAGS

Congress has gone further toward a balanced budget than many people thought possible just a few months ago. It happened in part because of the political courage of Republicans in Congress. They have agreed among themselves on a seven-year plan to balance the budget. They stuck to it even when public opinion polls rewarded President Clinton standing in their way.

Talks broke down last week. The two sides were trying for an agreement by Dec. 15, to avoid another partial shutdown of the government.

Each side accused the other of being inflexible. Senate Majority Leader Bob Dole, referring to President Clinton's people, said, "They owe us a counteroffer." A White House spokesman said the Republicans failed to show how they would keep a Nov. 19 agreement to propose a budget that would acknowledge White House concerns about social and environmental programs.

Republicans displayed flexibility. Senate Budget Committee Chairman Pete Domenici, R-N.M., said that "everything is on the table," meaning everything is negotiable, including a seven-year, \$245 billion tax cut that the Republicans want and many Democrats oppose. Senator Domenici said that serious talks awaited only a gesture from Clinton, which Domenici said would consist of a proposal that would allow good-faith negotiating to begin.

Robert Reischauer, a Democrat, said that his party must eventually face the fact that a good many Americans have had it with \$170 billion annual deficits and a \$5 trillion national debt.

Reischauer, who served as director of the Congressional Budget Office when the Democrats controlled Congress, said: "The vast majority of Americans agree with the Republicans when it comes to bottom-line budget policy."

"They favor a balanced budget or a substantial reduction in the deficit," he said. "The President can't appear to be walking away from that. He can't be seen as defending the status quo."

But will that message get through to the White House? Clinton's resistance to a slower rate of increase in Medicare and other domestic programs was rewarded when polls indicated that his position attracted twice as much support as that of the GOP leaders. The determination of the Republicans to persevere has been demonstrated. But if they are willing to put everything on the table in the pursuit of a balanced budget, what's keeping the White House?

A 50TH ANNIVERSARY TRIBUTE TO  
THE 390TH BOMBARDMENT  
GROUP (H)

**HON. JIM KOLBE**

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, December 7, 1995*

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the World War II veterans who served this country in the 390th Bombardment Group (H). During this 50th anniversary year of the end of World War II, it is fitting and appropriate to pay tribute to the 390th which flew 301 bombing missions in B-17's against the German war machine.

The veterans of the 390th have established a permanent memorial to and for those who made the supreme sacrifice and to all men who had served in the group during World War II. The memorial is a museum and is the source and location of the heritage, history, and honor of the 390th and the men who so proudly served in it.

The 390th Memorial Museum is located in Tucson, AZ on the grounds of the third largest air museum in the United States—the Pima Air and Space Museum. The 390th museum contains the beautifully restored B-17G "I'll be Around", an 11- by 23-foot mural of "Top Cover for the J Group" which is probably the most recognized picture of World War II. It also contains an honor wall, a gallery of crews, art and aircraft models, and many different items of memorabilia. The Joseph A. Moller Library, in the museum, contains over 79,000 pages of 390th combat history, over 9,000 photographs and is a research center for the air campaign of Central Europe.

After intensive training in the United States, the group was battle ready and sent to its base at Framlingham, England. On August 12, 1943, it flew its first operational mission bombing an instrument factory in Bonn, Germany.

During this period, 145 aircraft were missing in action. Overall, the 390th used up over 200 Flying Fortresses counting those battle damaged aircraft returning to England but immediately declared as salvage. At war's end, 88 aircraft were returned to the United States. The 390th earned two Presidential Unit Citations for conspicuous battle action over Regensburg and Schweinfurt in August and October, 1943.

On October 10, 1943, on a mission targeted at Munster, Germany, the 390th was credited with destroying 62 enemy fighters in air-to-air combat. This was the highest kill rate in a single day for any bomber or fighter group in the European Theater of Operations. That day, the group dispatched 18 aircraft and 8 of them were officially listed as missing in action. In their 301 missions the 390th was credited with the destruction of 377 enemy aircraft, 57 probably destroyed, and 77 damaged.

The price paid for these achievements was not small. Some 1,400 personnel of the 390th were killed in action. Only 15 of the 35 original combat crews, those which trained as part of the group in the States and launched the combat career of the 390th in the European Theater of Operations, finished their tours of operations—the others were missing in action. The museum is a memorial to the men of the 390th and those who made the supreme sacrifice.

Mr. Speaker and colleagues, it is vitally important that we remember the sacrifices made

by our veterans and those who today serve our country in the military. It is equally important that we remind future generations of the sacrifices made by our Nation's veterans.

