

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

SPEECH BY HUNGARIAN PRIME MINISTER PETER MEDGYESSY MARKING THE 60TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE HUNGARIAN HOLOCAUST OPENING THE HUNGARIAN HOLOCAUST MEMORIAL AND DOCUMENTATION CENTER

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 23, 2004

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I had the distinct honor to be in Hungary just a few weeks ago for the opening of the Holocaust Memorial and Documentation Center in Budapest, Hungary. As you know, this year marks the 60th Anniversary of the Nazi German occupation of Hungary and the Hungarian Holocaust. During these dark days sixty years ago, over half a million Hungarian Jews were sent to Nazi extermination camps.

By establishing an official Holocaust Memorial, the government of Hungary has finally acknowledged the responsibility of the Hungarian people for atrocities committed during the Hungarian Holocaust. It is my hope that this Memorial will teach the present and future generations of Hungarians that intolerance and hatred have no place in a free and open and democratic society.

Mr. Speaker, at the dedication of the Hungarian Holocaust Memorial and Documentation Center, many dignitaries and elected Hungarian officials gave moving and eloquent remarks, but none more so than the outstanding address of Hungary's current Prime Minister, Peter Medgyessy. The Prime Minister has been a critical voice in fostering democracy and respect for democratic principles in Hungary. His powerful and poignant remarks made at the opening of the memorial further confirmed his deep commitment to the values of political democracy.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that Prime Minister Medgyessy's speech at the dedication of the Holocaust Memorial in Budapest be placed in the RECORD, and I urge all of my colleagues to read and think about this excellent statement. I am certain they will find it as moving as I do.

ADDRESS BY PETER MEDGYESSY ON THE 60TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE HUNGARIAN HOLOCAUST

Ladies and Gentlemen, Dear Friends, remembering one of the gravest tragedies of the twentieth century, I would like to share a harrowing story with you. A historian friend of mine showed me a postcard, a few days ago that was written by two Hungarian sisters to their family. The postcard was thrown out of a train at Tatabanya in December 1944. Gyongyi and Erzsi, writers of the postcard try to reassure their loved ones. They write that they are well. The things of their relatives, Lajos and Imre are safe, while the luggage of another relative, Judit did not arrive to the ghetto because the gates were closed. They close the letter by sending many kisses to the children and promising that they would bring presents back from Germany.

Gyongyi was transported to Ravensbruck; and she survived. Her sister, Erzsebet—transported away with her—perished.

Ladies and Gentleman, this national tragedy—the murder of six hundred thousand Hungarians of Jewish origin was a terrible, evil, inhumane crime. It happened here, it happened to us. It happened to people who used to have names, families and lives. We can only live with our joint past if we never forget them. Not just the event but also the people: Gyongyi and Erzsebet, Lajos, Imre and Judit.

We will not forget them because we miss them. We miss them all badly. We have lost them and we have also lost their children and grandchildren. We have lost their dreams, memories, their talents, success and failures. We can see their absence. And we know that we are less in number and less in power without them. This is why this place is so important. We can never give back those many everyday people killed in the Holocaust to their families. However, talking about the past frankly and credibly in their stead is our responsibility. The Holocaust Documentation Center stands here not just for ourselves but rather for them: for Gyongyi and Erzsi.

As the Prime Minister of this Republic I declare that this heinous crime was committed by Hungarians against Hungarians. There is no excuse or explanation. But there are the memories, the common bereavement and—hopefully—reconciliation after sixty years. Reconciliation but no forgetting.

Because bereavement, my friends, the mourning of the nation is always our common pain. This suffering is common in concentration camps, in Reesk and on the 23rd of October 1956. It is the major obligation of every generation after the Holocaust to remember and to make others remember: our children, grandchildren, and all of us. Forgetting is the ally of tyranny. Forgiveness and remembrance are the allies of freedom. We have a task; to search and tell the truth, to correct those who are wrong, and to call to accounts those who lie. And first of all we must bow our heads to those who suffered.

Never before have we Hungarians had so much confidence in our future. Within a matter of days we will become part of an even larger community. New perspectives open up to Hungary. The shaping of a new European, modern Hungarian republic starts now.

This is the time to confirm that we believe in the power of learning and teaching. We are not too lazy to learn from our own history and the example of other nations. We remember the past for the future. We must say also here and now and again for our joint future: never again!

This should be the place of eternal remembrance. Understanding our past is a joint responsibility and a difficult one. Let's bow our heads to all victims of the Holocaust.

TRIBUTE TO LIEUTENANT
COLONEL GEFFREY L. COOPER

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 Lieutenant Colonel Geoffrey L.

