

occupation and denial of human rights. As a nation, we must insist that turkey withdraw its occupying forces and allow the return of refugees to their communities.

We must send a clear message stating that violations of human rights and international law will not be tolerated, especially when perpetrated by a nation to which we grant significant amounts of foreign aid. A truly democratic foreign policy will seek the restoration of a united Greek-Cypriot state and serve as a testament to our commitment to democratic self-government and fundamental freedoms.

A TRIBUTE TO IAN B. ZELICK

HON. BARBARA LEE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 6, 1998

Ms. LEE. Mr. Speaker, I am here to share with you the life of a legendary Oaklander, Mr. Ian B. Zellick, television pioneer and civic leader, who died on July 27 after a brief illness at age 73.

Mr. Zellick was the first staff member at a local television station in the City of Oakland KTVU-TV Channel 2 where he was hired in 1958 as employee number 001. He worked at Channel 2 for more than 32 years; first as a set designer and artist, but it is for his more than 20 years as Director of the Community Affairs Department that Mr. Zellick is best remembered.

Under his direction, the Community Affairs Department's share of air time at KTVU grew from 30 minutes a week to more than six hours a week. Show topics ranged from politics to the concerns of various ethnic and minority communities. He opened the doors of the station to all corners of the community. If more than two people wanted to debate or discuss something, Mr. Zellick gave them air time.

His enthusiasm for the community also took him outside the station to serve on dozens of boards and commissions. One year (1984) Mr. Zellick was on 26 community boards and commissions, including The Oakland Ballet, Philharmonia Baroque Orchestra of the West, Booth Memorial Home, the displaced Homemakers, the Oakland Symphony, and the Oakland Opera. People who knew him described him as a self-styled one-man community network, involved in education, music, dance, mental health, and pregnant teens. He was able to form links between dissimilar agencies. For instance, when an important resident service for pregnant teens was threatened, he facilitated an arrangement between Oakland's YWCA and the Salvation Army's Booth Center, thus insuring the service would continue.

After he retired from KTVU in 1990, Mr. Zellick concentrated on the Philharmonia Baroque, the San Francisco Early Music Society and the East Bay Agency for Children. EBAC runs residential and day care facilities for disturbed kids and he was honored by them for "A Lifetime of Service to the East Bay Community." He received accolades and numerous awards, as a founding member of the Philharmonia and the Preceptor Award from the annual national Broadcasting Industry Conference in recognition of his work encouraging and supporting young people in the field of broadcasting.

Mr. Zellick was born on June 7, 1925 in San Francisco. He got his BA from San Francisco State University and his MA from Mills Col-

lege. As a Marine during WWII, he saw action in the South Pacific. He is survived by his wife Beverly, a daughter Kate; two sons: Vaughn and Arch; and five grandchildren.

KHALISTANI DELEGATION TESTIFIES AT UNITED NATIONS

HON. DAN BURTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 6, 1998

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, recently a delegation of Khalistani Americans led by Dr. Gurmit Singh Aulakh, President of the Council of Khalistan, testified before the United Nations Working Group on Enforced and Involuntary Disappearances, which was meeting in New York City. While there, they exposed the massive human rights violations by the Indian Government in Punjab, Khalistan. Joining Dr. Aulakh were Dr. Paramjit Singh Ajrawat of Maryland, Professor Gurcharan Singh of Marymount University in New York, Judge Mewa Singh of New Jersey, and Malkiat Singh Heir, also of New Jersey.

The Working Group revealed that it has requested permission to visit India and has been denied. The same thing has happened to Amnesty International, Human Rights Watch, and others who have tried to conduct an independent human rights investigation. India obviously has plenty to hide.

Even though the government in Punjab is not led by the Sikh Akali Dal political party, there have still been over 150 atrocities documented since they formed a coalition with the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) in 1997. It is ironic that while the Khalistani delegation was testifying, the news broke that Rajiv Singh Randhawa, a witness who identified the police officers who kidnapped human rights activist Jaswant Singh Khalra, was himself abducted by the police. A few days later, Japal Singh Dhillon, who worked with Mr. Khalra on his report exposing the mass cremations of Sikhs by the Indian Government, was also arrested on a false charge. Shortly after that, his lawyer, Daljit Singh Rajput, was picked up on the same false charge.