THE EMPEROR NEEDS NEW  
CLOTHES

**HON. BENNIE G. THOMPSON**

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, December 7, 1995*

Mr. THOMPSON. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to speak to you about the leader of the Republican revolution. Over the last year, we have watched House Republicans line up behind Speaker GINGRICH, marching in step, barking out the dogma of this so-called revolution. This whole incident reminds me of a story from when I was child. You see Mr. Speaker, once upon a time there was an emperor who needed some new clothes. When a con-artist of a tailor convinced the Emperor that the outfit he designed for the King was the latest fashion, the King marched proudly out into his kingdom receiving praise and accolades for his new suit. All of a sudden a small child approached the King and told him he was naked, that he was not wearing clothes. Although Democrats have been saying this all year, last night the House Ethics Committee unanimously told Emperor NEWT that he was not wearing any clothes. They found that he was guilty of violating three House rules. They appointed special counsel to investigate improper conduct. They sent him a scathing letter denouncing his actions on numerous other accounts. But stay tuned. We have not even started on chapter 2: "Nasty NEWT and the GOPAC Gang"

TRIBUTE TO BILL SHULTZ

**HON. KEN CALVERT**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, December 7, 1995*

Mr. CALVERT. Mr. Speaker, December 19, 1995, is a truly historical date. On this day Fender Musical Instruments will host the grand opening of a new facility in Corona, CA. This 90,000 square foot manufacturing operation, will produce high quality speakers and amplifiers, creating 250 new jobs for the Corona community.

A short 9 years ago this company almost became a historical statistic as a result of competition from Japan. The great name of Fender was close to being wiped out by cheap foreign imitations. Using economic advantages that did not exist in this country, the foreign product dominated the musical instrument business.

Led by its president, Bill Schultz, Fender Musical Instruments became the comeback story for the past decade. Moving to the city of Corona in 1986 with only 15 employees, this once great company was manufacturing just two dozen guitars per day. Faced with what many considered an uncertain future at best, the success story of quality and tradition began to unfold in my hometown of Corona.

Today, Fender Musical Instruments builds 350 high-end guitars per day and employs

over 600 people. With the opening of this new facility and the addition of 250 people to its staff, total Fender Music's employment in Corona, CA, will be 850 people.

Fender is the choice for some of the most popular entertainers in the world, such as Eric Clapton, Bruce Springsteen, and many more. Fender was also chosen to custom make just over 100 guitars to celebrate the anniversary of Harley Davidson. These particular guitars are valued at over \$40,000 each. In the music business the name Fender means quality, which means reliability, which also means the best sound possible from a musical instrument.

This tremendous comeback was accomplished through the leadership of Bill Schultz, president of Fender Musical Instruments. Mr. Schultz has worked closely with Federal, State, and local leaders. He has provided valued input on business issues to help ensure continued economic growth in this country.

It is a great pleasure for me, on behalf of the citizens of California's 43d Congressional District, to congratulate the leadership of Fender Musical Instruments and the city of Corona for making this dynamic growth a reality. We can all be proud of the private and public sector working together to keep valuable jobs in America.

#### HUMAN RIGHTS ABUSE IN EAST TIMOR

### HON. CHRISTOPHER H. SMITH

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, December 7, 1995*

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I rise to support my colleagues from Rhode Island and New York in their efforts to call attention to human rights abuses by Indonesia in its occupation of East Timor, and to prevent the use of United States military assistance to further Indonesia's atrocities in East Timor.

Indonesia's Armed Forces invaded East Timor in 1975, only weeks after East Timor had attained independence from Portugal. Since then, the Indonesian army has carried out a campaign of what amounts to ethnic cleansing against the Timorese through a program of forced migration. Persecution has been particularly harsh against the Christian population of East Timor.

More than 200,000 Timorese—out of a total population of 700,000—have been killed directly or by starvation in forced migrations from their villages since the Indonesian invasion.

There are recent reports of a renewed campaign of repression of Catholics in East Timor. These reports include atrocities such as the smashing of statues of the Blessed Mother. The campaign has also been directed personally against the Catholic Bishop of Dili [DILLY], Bishop Belo. His phones are tapped, his fax machine is monitored, his visitors are watched, and his freedom of movement is restricted. But Bishop Belo persists in his courageous efforts to defend justice, peace and the preservation of the dignity of his people. Recently, he has set up a church commission to monitor human rights abuses, and a radio station to disseminate information and news.

Mr. Speaker, the people of East Timor comprise a sovereign nation. They differ from most

Indonesians in language, religion, ethnicity, history, and culture. They are entitled to independence and freedom. And in the meantime, they are entitled to fundamental human rights including the freedom of religion.

#### PERSONAL EXPLANATION

### HON. TILLIE K. FOWLER

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, December 7, 1995*

Mrs. FOWLER. Mr. Speaker, due to a death in the family, I was not present for rollcall votes Nos. 840 and 841. Had I been present I would have voted "yes" on both of these rollcall votes.