Cooper, the Commanding Officer of the 2nd Battalion, 23rd Marines, for his extraordinary leadership and bravery in action against enemy forces. He has shown strength and courage throughout his many years of heroic service with the United States Marine Corps.

A native of Aurora, Illinois, Lt. Col. Geoffrey L. Cooper is married to June Madsen, and is the father of three daughters, Jennifer, Jessica, and Jacalyn. He graduated from the Marine Corps Recruit Depot in San Diego in November, 1973, and has since had a long and successful military career. In 1980, Lt. Col. Cooper was commissioned as Second Lieutenant upon his graduation from St. Cloud State University in Minnesota. In 1980, he was also assigned to 2nd Battalion, 7th Marine Regiment and served as an infantry platoon commander. He was appointed to Infantry Training School at Camp Pendleton, and served as Assistant Officer in Charge from 1983–1986. In 1986, he was assigned as Commanding Officer of Company B, 3rd Light Armored Vehicle Battalion.

Lt. Col. Cooper proved to be a strong leader as the Operations Officer for Headquarters Battalion, 3rd Marine Division, and as Commanding Officer, Headquarters Company, 4th Marine Regiment, Okinawa, Japan. After leaving active duty in 1992, he joined the Individual Mobilization Detachment, Tactical Training Evaluation Control Group (IMADET). He served as the head IMADET representative for more than 75 combined arms exercises. In 2003, he was again activated and assumed command of 2nd Battalion, 23rd Marine Regiment in support of Operation Noble Eagle at Camp Pendleton.

Lt. Col. Cooper, along with the entire 2nd Battalion, 23rd Marines, was activated on February 23, 2002, and was deployed in February 2003. Nine hundred members of this Marine Forces Reserve Unit, combined with the I Marine Expeditionary Force (MEF), conducted the longest series of synchronized combined arms and overland attacks in the history of the Marine Corps. The 800 kilometer advance, which began at the border between Kuwait and Iraq, experienced heavy combat with continued hostilities to the North of Baghdad. The combined combat force successfully destroyed nine Iraqi Divisions.

The battlefield swiftness of the I MEF during its campaign was unmatched by any force to date. The success of the operation was due to valiant efforts of men and women such as Lt. Col. Cooper. Lt. Col. Cooper's many accomplishments are indicated by his many decorations, which include: Navy Marine Corps Medal, Meritorious Service Medal, Navy Achievement Medal with gold star in lieu of second award, Combat Action Ribbon, and the Good Conduct Medal.

Mr. Speaker and distinguished colleagues, please join me in saluting Lt. Col. Cooper's exceptional leadership in the 2nd Battalion, 23rd Marine Regiment. Also, I ask you to join me in wishing future success to Lt. Col. Geoffrey L. Cooper at his new Command, the 1st Marine Division, Camp Pendleton.

• 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.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2005

SPEECH OF
HON. DENNIS MOORE

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 16, 2004

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 4568) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2005, and for other purposes.

Mr. MOORE. Mr. Chairman, as the House considers our fiscal year 2005 appropriations measure for the Department of the Interior, I rise to draw the House's attention to Haskell Indian Nations University, which is located in Lawrence, Kansas, within my congressional district.

Funded through the Interior Department's Bureau of Indian Affairs, Haskell was authorized by Congress, in partial fulfillment of treaty and trust obligations, to provide higher education to federally recognized tribal members. Haskell seeks to achieve this goal through the provision of tuition-free education, culturally sensitive curricula, innovative services and a commitment to academic excellence. Haskell

has a program participation agreement with the U.S. Department of Education for eligible students to receive Pell Grants and other federal aid, such as direct student loans. This land grant institution is an intertribal university serving approximately 1,000 students representing 160 tribes from 30 states.

Unfortunately, however, federal support for Haskell has not kept pace with its obligations. Since 1993, Haskell's overall funding allocation has risen by only 27 percent, while the institution has made the transition from a junior college to a 4-year university, with its first baccalaureate degrees granted in 1997.

