

the President's Award from the Songwriter's Guild. Because of continued devotion to fans, his fan base around the globe remains loyal and strong after 55 years in the music industry.

There is no doubt Arnold's impressive success can be equally shared with Sally, his wife and partner of 60 years, who has remained by his side throughout both rich and lean times. It is this partnership of which I stand to honor today.

IN MEMORY OF NAZAR SINGH
FAGOORA

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 28, 2001

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, recently Nazar Singh Fagoora, a Sikh leader from Fresno, California, passed away. December 3 would have been his 86th birthday. I was informed of his passing by Dr. Gurmit Singh Aulakh, President of the Council of Khalistan, to whom he was an advisor.

Nazar Singh Fagoora believed deeply in freedom for all people. He supported the struggle to free the Sikh homeland, Khalistan, with financial contributions and with his political support. In the Fresno Gurdwara, he would post letters from the Council of Khalistan on the bulletin board to inform his fellow Sikhs of what was going on back in Punjab, Khalistan, and to encourage them to get involved in the freedom movement.

Nazar Singh Fagoora was a committed, dedicated Sikh, and a staunch Khalistani. He led a simple life. He was active in many efforts to help his fellow Sikhs, whether by trying to help people in the local community or by his financial, moral, political, and personal support of the freedom movement. I know that his family, friends, and the members of his Gurdwara will greatly miss him. Let him serve to remind us all of what it is to be a good citizen. I know I speak for everyone here when I say let God bless him and his family.

Mr. Speaker, the Council of Khalistan issued a press release in Mr. Fagoora's memory. I would like to place that in the RECORD at this time.

SIKH NATION MOURNS PASSING OF S. NAZAR
SINGH FAGOORA

FRESNO SIKH WAS DEDICATED SERVANT OF
KHALSA PANTH AND ALL PEOPLE

WASHINGTON, DC, November 20, 2001.—The Sikh Nation is mourning the loss of Sardar Nazar Singh Fagoora, a dedicated Sikh leader from Fresno, California, who died at the age of 85. He was a dedicated servant of the Khalsa Panth, and he will be greatly missed. "Sardar Nazar Singh was a great human being, a committed, dedicated Sikh, and a staunch Khalistani," said Dr. Gurmit Singh Aulakh, President of the Council of Khalistan, the organization leading the Sikh Nation's struggle for the independence of the Sikh homeland. Khalistan is the name of the independent Sikh homeland declared on October 7, 1987.

"Sardar Nazar Singh gave large amounts of money in support of the struggle to liberate Khalistan. He led a simple fulfilling life, according to the principles laid down by our Gurus," Dr. Aulakh said. "He was a true follower of Guru. He was a truly noble and dedicated Sikh," Dr. Aulakh said.

"Sardar Nazar Singh really served the Guru very well by serving the Khalsa Panth," Dr. Aulakh said. "He was active in many ways in efforts to help the Khalsa Panth, whether by trying to help people in the local Sangat or by his financial, moral, political, and personal support of the freedom movement," he said. "In the Fresno Gurdwara, he made sure every letter written by this office was posted on the walls of the Gurdwara as soon as it arrived. The Sangat would browse through those documents carefully," Dr. Aulakh said. "I know that I will miss his counsel and advice. I don't see anyone in this country who can fill the vacuum created by his departure," Dr. Aulakh said. "Sardar Nazar Singh understood that Sikhs will continue to suffer oppression in India and will continue to be misunderstood in this country as long as we do not have our own country," said Dr. Aulakh. "This kind of repression will continue as long as Khalistan continues to live under Indian occupation," he said. "Only in a sovereign, free Khalistan will Sikhs live with honor and dignity where the Sikh religion can flourish," he said. "Nations that do not have political power vanish."

The Indian government has murdered over 250,000 Sikhs since 1984. More than 52,000 Sikh political prisoners are rotting in Indian jails without charge or trial. Many have been in illegal custody since 1984. Over 200,000 Christians have been killed since 1947 and over 75,000 Kashmiri Muslims have been killed since 1988. The Indian Supreme Court described the situation in Punjab as "worse than a genocide." As General Narinder Singh has said, "Punjab is a police state." U.S. Congressman Dana Rohrabacher has said that for Sikhs, Kashmiri Muslims, and other minorities "India might as well be Nazi Germany."

"Sardar Nazar Singh will be greatly missed by his family and by all Sikhs who care about freedom and about the dignity of the Khalsa Panth," Dr. Aulakh said. "May Guru give peace to this departed, noble soul," Dr. Aulakh added.