#### GPO SUPPORT ON BOSNIA DIFFERS FROM DEMOCRATS' BALKING ON GULF

### HON. DOUG BEREUTER

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, December 7, 1995*

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, this Member commends to his colleagues an editorial which appeared in the Omaha World-Herald on December 5, 1995.

#### GOP SUPPORT ON BOSNIA DIFFERS FROM DEMOCRATS' BALKING ON GULF

In January 1991, the U.S. Senate voted 52-47 to approve a resolution authorizing President George Bush to use force in liberating Kuwait. Forty-five of the Senate's 55 Democrats voted against the resolution, including some of the party's top leaders.

Among the Senate Democrats casting "no" votes were George Mitchell, then the majority leader; Claiborne Pell, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee; and Sam Nunn, chairman of the Armed Services Committee. Sen. Edward Kennedy voted against the resolution. So did Daniel Moynihan and Lloyd Bentsen. So did Bob Kerrey.

In the House, which approved the resolution 250-183, Democrats voting no included Speaker Tom Foley and Majority Leader Richard Gephardt.

A number of those same Democrats in 1995 support a mission in which the U.S. interest is much less clear: President Clinton's commitment to send troops to Bosnia. But this time something is different. Clinton has support—qualified in some instances—from key members of the other party.

Senate Majority Leader Bob Dole said he will support Clinton's position. So has Sen. Richard Lugar, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee. In the House, Speaker Newt Gingrich has discouraged Republican congressmen who wanted to try to stop the Bosnian operation. For those GOP leaders, apparently, partisanship still ends at the water's edge, as it should.

How, was it possible for the Democrats in 1991 to say no to the liberation of Kuwait and just about five years later support a vague mission in Bosnia that has little to do with America's vital national interests?

Certainly the issues weren't identical. The 1991 vote gave Bush authorization for a ground war against what was then widely reported to be a formidable Iraqi army. Clinton's intended dispatch of 32,000 troops to Bosnia is based on the assumption, although it's debatable, that combat can be avoided.

Some of the Bush critics in 1991 said it was wrong to go to war for oil. Kerrey, as a presi-

dential candidate in October 1991, told a New Hampshire audience that he rejected the Kuwait resolution 10 months earlier because the main reason was to protect an oil source. (Some Americans thought that preserving an essential source of fuel for the industrial West was a good reason to liberate Kuwait and make sure Saudi Arabia wouldn't fall to Saddam Hussein.) If Bush had emphasized the restoration of freedom in Kuwait, Kerrey said, he might have supported the action.

However, the 1991 resolution that the 45 Senate Democrats voted against did not mention oil. It stated that Iraq's invasion of Kuwait was unprovoked, illegal and brutal and that the United Nations had authorized its members "to use all necessary means" to ensure that "Kuwait's independence and legitimate government be restored."

Whether or not one agreed with Bush, the mission was clear: Beat back an illegal aggressor threatening to roll over a region that had a direct impact on American interests and would continue to have an impact. Iraq had overrun Kuwait and was poised to move into Saudi Arabia. There was an immediate danger that the war would spread throughout the region, perhaps drawing in Israel.

Contrast that with the Balkan situation. Ethnic and religious passions have fueled centuries of hatred, bitterness and wartime atrocities. None of the parties to the current conflict—the primarily Catholic Croats, the Orthodox-Christian Bosnian Serbs or the Muslim majority in Bosnia—has an unblemished record. They are waging what amounts to a religious and territorial civil war. Some are angry that their leaders signed a truce. As to the danger of an expanded war, few indications exist that any outside powers were planning to come to the aid of the warring factions.

Yet the Clinton policy would place U.S. troops on the ground in that situation. And for what national interest? The president should be grateful that his Republican opponents aren't guided by the way the Democrats behaved in 1991, when the threat to the national interest was genuine.

#### SOME BENEFITS OF MEDICAID

### HON. ROBERT W. NEY

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, December 7, 1995*

Mr. NEY. Mr. Speaker, I want to bring attention to the House a series of articles published in September by the Columbus Dispatch (Columbus, Ohio) that describe the challenges and joys of raising a disabled child at home and among family. The Columbus Dispatch series accurately highlights the experiences of families with children with significant disabilities who have received support from the current Medicaid Program.

The Sapp family includes parents Dale and Martha Rose, two daughters, and Dale Jr. Dale Sr. has a full-time job and Martha Rose takes care of the children. Dale Jr. is 7 years old and several disabilities, including mental retardation, and uses a wheelchair. To keep Dale Jr. at home, Medicaid provides, the Sapp's services worth \$105,000, including speech and physical therapy, prescription drugs, hospital services, and other needed medical care. Without this support, the Sapp's would be forced to place Dale in an institution, with an annual cost of \$240,000.

