

Johnson County's Med-Act Department. He began his career as an emergency medical technician in February 1978. In August 1980, he advanced to the paramedic level and was again promoted in 1984 to team leader and to the rank of lieutenant. Neustrom was involved in many aspects of the Med-Act Department, including the Disaster Response Team, the Special Operations Group, the Emergency Operations Team, and he also served as a field training officer. Most recently, he was an integral member of the team that created and launched a partnership between the city's fire department and the Johnson County Med-Act Department. Neustrom had been assigned as a paramedic to the Overland Park station since the partnership was formed in 2002.

Neustrom and his wife of 23 years, Linda, are the parents of three daughters. A family man with many friends, who enjoyed fly-fishing and playing guitar in his free time, he was 49 years old. I join with the grieving members of Johnson County Med-Act and the Overland Park Fire Department in paying tribute to this dedicated public servant, whose services were conducted with full public safety honors. Mr. Speaker, I commend to all members of this House the life and legacy of Lieutenant Ned Neustrom, and ask that you join me in this tribute.

UNITED STATES SHOULD NOT LET
TYTLER ENTER COUNTRY

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 23, 2004

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I was disturbed to read that Jagdish Tytler, India's Minister of State for Non-Resident Indian Affairs, was coming to the United States to speak to the American Association of Physicians of Indian Origin. While there are many fine people of Indian origin, Jagdish Tytler is a person who is unfit to visit this country. He is the person most responsible for the genocide against Sikhs in Delhi in November 1984. To bring Jagdish Tytler to America is to give our implicit blessing to that massacre.

After the assassination of Indira Gandhi, Tytler and others organized bands of Hindus who grabbed Sikhs and burned them to death. He was one of the people responsible for getting the Sikh police locked in their barracks so that they could not intervene. Meanwhile, the state-run radio and TV screamed for more Sikh blood. In all, over 20,000 Sikhs were murdered.

Mr. Speaker, why is such a person being granted entry to the United States? And why is he in India's Cabinet? Unfortunately, rewarding people who carry out such activities is too common in India. We do not have to grant it our implicit approval.

As you know, over a quarter of a million Sikhs have been murdered at the hands of the Indian government since 1984. The Indian government has also killed more than 300,000 Christians in Nagaland, over 87,000 Muslims in Kashmir since 1988, and thousands upon thousands of other minorities as well. They continue to hold tens of thousands of political prisoners, according to Amnesty International. This includes over 52,000 Sikhs, some of whom have been held in illegal custody with-

out charge or trial for 20 years. A democratic country should be embarrassed to have carried out acts like these, and I call on Prime Minister Singh to begin to rectify India's record by releasing the political prisoners and by removing Mr. Tytler and others involved in atrocities from his government. This will be a good first step towards restoring democracy for all the people.

America is the beacon of freedom. It is a country dedicated to the principles of freedom and equal rights. While we have not always been perfect in our efforts to follow these principles, they form the foundation of America. We embarrass ourselves and our principles by allowing the likes of Jagdish Tytler to come and make speeches in our country.

As long as people like Mr. Tytler are in the government, it is confirmation that there is no place for Sikhs and other minorities in India. Until it repudiates this and allows all people to exercise their full rights, we should provide no aid to India. And we should put ourselves on record in support of a free and fair vote on independence for the Sikh homeland, Khalistan, and for all the other nations seeking their freedom. And we should keep the leaders who practice brutality and commit atrocities out of our country.

INTRODUCTION OF RESOLUTION
OF INQUIRY

HON. JOHN CONYERS, JR.

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 23, 2004

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to introduce a resolution of inquiry to request documents about the abuse of detainees and prisoners in Iraq, Afghanistan and Guantanamo Bay. Two weeks ago, Democrats publicly requested that the White House release all documents concerning the growing Iraq prison abuse scandal. We were ignored, so today I am offering a resolution of inquiry which formally requests that the White House to release the documents.

We are in the midst of one of the most serious incidents of human rights abuses in our Nation's history. In Iraq, Afghanistan and Guantanamo, it is increasingly clear that our Nation's military and civilian contractors—at the behest of the very highest officials in the administration—engaged in physical, psychological, and sexual abuse on a widespread basis. Scores of detainees were murdered. Numerous warnings were ignored. The Justice Department provided the legal cover necessary to justify torture.

The resolution I am offering today will ensure that the administration no longer picks and chooses what information it will share with us. While the administration released a number of documents yesterday pertaining to the treatment of detainees and prisoners, we've all learned that it only shares what information reflects on it best. There is no reason to believe that the memos made public yesterday represent all of what the President and his Cabinet approved.