The July 9-15, 1998 issue of *Awaze Qaum* reported that the police picked up Kashmira Singh of the village of Khudial Kalan on the pretext that they were investigating a theft. They then tortured Kashmira Singh for 15 days. They rolled logs over his legs until he couldn't walk. They submerged him in a tub of water. They slashed his thighs with razor blades and stuffed hot peppers into his wounds. Then the police claimed that Kashmira Singh had escaped, a bad sign that he has most likely been murdered by the police. In addition, they arrested his father and brother, who I understand are also being subjected to torture. How can a country that systematically violates basic human rights like this call itself democratic?

It is clear from these events that there is no place for Sikhs or other minorities within India's borders. As Dr. Aulakh has said, "police abuses including illegal detentions, forced abductions, use of torture, rape, and murder have continued much like they have continued since 1984. What is worse is that there has been active collusion by the Akali Government with police forces to cover up past abuses and to distract from present abuses. Without effective international pressure, the whereabouts of the abductees will never be determined and

every day, other innocent people will join the ranks of the disappeared." With nuclear weapons involved in South Asia, these terrible violations of basic human rights are even more dangerous to the entire world.

I am inserting Dr. Aulakh's testimony and the Council of Khalistan's press release into the RECORD for the information of my colleagues. I urge them to read it carefully. It is frightening, but quite informative. Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

TESTIMONY OF DR. GURMIT SINGH AULAKH, PRESIDENT, COUNCIL OF KHALISTAN BEFORE THE 54TH SESSION OF THE WORKING GROUP ON ENFORCED OR INVOLUNTARY DISAPPEARANCES

Ladies and Gentlemen: Let me begin by thanking you for the opportunity to speak to the Working Group again this year. I would like to update you on disappearances in the Sikh homeland, Punjab, Khalistan. When I reported to you last year, the Sikh homeland was in a deplorable situation. It has not improved. If anything, it has been made worse by the presence of Indian missiles deployed in Punjab after its recent nuclear tests.

This deployment puts Sikh lives at risk to preserve those of the ruling class. The BJP has shown an openly hegemonic agenda towards its South Asian neighbors. There is no doubt that if war breaks out between India and Pakistan, Punjab will be the battleground, as it was for the last three wars fought between the two nations and once again, Sikhs will bear the most casualties in this nuclear holocaust.

I would like to thank the many committed people whose efforts have helped us develop this information to present to you. My statement is more a result of their efforts than my own.

The human-rights situation in Punjab, Khalistan remains as bad as it ever was. The renowned journalist and writer Kushwant Singh has said last May that he personally approved of the police method of simply grabbing Sikh youth and shooting them in the head without bothering with the courts, he stated, and I quote, "I supported the police in its extra-judicial killings."

Former Speaker of the Indian Parliament Balram Jakhar said, "If we have to kill a million Sikhs to preserve India's territorial integrity, so be it." In an interview broadcast by NPR on August 11, 1997, Narinder Singh, identified as a spokesman for the Golden Temple, said that "The Indian government all the time they boast that they're democratic, they're secular, but they have nothing to do with a democracy, they have nothing to do with a secularism. They try to crush Sikhs just to please the majority."

On May 12, the chairman of India's National Human Rights Commission reported that the NHRC had received 38,000 cases in the last few months. This tells us the magnitude of human-rights violations in India because only a small fraction of cases are reported due to intimidation by the police, poverty, and illiteracy.

What terrifies the Sikh community about this dangerous scenario is the ease by which past Indian Governments have been able to make Sikhs disappear and kill them with impunity. Since 1984, an estimated quarter million Sikhs have lost their lives, but those responsible, men like K.P.S. Gill, are applauded in India as superheroes. It has been proven in the ballot box that when a political party, be it BJP or Congress, targets a minority community such as Muslims, Christians, or Sikhs, they win elections.