The Biel family includes parents Louis and Mary and two children. Both parents full-time

jobs and private health insurance. Daughter Kathleen is 10 years old, has cerebral palsy, mental retardation, and uses a wheelchair. Medicaid provides the Biel family with \$87,000 worth of physical and occupational therapies, hospital and other medical care. Without this support the Biel's would be forced to place Kathleen in an institution, which would cost \$240,000 annually.

The Carter family includes parents Greg and Meri-Elynn, two sons, and Lauren, age 7, who has cerebral palsy, mental retardation, and blindness. Greg has a full-time job and Meri-Elynn stays home with the children. Until recently, the family received \$45,000 from Medicaid in the form of home nursing care and physical therapies, which allowed Lauren to live at home despite the fact that Lauren cannot be left alone, her needs were determined to be nonemergency in nature and her Medicaid benefits were terminated. Lauren now lives apart from her family in an institution that costs \$55,000 annually.

The Sapp's, Biel's, and Carters are among the millions of families across America that rely on Medicaid support to meet the extraordinary health and developmental needs of their children with significant disabilities. Thanks to Medicaid, these children lead more independent and successful lives at home, with family. Most often, assistance at an early age enhances the ability of these children to develop physical, emotional, and social skills, advances their capacity to learn, and enables them to participate more skillfully in family and community life. Similarly, adults with disabilities rely on Medicaid to achieve health, employment, and personal goals that directly relate to their ability to lead independent and productive lives.

Two of the three families profiled in these articles received services from the Easter Seals Society, which is dedicated to assisting children and adults to live with equality, dignity, and independence. Since its founding in Ohio in 1919, Easter Seals has helped millions of people with disabilities nationwide through home and community services that are overseen by volunteers and paid for by charitable donations, corporate contributions, and the investment of government funds. According to Easter Seals, the compelling stories told by the Biels, Sapps, and Carters are not unique but are typical of the experiences of countless families that need Medicaid and Easter Seals to get by.

For the 4.9 million children and adults with disabilities who depend on Medicaid and associated programs, such as early intervention and assistive technology, there are few, if any, alternative sources of support. Medicaid is the linchpin that fosters individual development, learning, and independence, and enables families to stay together, most often as primary care givers for persons with disabilities.

To date, Medicaid has operated as Federal-State partnership. Some of the country's most innovative, cost-efficient approaches to home and community-based service delivery and EPSDT early detection and intervention have originated under Medicaid. Although many legitimate needs have not been met by Medicaid and related programs, the current array of services and support are crucial to the health and quality of life for millions of individuals and families, and represent a wise cost-effective commitment to public funds.

The Columbus Dispatch stories clearly show the direct relationship between investing in

services to support families and the alternative, which is most often higher cost institutional care. According to the newspaper, in many of these families, either one or both parents work. Most struggle to keep their children at home, and willingly assume the disruption and expense. But their ability to keep their families intact directly depends on continued Medicaid support.

As we evaluate the pros and cons of making significant reforms to the Medicaid Program, I urge my colleagues to read these articles and be mindful of the daily confronting families affected by disability and the critical role that Medicaid plays in their lives. Copies of the Columbus Dispatch articles are available from the National Seal Society in Washington, DC.

WAIT A MINUTE, MR. POSTMAN

### HON. RODNEY P. FRELINGHUYSEN

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, December 7, 1995

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Speaker, today I introduced the Postal Service Debt Reduction and Truth in Budgeting Act, which will commit the Postal Service to a 7-year-debt reduction plan.

Mr. Speaker, for far too long, Congress and the American people have been kept in the dark regarding the finances of the U.S. Postal Service. Very few Americans know that the Postal Service is servicing a debt of more than \$7 billion. What they do know is that their mail is not delivered on time and that the cost of a first class stamp jumped by 3 cents last year. This situation needs to be changed.

Even before I was elected to Congress, I was critical of the Postal Service's lack of budgetary integrity and its overall service. Their unwillingness to tackle their multibillion dollar debt has convinced me that real, fundamental reform is needed.

Since last year, Postmaster General Runyon has taken some encouraging steps toward fiscal responsibility. Much to everyone's surprise, the Postal Service ran a surplus this year of \$1.8 billion; only the seventh time in 25 years it has managed to operate in the black. However, the Postal Service still lacks a serious plan that holds it fiscally accountable to Congress and our Nation's taxpayers.

Despite their \$7.3 billion debt and the rare opportunity to reduce it with their \$1.8 billion surplus, Postmaster General Runyon, recently gave bonuses to 1,000 senior postal executives for a year when customers faced a 10 percent hike in the price of a first class stamp. It is these actions that require me to introduce this bill.

Mr. Runyon seems to be doing little more than introducing short-term gimmicks and rate hikes to absorb the escalating costs of running an increasingly inefficient monopoly. The Postal Service is utilizing a good portion of its administrative, labor and capital resources on projects that have nothing to do with the agency's primary responsibility: delivering the mail on time. Recently, the Postal Service announced that it was entering into a joint venture with a private company to offer prepaid telephone calling cards, a service already provided by the private sector. Mr. Runyon should have the agency concentrating on delivering the mail.