The documents also touch on only one of many issues that need investigation. While understanding how the administration came to deny Geneva Convention protections to detainees is important, it is also critical to deter-

mine what the administration did once it realized its military was committing abuse, what role contractors had in this mess, whether warnings were ignored, and more. Therefore, I ask my colleagues to support this resolution so that we may get the rest of the documents in the administration's possession so that we may conduct a thorough investigation.

The prison scandal is a stain on our Nation and an impediment to the prosecution of the war against terror. If this Congress can't find the will to investigate an abuse of this magnitude, it calls into question our entire constitutional system of checks and balances.

We've given the President and the Republican majority every opportunity to participate in what any decent society demands—accountability for inhuman and degrading acts committed in our name. If they won't help us get to the bottom of why these atrocities happened, we'll do it without them.

H. RES.—

Resolved, That the President is requested, and the Secretary of State, the Secretary of Defense, and the Attorney General are each directed, to transmit to the House of Representatives not later than 14 days after the date of the adoption of this resolution all documents in their possession, except those documents in the Attorney General's possession that have been found by a court to be protected by Federal Rule of Criminal Procedure 6(e) in a proceeding at which the Attorney General or the Department of Justice is a party, relating to the treatment of prisoners or detainees in Iraq, Afghanistan, or Guantanamo Bay and any requisite instructions for handling such documents, including—

(1) every report, memorandum, or complaint from the International Committee of the Red Cross relating to the treatment of detainees or prisoners and any documents that reference such memorandum, report, or complaint by the President, by any Federal official covered by this resolution, or by any agency under any such Federal official;

(2) every report, memorandum, or complaint from Human Rights Watch, Amnesty International, Iraqi Human Rights Association, Afghan Human Rights Commission, Physicians for Human Rights, or Human Rights First relating to the treatment of detainees or prisoners and any documents that reference such memorandum, report, or complaint by the President, by any Federal official covered by this resolution, or by any agency under any such Federal official;

(3) every document relating to interrogation techniques;

(4) every internal report of a law enforcement, military, or intelligence agency or organization concerning interrogation or detention operations;

(5) every internal report of a law enforcement, military, or intelligence agency in response to allegations that the treatment of prisoners or detainees violated or continues to violate international or American law;

(6) every document and memorandum regarding the applicability of the Geneva Conventions, the Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, the International Covenant on Political and Civil Rights, sections 2340-2340A of title 18, United States Code, the War Crimes Act of 1996, and the Fifth, Eighth, and Fourteenth Amendments to the Constitution of the United States to the treatment of prisoners or detainees;

(7) every document and memorandum relating to command relationships between military police units and military intelligence units;

(8) every document and memorandum directing personnel to abstain from using specific interrogation techniques or to withdraw themselves from interrogations being conducted by other departments;

(9) any Presidential directive or other writing authorizing the use of interrogation tactics or claiming the constitutional authority to do so;

(10) any documentation of training received by the 800th Military Police Brigade and the 205th Military Intelligence Brigade regarding the treatment of prisoners or detainees;

(11) any documentation of special access programs as they were applied to prisoners or detainees;

(12) all records of meetings regarding the treatment of prisoners or detainees at which one or more officials of the Department of State, Department of Defense, Department of Justice, or Central Intelligence Agency were present and the presence of those officials is apparent from the face of the record;

(13) every document and memorandum concerning the practice of keeping prisoners or detainees off the official roster;

(14) a list of every ongoing and completed investigation into the treatment of prisoners or detainees, and any written reports produced by any such investigation;

(15) every document relating to civilian contract employees and their role in prisons;

(16) all written statements of prisoners or detainees, military personnel, civilian employees of the Federal Government, or civilian contractors regarding the treatment of prisoners or detainees;

(17) all reports of interrogation of each prisoner or detainee that reflect a claim of abuse by military or civilian personnel or by civilian contractors;

(18) any documents for work under contracts (including subcontracts and task orders) and all reports on such documents, for interrogation or translation work by CACI International, Titan Corporation, and any other entity that may have performed such work;

(19) any documents or testimony presented to or prepared by the Detainee Assessment Branch at Abu Ghraib prison at any time after September 1, 2003 regarding the treatment of Iraqi prisoners or detainees by members of the Armed Forces or by civilian contractors working in Iraq employed on behalf of the Department of Defense;

(20) any complaint forms filled out and submitted at any time after March 1, 2003 by a member of the Armed Services or by a civilian contractor employed on behalf of the Department of Defense or Central Intelligence Agency regarding the treatment of detainees or prisoners; and

(21) any reports or documents reflecting the death or injury of prisoners or detainees.

TRIBUTE TO WYNNE BRIGHT, 2004
CALIFORNIA MOTHER OF THE
YEAR

HON. HOWARD L. BERMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 23, 2004

Mr. BERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Wynne Bright, a remarkable woman from my Congressional District who was chosen as the 2004 California Mother of the Year. She earned this recognition for her lifelong dedication and unconditional love and support to her family, and for her many outstanding contributions to our community.