HONORING THE EMPLOYEES OF
THE U.S. POSTAL SERVICE AT
LANTA DISTRICT NORTH METRO
PROCESSING AND DISTRIBUTION
CENTER

HON. BOB BARR

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 28, 2001

Mr. BARR of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, employees of the United States Postal Service have long been irreplaceable components in our country's system of commerce and communication. Since the September 11th terrorist attacks, and the subsequent Anthrax threats, our postal workers have been asked to step up to the front lines in protecting the citizens of the United States. That is why I would like to highlight one of the foremost distribution centers of Georgia, the Atlanta District North Metro Processing and Distribution Center.

There are over 1700 workers at the North Metro Center, who distribute over 3,000,000 pieces of mail a day. Since the September 11th attacks, their working environment has been turned upside down with threats of Anthrax, suspicious packages, and evacuations. Employees have been asked to protect themselves every day against the dangers of bioterrorism by wearing gloves and masks.

Postal workers have been called on by their country to be watchdogs for the terror we now face as a nation. They are asked every day to take on workplace challenges and pressures they probably never thought about before. The postal service has become an invaluable asset against the acts of terrorism that has plagued our country for the past two months and its workers have stepped up to protect their fellow Americans without hesitation. That is why I ask my fellow members to rise and give thanks to the workers at the Atlanta District North Metro Processing and Distribution Center for their bravery and dedication to serving their community and America.

TRIBUTE TO CHRISTIAN BROTHERS
UNIVERSITY FOR 130 YEARS
OF SERVICE

HON. HAROLD E. FORD, JR.

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 28, 2001

Mr. FORD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay recognition to Memphis' Christian Brothers University as the school marks its 130th year of service.

After nearly a decade of work and persuasion by citizens across the Memphis and Mid-South community, November 19, 1871, finally arrived. On that day, a procession of celebrants made the storied trek from St. Peter's Catholic Church to the Memphis Female College, changing the name of the destination to Christian Brothers College.

From the beginning, this institution stood as part of the continuing legacy of St. John de la Salle, whose founding of the Institute of the Brothers of Christian Schools, or Frates Scholarum Christianarum, continues as one of the world's prolific educational systems. With the death of de la Salle in 1719 and his canonization in 1900, this system flourished to, by the middle of the 20th century, include more than 20,000 brothers teaching nearly half a million students worldwide.

In Memphis, the students who attended the first day of classes at the newly formed institution numbered 26.

The first president, Brother Maurelian, served two terms for 33 years. It was during these formative years that the institution made several changes and transition that further distinguished it as an educational institution of great worth.

The school functioned as a combined elementary school, high school and college, granting high school diplomas as well as bachelor's and master's degrees. This continued from 1871 until 1915, when the college had to close its college division temporarily due to the inordinate amount of students that enlisted for the war effort.

Following this period, the school reopened as a Junior College, granting Associate of Arts Degrees beginning in 1942. Some 11 years later, the Junior College was expanded into a 4-year institution offering bachelor's degrees to students once again.

Since this time of renewal, the college has expanded tremendously in size and coursework offered. The Master's Program was reinstated in 1987 with exponential growth in size, as reflected by the official change of the school to Christian Brothers University.

CBU today holds the distinction as one of the most diverse college communities in the Mid-South in terms of coursework offered and student population.

For CBU's record of excellence and for the responsible role of leadership it has taken in the academic community, I ask you and my colleagues in the U.S. House of Representatives to join me in saluting the legacy of this flagship institution of higher learning, Christian Brothers University.

TRIBUTE TO DR. FRED SAALFELD

HON. IKE SKELTON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 28, 2001

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, it has come to my attention that a long and exceptionally distinguished career in the field of science and technology is coming to an end. Dr. Fred Saalfeld will retire as Executive Director and Technical Director of the U.S. Navy's Office of Naval Research (ONR).

Dr. Saalfeld has been a popular and highly respected scientist at the Office of Navy Research for 40 years. Dr. Saalfeld's academic career began at Southeast Missouri State University and concluded with a Ph.D. from Iowa State University, specializing in physical chemistry, inorganic chemistry and math. Soon after, his career at the Office of Navy Research began. He developed the Central Atmosphere Measuring System, now in service on the Navy's nuclear submarines. He was also instrumental in developing a new secondary ion mass spectroscopy technique that is widely used in molecular biology and medical research. After these technical successes, Dr. Saalfeld became manager of the Department of the Navy's Science and Technology research at ONR.

As Executive Director and Technical Director of ONR, Dr. Saalfeld was responsible for the entire naval research enterprise. He oversaw the development of the Research Opportunities for Program Officers program, which affords Program Officers an opportunity to undertake "bench science" in their area of scientific specialty while simultaneously managing their program. He also pushed to establish the naval research Young Investigator Program, which identifies new university faculty that possess the qualities to impact our Naval Forces. Dr. Saalfeld was instrumental in creating ONR's diversity committee and developing the ONR Corporate Diversity Plan.

Over the course of his career, he authored and co-authored more than 500 research papers, reports and presentations. He has been recognized by universities, scientific societies, the Navy, Department of Defense, and Presidents Carter, Reagan, Bush, and Clinton.