The legislation I am introducing will require the Postmaster General to follow a fiscally responsible course that the American people have demanded from their Government led by the 104th Congress. Specifically, it would require the Postmaster General to submit a 7-year plan to put the Postal Service's fiscal house in order. It would also require an annual, in-depth accounting of its budget to show which postal programs and practices are working and which ones need to be reformed or eliminated.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all of my colleagues to cosponsor the Postal Service Debt Reduction and Truth in Budgeting Act. Let us include the U.S. Postal Service in our efforts to create a smaller, smarter Government that is accountable to the American taxpayers.

DISPELLING THE MYTHS

### HON. RON PACKARD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, December 7, 1995

Mr. PACKARD. Mr. Speaker, there are a number of myths about the Republican balanced budget my colleagues on the other side of the aisle seem bent on perpetuating. For instance, part of their mantra states that our tax cuts benefit the rich.

Mr. Speaker, that is just patently wrong. According to the Joint Committee on Taxation, 80 percent of the GOP tax cuts go to those making less than \$100,000 and 61 percent go to those making between \$30,000 and \$75,000. These are hard working, middle-class Americans, not the rich.

The Heritage Foundation found that 80 percent of the \$500 per-child tax credit benefit goes to families with incomes less than \$75,000. Some 3.5 million families, at the lowest income levels, will no longer pay taxes. Finally, our budget erases 51 percent of taxes for families of four earning less than \$30,000.

Throughout the budget negotiations, the White House has clearly demonstrated that it is not serious about reaching a balanced budget in 7 years. Rather than respond directly to the budget negotiators about the balanced budget plan, the White House has chosen instead to release a document that simply reiterates the same old, worn-out myths about the Republican efforts to harm senior citizens, children, working families, the poor, students, veterans, and just any other group you can think of.

Tax cuts benefit America's families, not the rich. Mr. Speaker, the time has come to peel away the rhetoric and distortions and begin to focus on the facts. America's future depends on it.

TRIBUTE TO EMILY KUMPEL

### HON. EDWARD J. MARKEY

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, December 7, 1995

Mr. MARKEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and applaud Emily Kumpel of Wakefield, MA, for her outstanding dedication and service to others in need. Although she is only 11 years old, this sixth grader has done

more to help those less fortunate than herself than most people do in their entire lives.

When Emily was a third grader and only 8 years old, she and her older sister Amy helped organize a charity auction to benefit a Boston area homeless shelter. Working with other children their age, they wrote to celebrities and asked them to autograph squares of material which were later made into patchwork pillows and auctioned. Together with their friends, Emily and Amy raised over \$4,000 for homeless children and their families.

Eighteen months ago while researching South Africa, Emily learned about the effects of apartheid on the citizens of South Africa. Anxious to help improve their quality of life, Emily became a key organizer of the South African book drive. As the youth chairperson, Emily collected over 10,000 books for an elementary school in the Capetown area and received an award of \$3,000 to be used toward the cost of shipping.

Emily Kumpel should serve as a role model for all of us, both young and old. Her work on behalf of the homeless and the children of South Africa illustrates her deep commitment to the advancement of humanitarian goals. Emily truly is an amazing individual, and she deserves our respect and admiration.

#### TEXAS STATEHOOD

#### HON. MARTIN FROST

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, December 7, 1995*

Mr. FROST. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity, before Congress recesses for the holidays, to bring to the attention of my colleagues a very significant anniversary coming up next month in my home State of Texas.

On December 29, 1995, the people of Texas will celebrate our sesquicentennial of statehood. Entering the Union as its 28th State, Texas has consistently played a pivotal role in all facets of American history. Texas has supplied to this Nation a wealth of human talent in every field of endeavor—from science and technology to business and commerce; from academics to government; and from entertainment to agriculture; to name only a few.

Mr. Speaker, on April 21, 1995, the regular session of the 74th Texas Legislature adopted House Concurrent Resolution No. 118, commemorating the sesquicentennial of Texas statehood. I ask that the full text of House Concurrent Resolution No. 118 be published in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD at the conclusion of my remarks. The resolution follows:

THE STATE OF TEXAS, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

Whereas, The year 1995 will mark 150 years since the United States of America admitted Texas as the 28th state in the union; and

Whereas, The sesquicentennial of Texas statehood is a truly momentous occasion that allows all Texans to reflect on their state's proud heritage and bright future; and

Whereas, Acting on the advice of President John Tyler, the United States Congress adopted a joint resolution on February 28, 1845, inviting Texas to enter the union as a state with full retention of its public lands; today, a century and a half later, Texas enjoys the distinction of being the only state admitted with such extensive rights; and