Wynne was born on August 25, 1923 in Los Angeles, CA. She graduated from Los Angeles High School in 1940, and despite being offered numerous scholarships to attend college, she stayed home to help take care of her ill father. Later, Wynne received an Associate Degree from Los Angeles City College.

In 1943, Wynne married Herbert C. Bright. Herbert graduated from the University of California, Los Angeles and served as a lieutenant in the Air Force during World War II. During the war, Wynne worked for the American Red Cross, helped start a nursery and preschool at Langley Field, and visited with parents who had lost children in the war.

Wynne gave birth to her first child, James, in 1949. James graduated from the University of Southern California with a degree in geology. Afterwards, he graduated from Loyola Law School. Wynne's second child, Cheryl Lee, was born in 1955. Cheryl Lee graduated from California State University Northridge and served as an executive at ARCO for many years. Richard, her youngest child, was born in 1962 and graduated from the University of Southern California. He is the Vice President of Ellis Reality. Wynne has five grandchildren: MacKenzie, Jennifer Ann, Ryan, Taylor, and Christopher.

Wynne's children are very proud of their mother and attribute their sense of self-worth, desire to achieve, and moral values to her good influence. She taught them that real success comes hand-in-hand with moral values, and that happiness comes from within. Their love of learning is a direct result of their mother's belief in the importance of education.

In addition to being a lifelong teacher to her children, Wynne has made extraordinary contributions to her community. For example, she is involved in the Studio City Residents' Association, is a volunteer at her PTA, is actively involved in the North Hollywood Junior Women's Club, and plays organ at her church.

Women like Wynne Bright give strength and joy to our communities, and I ask my colleagues to join me in saluting and honoring her for all of her outstanding accomplishments, and her exemplary commitment to family and community.

TRIBUTE TO COLONEL EDWARD
OWSLEY

HON. JO ANN EMERSON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 23, 2004

Mrs. EMERSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a great American and a great Missourian, Colonel Edward Owsley, who passed away Monday at the age of 91. Colonel Owsley represented the best attributes of our Nation, through his service and sacrifice to our Nation in World War II, and of our state, by returning to Missouri to improve our community in every way he could.

In his 26 years of active military service, Colonel Owsley attained the rank of colonel. He served with honor in the Far East Campaigns during World War II. Colonel Owsley retired in 1966, after his final duty as chief of staff at Fort Leonard Wood in Missouri.

But Colonel Ed (as we called him) did not stop serving our Nation when he retired from his post. As state president of the Association

of the United States Army, Colonel Owsley combined his love of country with his love of the Army. As a member of the board that guided the military academy selection process with the Eighth District Congressional office, first for Bill and then for me, I knew Colonel Ed as an honest and fair man.

As active as he was on military matters, Colonel Ed was even more involved in our communities. For 20 years, he acted as executive vice president of the Rolla Area Chamber of Commerce. He served his community as a member of the Rolla City Council. Many of the building and development initiatives in and around Rolla over the last 40 years reflect his involvement.

Colonel Owsley was a man you identified with the city of Rolla. His work on behalf of the community was not for personal gain—it was the result of his patriotism and civic pride. It is too bad he was one-of-a-kind, because we need more good Americans like him. But he has provided a tremendous example of selflessness and volunteerism to guide the leaders of tomorrow. That spirit is his best legacy.

Colonel Ed was a true friend of Missouri. A vocal man, to be sure, but a man who always followed up his words with deeds. His death is a great loss to the American people. We will miss him dearly.

HONORING DAVID GRANT

HON. GEORGE RADANOVICH

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 23, 2004

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize David Grant posthumously for his heroism and years of service to his community. Dave recently passed away on Monday, May 29, 2004.

David was known for his extraordinary work as a law enforcement officer with a knack for defusing tense, often dangerous, situations. He was a 15-year veteran of the Tuolumne County Sheriff's Department and had worked in law enforcement for a total of 26 years.

A Sonora resident and Tuolumne County native, Dave grew up in Tuolumne County and graduated from Sonora High School. In 1978, he embarked on a career in law enforcement with the Sonora Police Department where he served as a traffic officer and driving instructor. Three years later, Dave joined the Ocean-side Police Department where he served for 8 years. He worked as a patrol officer and then served as a motor officer where he helped new officers hone their motorcycle driving skills. In 1989, Dave returned to Tuolumne County and joined the Sheriff's Department. He worked various assignments including patrol, investigations, narcotics, coroner, hostage negotiation, and was coordinator for the department's search-and-rescue team.

He is survived by his wife Richie Grant and his four children.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize David Grant for his remarkable service to his community. I invite my colleagues to join me in honoring him posthumously for his commitment to bettering this world through valiant service, touching lives both in the Central Valley of California and the law enforcement community statewide.