Mr. Speaker, Dr. Saalfeld shepherded Navy Science and Technology through trial and triumph for 40 years, ensuring the best was available for our fleet. I know the Members of the House will join me in paying tribute to this exceptional American and wish him all the best in his retirement.

AIRLINE SECURITY LEGISLATION
(H.R. 3150)

HON. NANCY PELOSI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 28, 2001

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, today the American public has achieved an important victory. At long last, more than two months after September 11, Congress has bowed to our true leaders, the American people, and agreed to take airline security out of the hands of the private contractors who failed so miserably to protect us.

H.R. 3150 also will ensure that all baggage is screened for weapons and explosives, cockpit doors are reinforced, airport workers are properly screened and trained, and more air marshals are stationed on our flights. Unfortunately, the bill also requires all security screeners to be U.S. citizens. Legal permanent residents serve in the armed forces, fly airplanes, work as flight attendants, and repair airplanes. Qualified legal residents should be allowed to serve as screeners too.

Mr. Chairman, our sadness is renewed by the new tragedy in New York. But now we can travel to our Thanksgiving destinations with a greater sense of security, give thanks for the loved ones gathered safely around us.

**AFGHAN WOMEN AND CHILDREN
RELIEF ACT OF 2001**

SPEECH OF

HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 27, 2001

Mrs. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of this important bill.

Over the past few months, I have come to the House Floor to emphasize the suffering conditions Afghan women have been forced to endure over the past 5 years and have urged the world to recognize the need to restore the rights of all people in Afghanistan.

Thanks to my colleagues on both sides of the aisle and to the strong voices in the administration, the plight of Afghan women have been highlighted and addressed in the past weeks.

We have all learned that under the oppressive Taliban regime:

All schooling was forbidden to girls over the age of eight.

The women's university was shut down.

Women were restricted access to medical care.

But with today's bill, we will reverse the tragedies suffered by so many. This bill, introduced and supported by women, ensures that women and children living in Afghanistan will receive the proper education and health care they desperately need and deserve.

In addition to restoring these basic rights, it is essential that women be incorporated in any coalition that is assembled to run Afghanistan.

Mr. Speaker, many Afghans have been celebrating since the liberation of Kabul, Mazar-e Sharif, and other Afghan cities that were once under Taliban control. However, women are reluctant to join in the celebration

as it is unclear how the Taliban's collapse may impact their lives. Women's involvement in reconstruction and peace negotiations is essential to rebuilding that country. It will be impossible for the United States to achieve its long term goals for Afghanistan without restoring the social, human, and political rights that have been taken from women. Women must be guaranteed that their human rights are included in the constitution or legal structure of a new government in Afghanistan. This is why Congresswoman CONNIE MORELLA and I have introduced H.R. 3342, the Access for Afghan Women Act.

H.R. 3342, which I encourage my colleagues to cosponsor, proposes that aid from the United States will ensure that the economic, social, and political rights of women are recognized.

After all, excluding more than half of the Afghan population from the reconstruction process jeopardizes the long-term stability of the region.

We must ensure that Afghan women are included at each stage of the peace process and the creation of a new government of Afghanistan includes women—they are entitled to it.

INTRODUCTION OF THE TRADE ADJUSTMENT ASSISTANCE FOR WORKERS, FARMERS, COMMUNITIES AND FIRMS ACT OF 2001

HON. KEN BENTSEN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 28, 2001

Mr. BENTSEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce the Trade Adjustment Assistance for Workers, Farmers, Communities, and Firms Act of 2001. This thoughtful and innovative legislation was originally introduced in the other body by Senators BINGAMAN, BAUCUS and DASCHLE as S. 1209, and I am pleased to introduce it in the House today along with my colleague ANNA ESHOO.

On balance, the United States benefits significantly from increased trade. Increasing productivity and enhanced means of production through new investment in plants and equipment have provided the U.S. with a comparative advantage in many sectors of our domestic economy. However, too often, proponents of trade liberalization turn a blind eye toward those sectors of our economy which do not benefit, especially our workers. Existing programs designed to help such workers are lacking and outdated. Since its enactment in 1962, trade adjustment assistance ("TAA") has been designed to help American workers cope with the changes that occur as a result of international trade. Trade adjustment assistance is based on a simple, yet important concept: that the federal government has an obligation to assist workers who lose their jobs as a direct result of U.S. trade policy. Under TAA, workers are eligible for up to 52 weeks of income support, provided they are enrolled in re-training. The program also provides job search and relocation assistance. Despite low unemployment through the second half of the 1990s, the number of workers eligible for TAA has increased. In 2000, approximately 35,000 workers received TAA benefits. However, many affected workers either exhaust benefits too soon, don't qualify or don't participate.