Whereas, The citizens of the Republic of Texas were deeply committed to the goals and ideals embodied in the United States Constitution, and, on June 16, 1845, the Congress of the Republic of Texas was convened by President Anson Jones to consider the proposal of statehood; and

Whereas, Texas took advantage of the offer, choosing to unite with a large and prosperous nation that could more effectively defend the borders of Texas and expand its flourishing trade with European countries; by October 1845, the Congress of the Republic of Texas had approved a state constitution, charting a bold new destiny for the Lone Star State; and

Whereas, The proposed state constitution was sent to Washington, D.C., and on December 29, 1845, the United States of America formally welcomed Texas as a new state; the transfer of governmental authority, however, was not complete until February of 1846, when Anson Jones lowered the flag that had flown above the Capitol for nearly 10 years and stepped down from his position as president of the Republic of Texas; and

Whereas, With the poignant retirement of the flag of the Republic, Texas emerged as a blazing Lone Star in the American firmament, taking its place as the 28th state admitted into the union; Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the 74th Legislature of the State of Texas, Regular Session, 1995, hereby commemorate the sesquicentennial of Texas statehood and encourage all Texans to take note of this historic occasion.

#### PERSONAL EXPLANATION

#### HON. TILLIE K. FOWLER

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, December 7, 1995*

Mrs. FOWLER. Mr. Speaker, due to a death in the family, I was not present for rollcall vote No. 839. Had I been present I would have voted "yes."

#### INTRODUCTION OF THE WATER SUPPLY INFRASTRUCTURE ASSISTANCE ACT OF 1995

#### HON. BUD SHUSTER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, December 7, 1995*

Mr. SHUSTER. Mr. Speaker, today, I am introducing the Water Supply Infrastructure Assistance Act of 1995, a bipartisan bill that will protect human health and the environment and promote jobs. In the Transportation and Infrastructure Committee the term "infrastructure" means more than just highways, bridges, dams, airports, and other transportation and infrastructure related facilities. It includes environmental infrastructure such as drinking water and wastewater treatment and distribution systems. Because of that, this committee expects to play a major role in debate and passage of legislation to protect and improve our Nation's water supplies.

I am delighted to be joined by JIM OBERSTAR, the ranking Democrat of the committee, the chairman of the Water Resources and Environment Subcommittee, SHERRY BOEHLERT and the ranking Democrat of the subcommittee, BOB BORSKI. In addition, over 30 of my

committee colleagues are joining me as original cosponsors.

Today's bill is similar to the bipartisan drinking water bill the Public Works and Transportation Committee approved last Congress. Unfortunately, that bill did not become law. The unfunded Federal mandates and the environmental infrastructure needs remain, however. Today, the need is just as compelling, if not more compelling, to have a reasonable bill that provides funding and flexibility to State and local officials and that builds upon the existing programs and mechanisms of the Clean Water Act.

For example, EPA estimates over \$8.6 billion in capital needs to meet current Safe Drinking Water Act requirements. The Congressional Budget Office also estimates annual costs between \$1.4 billion and \$2.3 billion per year for compliance with current requirements.

The bill continues the committee's commitment to our Nation's environment infrastructure needs in two basic ways:

First, it authorizes new 3-year, \$2.25 billion accounts for improvements to drinking water systems within the existing State revolving funds [SRF's] under the Clean Water Act—specifically, \$500 million for fiscal year 1996, \$750 million for fiscal year 1997, and \$1 billion for fiscal year 1998. The bill would make available the \$500 million in the fiscal year 1996 EPA appropriations bill that is contingent on authorization of a drinking water SRF.

This aspect of the bill is modeled on the existing, successful SRF established under the Clean Water Act. It authorizes grants to States for the establishment of new accounts within the SRF's for funding water supply infrastructure needs. Loans from the accounts would be repaid to the States by operators of water supply systems and the repaid funds would be made available to meet additional needs.

Second, it authorizes the use of a portion of the funds—up to 10 percent—within the new accounts for source water quality protection programs consistent with nonpoint source management programs under the Clean Water Act. This will help prevent pollution and reduce treatment costs downstream, but without the use of any Federal, command-and-control regulations.

Over the coming weeks, we will be working with various stakeholders to further update and improve the bill. We intend to move this important legislation forward while working closely with the Commerce Committee as the House considers Safe Drinking Water Act legislation.

#### TRIBUTE TO STEWART GREENEBAUM

#### HON. BENJAMIN L. CARDIN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, December 7, 1995*

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to Stewart Greenebaum. On December 10, 1995, Stewart Greenebaum will receive the Humanitarian Award from the Baltimore Zionist District.

Stewart Greenebaum deserves this award because of his strong commitment to his community and to the State of Israel. Stewart has donated his time, effort, and energy to worthy causes.

