

the territorial unity of the Republic of Turkey: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring),* That it is the sense of the Congress that—

(1) the Government of Turkey should immediately release all political prisoners and lift restrictions on free expression and thereby enable all Turkish citizens, including those of Kurdish origin, to enjoy the political and cultural rights of peoples in all democratic countries;

(2) the President should take every opportunity to encourage the Government of Turkey to initiate steps to end the armed confrontation in that country;

(3) the Kurdistan Workers Party (PKK) should declare a cease-fire and restate support for resolution of the conflict through democratic means and within the framework of the territorial unity of the Republic of Turkey;

(4) the Government of Turkey should declare a cease-fire and reaffirm a foundation upon which its Republic is based: "Peace at home. Peace in the world";

(5) upon cessation of hostilities, the International Committee of the Red Cross and other appropriate humanitarian and monitoring organizations should be given access to southeastern Turkey;

(6) the Government of Turkey should take steps to further reduce the potential for future confrontation, including—

(A) allowing all political parties committed to nonviolence to participate in Turkish political life;

(B) repealing the state of emergency in southeastern Turkey;

(C) dismantling the paramilitary "village guard" system;

(D) lifting all constraints on the dissemination in the Kurdish language of television and radio broadcasts, print, music, and other media;

(E) allowing schools to offer instructions in the Kurdish language; and

(F) establishing consultative mechanisms to defuse sources of conflict and propose strategies to resolve current crisis in southeastern Turkey; and

(7) the President should support providing technical assistance to carry out paragraphs (1) through (6).

## SAMSHA REGULATIONS

HON. BART GORDON

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, January 25, 1996*

Mr. GORDON. Mr. Speaker, I came to the floor last August to express my opposition to Food and Drug Administration [FDA] Commissioner David Kessler's unilateral move to regulate tobacco products.

I said that I supported the President's goal in reducing underage use of tobacco products, but the answer was not FDA regulation. Thirteen Federal agencies already regulate tobacco.

I remarked that Congress had already spoken on the matter of youth access to tobacco products by passing the Synar amendment to the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration [SAMHSA]. I encouraged the President to direct the Health and Human Services [HHS] to release the final SAMHSA regulations so the will of Congress can proceed.

Mr. Speaker, I come to the floor today—6 months later—to express my support for the

final SAMHSA regulations. Now everyone can join hands and work together toward a common goal.

The actions called for in the regulations are the most immediate and effective way to make positive gains in reducing youth access to tobacco products. The regulations recognize that the individual States—all of which have laws on the books which prohibit minors from purchasing tobacco products—are better equipped to enforce these laws than the Federal Government.

Under the regulations, States are required to enforce their laws preventing the sale of tobacco to minors in a manner that is at least 80-percent effective. States will have to conduct annual random, unannounced inspections to ensure compliance with the law. In addition, each State will be required to submit an annual report detailing its activities and its overall success.

Mr. Speaker, the issue here is not whether juvenile use of tobacco products should be curbed. Everyone agrees it must be. Rather, the question is how best can we make immediate and effective advances. Commissioner Kessler's unilateral attempt to create jurisdiction is not the answer. Over 3 years ago, Congress overwhelmingly asserted its commitment to prohibiting minors from purchasing tobacco products. Finally, Mr. Speaker, we now have the ability to start down the road of progress.

## INDIA REPUBLIC DAY: A CELEBRATION OF 46 YEARS OF DEMOCRACY

HON. FRANK PALLONE, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, January 25, 1996*

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, tomorrow, January 26, is a date of enormous significance for all the people of India, and for the many sons and daughters of India living in the United States and around the world. January 26 marks the celebration of Republic Day, a national holiday that holds the same significance for Indians as the Fourth of July does for Americans.

On January 26, 1950, India became a Republic. The country adopted a Constitution which enshrined the principles of democracy and secularism. At that time, Dr. Rajendra Prasad was elected as the nation's first President. Since then, despite the challenges of sustaining economic development while reconciling her many ethnic, religious and linguistic communities, India has stuck to the path of free and fair elections, a multi-party political system and the orderly transfer of power from one government to its successor.

Since many Americans may be unfamiliar with the anniversary that the people of India celebrate tomorrow, I would like to draw particular attention to the similarities and shared values of the United States and India. The framers of the Indian Constitution drew inspiration from our own Constitution and its Bill of Rights. Both of our countries are former British colonies that gained their freedom after a long and difficult struggle. English continues to be an important language of commerce in India, while the principles of common law continues to shape the nation's judicial system. Many Americans almost instinctively saw in Ma-

hatma Gandhi a reflection of values that our country holds dear. During this month when we celebrate the birthday of one of America's greatest heroes, Martin Luther King, Jr., we should remember that Dr. King derived many of his ideas of non-violent resistance to injustice from the teachings, actions and self-sacrifice of Gandhi.

Mr. Speaker, I am happy to report that United States-India relations are continuing their trend toward greater cooperation and partnership on many key issues. Last year was marked by an unprecedented flurry of visits—in both directions—from leading government and private sector officials from both countries. Three United States Cabinet Secretaries traveled to India during 1995, and major contracts valued in the billions of dollars were concluded. In my capacity as cochairman of the Congressional Caucus on India and Indian-Americans, I am proud that our bipartisan Congressional Member Organization has been able to host forums for Members of Congress to hear from these distinguished Indian leaders, including Cabinet Ministers, Members of Parliament, opposition leaders and the heads of major firms and trade organizations. In 1996, I hope we in Congress will continue to make it a high priority to continue this momentum and move it forward. The steady improvement in United States-India relations will benefit the people of both of our countries.

In addition, Mr. Speaker, I want to point out that Republic Day will be celebrated by the one million Asian Indians here in America, a community of hard-working, family-oriented people who have contributed greatly to their new country while maintaining pride and devotion to their motherland.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, Republic Day 1996 marks one of the final events to be presided over by Ambassador Siddhartha Shankar Ray. After more than 3 years of representing his country in Washington, Ambassador Ray is returning home and returning to the political fray in this year's parliamentary elections. I would like to take this opportunity to wish a fond farewell to the Ambassador and his wife Maya Ray, herself a barrister, former Member of Parliament and an effective representative for her country before the international community.

Mr. Speaker, it is an honor for me, an elected Representative of the oldest continuous democratic republic on Earth, to pay tribute to the world's most populous democracy on the occasion of their great national day.

## IN MEMORY OF AMBER HAGERMAN

HON. MARTIN FROST

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, January 25, 1996*

Mr. FROST. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take a few moments to apprise my colleagues of a tragic incident which recently occurred in my congressional district.

Earlier this month, Amber Hagerman, a 9-year-old girl from Arlington, was kidnaped and murdered. The autopsy has not yet been completed; however, it is likely that Amber was sexually assaulted.

The crime has sparked national outrage over the brutality of the incident. Amber was