Stewart Greenebaum has made tremendous contributions to the Baltimore Zionist District. He is currently serving as chairman for Israel Bonds of Maryland, as well as chairman of the Board of the University of Maryland Medical System. In addition, Stewart Greenebaum is the founder and chairman of a scholarship fund for financially disadvantaged medical students and he is the founder and chairman of the Children's House at Johns Hopkins which provides shelter and comfort to families of sick children.

Mr. Speaker, it is a pleasure to call Stewart Greenebaum's achievements to the attention of my colleagues. By having individuals like Stewart Greenebaum in our communities, our work as public servants in Congress is made that much easier and that much more pleasurable.

ONE COMMON LANGUAGE WILL  
KEEP AMERICA ONE NATION

**HON. TOBY ROTH**

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, December 7, 1995

Mr. ROTH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to call the attention of my colleagues to the excellent essay that appeared in *Time* magazine in November, "Quebec and the Death of Diversity." The author, Charles Krauthammer, makes the powerful observation that nations can perish by the sword of cultural diversity. Mr. Krauthammer points to Canada's near divorce with its province of Quebec a month ago as a dire warning for what could happen here in America. Mr. Krauthammer is absolutely right.

Canada's experience is a cautionary tale for our country, the most diverse nation in the history of the world. Their narrow brush with breakup should sound a clarion call to all Americans who dismiss the importance of a common language and culture to a nation.

I do not want to watch the United States unravel the way Canada almost did. I have introduced legislation that seeks to reinforce the common bond that holds our country together: the English language. I hope you will heed Canada's silent warning and join me today in the effort to keep America one nation, one people. Cosponsor H.R. 739, the Declaration of Official Language Act. I ask that the full text of Charles Krauthammer's essay appear in the RECORD at this point.

[From *Time* magazine, Nov. 13, 1995]

QUEBEC AND THE DEATH OF DIVERSITY

(By Charles Krauthammer)

Just hours after the Quebec referendum on separation that came within a whisker of breaking up Canada—and may yet do so—President Clinton pronounced, "Ethnic diversity can be the hallmark of a strong and prosperous society," said his spokesman. "The President has often said that our ethnic diversity here in America is one source of our greatest strength . . . and hopefully it will be for the people of Canada as well."

Now, when commenting on an explosive marital spat occurring next door, it is incumbent on a neighbor to be diplomatic and sympathetic. But must one be fatuous too? Here is Canada, a great neighboring country, choking on cultural diversity, very nearly dying of cultural diversity—and the spokesman for the President of the U.S. offers a mindless, mantra-like homily in praise of the very source of Canada's ongoing agony.

Yes, diversity can contribute to a country's strength by producing a kind of hearty, hybrid culture and provoking new ways of thought and new avenues to genius. But for every such cultural synergy there are 10 cases—from the Balkans to the former Soviet Union, from Africa to Asia and now to North America—of cultural explosion, where the clash of ethnicities yields weakness, conflict, division, even war. Indeed, the bitterness of French Canada's drive to amputate its century-old confederation with English Canada tells us much about the unexamined belief in the strength and beauty of the multicultural mosaic.

In their Oct. 30 referendum, half of Quebecers—and a solid 60% of French speakers—said they want out of their partnership in a culturally diverse Canada. Why? For the answer, Americans might look no farther than Louisiana.

"Cajun" is a corruption of "Acadian," a region of Nova Scotia that was home to many French Canadians until they were expelled by the British in the 1750s and '60s. Many emigrated to Louisiana, then a French possession, where their language and culture withered, evolving into a kind of folk curiosity. Quebecers do not want to go the way of the Cajun. They do not want to end up as some colorful ethnic subculture known for its music or cooking or the odd linguistic twist. Quebecers are driven by a terror of being crushed by an English-speaking continent of 300 million into a mere cultural curiosity. Hence their hunger for political independence.

Oddly, and sadly, the solution does not answer the fear. Politics is no cure for cultural assimilation. A flag and an anthem do not assure cultural vitality. The faith that they will is as desperate as it is sentimental.

The real problem of Quebec is the problem of all small peoples in a world of irresistibly globalized commerce and culture. That separatism may not solve the problem is beside the point. Separatism is a fact, the single greatest political fact of the post-cold war world. With external enemies removed, with hybrid states no longer held together by hegemonic superpowers, the petty annoyances and existential difficulties of living in mixed-ethnic marriages within nation-states has become increasingly intolerable. From the former Yugoslavia to the former Czechoslovakia to the former Soviet Union, from Sri Lanka to Quebec, the tendency to separatism is inexorable.

Nor is the U.S. immune to the attraction of separatism. Look, for example, at the rise of Louis Farrakhan, the leading black separatist in America. Look at the ethnic social policies, the school curriculums, the racially gerrymandered electoral districts that give an official imprimatur to the notion of the primacy of group over nation.

Which is why Quebec's referendum is not the provincial story it seems. The 60% of French-speaking Quebecers who voted to sever their political union with bicultural Canada are a herald of the death of diversity. They are a living refutation of the warm and cozy notion, based more on hope than on history, of multicultural harmony and strength. They are a warning.

After all, as former Toronto Sun editor Barbara Amiel points out, if multiculturalism cannot work in Canada, where can it work? If it cannot work in a country as civil, decent and tolerant as Canada—a country where the majority English speakers have been extraordinarily generous in granting all kinds of cultural protections, subsidies, special rights and privileges to the linguistic minority of French Canada—then where?

And if it cannot work in Canada, where the issue is the co-existence of just two (quite

similar, one might note) cultures, how will it work in, say, Bosnia, where three, or India or America, with dozens? One looks at Canada and wonders whether the current naive and confident American celebration of cultural diversity—with its insistence on group rights over individual rights, sectarian history over American history, ethnic culture over a common culture—is leading us down a path from which there is no escape.

Canada has an escape. By accident of geography, separation is a real option because the different culture inhabit different territories. For a country like America, where the different cultures are thoroughly intermixed, there is no such answer. Canada can break up cleanly; the U.S. cannot.

America is proceeding blithely down the path of diversity and ethnic separatism. America's destination, however, is not Canada, which will find some civil way out of its dilemma. America's destination is the Balkans.

HUMAN RIGHTS ABUSES IN EAST  
TIMOR

**HON. NITA M. LOWEY**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, December 7, 1995

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Speaker, today marks the 20th anniversary of Indonesia's occupation of East Timor. The people of East Timor have lived for two decades under a cruel and repressive regime that has killed and starved almost one-third of their population.

Violent crackdowns on peaceful demonstrations in East Timor have continued throughout this occupation. First, innocent protestors are massacred and then the military rounds up and jails the witnesses so that the world will never know what happens.

Indonesia's policy in East Timor is about the oppression of those who oppose Indonesia's right to torture, kill, and repress the people of East Timor. It is about genocide.

Today, Congressman PATRICK KENNEDY and I are introducing the East Timor Human Rights Accountability Act, which will prohibit United States aid to Indonesia from being used to further the occupation of East Timor or to violate the human rights of the East Timorese people.

Mr. Speaker, it is time for this repression and violence to end.

TRIBUTE TO WALTER H.  
DETTINGER

**HON. MARCY KAPTUR**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, December 7, 1995

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a truly dedicated American, Mr. Walter H. Dettinger, who passed away on November 21, 1995.

In 1936 at the age of 17, Walt embarked upon several years of selfless service to our country when he enlisted in the Ohio National Guard. Upon his discharge in 1939, he joined the Naval Communications Reserve and was called to active duty the following year. His area of expertise, radio communications, led him to service aboard the USS *Worden* in Pearl Harbor, HI. Walt was among the thousands of servicemen there on the morning of

December 7, 1941, when the Japanese launched their unannounced offensive. As a survivor of the attack, he went on to defend our Nation in the Battle of the Midway and Guadalcanal. In January 1943 while aboard the USS *Worden* in Amchitka, AK, his ship fell victim to an enemy suicide attack. Once again surviving, he served the rest of World War II in the Pacific on the USS *Murray*.

In October 1945 he was discharged and returned to civilian life. Five years later, he married Betty, with whom he shared a 45-year marriage and two children. In early 1952, Walt was again called upon to serve his country in the Korean war. He served faithfully and diligently on the USS *Fred T. Berry* until his discharge in November 1952.

Ambition and drive followed Walt into civilian life as well. As a civilian, he left his mark upon the Toledo broadcasting community in several ways. He helped put an AM radio station, WTOD, on the air, as well as a television station, WTOL-TV 11, from which he retired in 1981. He was a lifelong amateur radio broadcaster, member of the Quarter Century Wireless Association and the American Radio Relay League.

Walt was also a proud member of the Pearl Harbor Survivors Association—charter member, past president of Ohio Chapter 3 and past Ohio State Chairman, the Toledo Post #335, American Legion, past commander, and life member of Sylvania Post #3717, Veterans of Foreign Wars. It is through this association

that Walt provided me with invaluable assistance in 1991.

Together, we worked to give Pearl Harbor survivors from my district the Pearl Harbor Veterans Award during a moving ceremony 50 years after that long-ago day. Walt's assistance in organizing this commemoration was invaluable to me, and appreciated beyond words by the veterans we honored.

A kind and gentle man who sought neither recognition nor accolades and held his achievements privately, Walt was a truly dedicated American. His advice, counsel, and friendship will be missed. He served America and the cause of freedom with selfless devotion. He left our world a finer place.