This table depicts Haskell's funding history over the past 10 years:

EXPENDITURES (TOTAL OBLIGATIONS) AT END OF FISCAL YEAR

Fiscal year	Allocation	Total	Personnel	Program
1993	\$7,167,553	\$7,180,049.45	\$5,943,985.00	\$1,236,064.45
1994	7,306,000	6,955,104.47	6,011,310.13	943,794.34
1995	7,511,380	7,537,328.30	5,866,751.23	1,670,577.07
1996	7,506,000	7,509,996.36	6,125,067.59	1,384,928.77
1997	7,924,500	7,889,782.31	6,276,850.36	1,612,931.95
1998	8,107,000	8,183,821.97	6,305,264.51	1,878,557.46
1999	8,267,000	8,195,109.40	6,877,615.69	1,317,493.71
2000	8,611,000	8,718,986.20	7,472,113.79	1,246,872.41
2001	8,776,649	8,756,727.25	7,748,714.10	1,008,013.15
2002	9,050,100	8,797,514.95	7,679,254.41	1,118,260.54
2003	9,141,100	9,017,657.02	7,887,447.54	1,130,209.48

Mr. Chairman, while Congress traditionally has not provided line item allocations of funds for institutions administered by the Bureau of Indian Affairs, I hope that a review of these statistics will bring to the attention of the Department of the Interior and the Office of Management and Budget the need to significantly enhance Haskell's funding levels in the upcoming fiscal year.

Haskell has a unique and compelling history. Twenty-two American Indian children entered the doors of a new school in Lawrence, Kansas, in 1884 to begin an educational program that focused on agricultural education in grades one through five. Today, Haskell continues to serve the educational needs of American Indian and Alaska Native people from across the United States. For more than 117 years, American Indians and Alaska Natives have been sending their children to Haskell, and Haskell has responded by offering innovative curricula oriented toward American Indian/Alaska Native cultures.

The doors to Haskell officially opened under the name of the United States Indian Industrial Training School. Enrollment quickly increased from its original 22 to over 400 students within one semester's time. The early trades for boys included tailoring, wagon making, blacksmithing, harness making, painting, shoe making, and farming. Girls studied cooking, sewing and homemaking. Most of the students' food was produced on the Haskell farm, and students were expected to participate in various industrial duties.

Ten years passed before the school expanded its academic training beyond the elementary grades. A "normal school" was added because teachers were needed in the students' home communities. The commercial department, the predecessor of the business department, opened in 1895 with five typewriters. It is believed that the first touch-typing class in Kansas was taught at Haskell.

By 1927, high school classes were accredited by the state of Kansas, and Haskell began offering post high school courses in a variety of areas. Part of Haskell's attraction was not only its post high school curriculum

but also its success in athletics. Haskell football teams in the early 1900's to the 1930's are legendary. And even after the 1930s, when the emphasis on football began to decrease, athletics remained a high priority to Haskell students and alumni. Today, Haskell continues to pay tribute to great athletes by serving as the home of the American Indian Athletic Hall of Fame.

Industrial training became an important part of the curriculum in the early 1930s, and by 1935 Haskell began to evolve into a post high school, vocational-technical institution. Gradually, the secondary program was phased out, and the last high school class graduated in 1965.

In 1970, Haskell began offering a junior college curriculum and became Haskell Indian Junior College. In 1992 the National Haskell Board of Regents recommended a new name to reflect its vision for Haskell as a national center for Indian education, research, and cultural preservation. In 1993, the Assistant Secretary for Indian Affairs of the U.S. Department of the Interior approved the change, and Haskell became "Haskell Indian Nations University."

Mr. Chairman, today, Haskell has an average enrollment of over 1,000 students each semester. Students represent federally recognized tribes from across the United States and are as culturally diverse as imaginable. Students select programs that will prepare them to enter baccalaureate programs in elementary teacher education, American Indian studies, business administration, and environmental science; to transfer to another baccalaureate degree-granting institution; or to enter directly into employment. Haskell continues to integrate American Indian/Alaska Native culture into all its curricula. This focus of the curriculum, besides its intertribal constituency and federal support through the Bureau of Indian Affairs, makes Haskell unique and provides exciting challenges which the Federal Government must assist them further in meeting in the years ahead.

CORRECTING PREVIOUS
STATEMENT ON GOLDEN TEMPLE

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 23, 2004

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, earlier this month I made a statement congratulating the Council of Khalistan on its commemoration of the twentieth anniversary of the massacre of Sikhs at the Golden Temple in June 1984. At that time, I intended to insert the Council of Khalistan's flyer into the RECORD. I even said that I was including it in the RECORD. Somehow, it did not get included. Therefore, I would like to place it in the RECORD at this time.

20TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE GOLDEN TEMPLE
MASSACRE, JUNE 3-6, 1984

SIKHS MUST HAVE FREEDOM IN SOVEREIGN
HOMELAND

"If the Indian government attacks the Golden Temple, it will lay the foundation stone of Khalistan."—Sant Jarnail Singh Bhindranwale.

From June 3 throughout 6, 1984, the Indian government brutally invaded the Golden Temple and 150 other Gurdwaras around Punjab. Over 20,000 people were killed in these attacks, including such Sikh leaders as Sant Jarnail Singh Bhindranwale, who was the strongest spokesman for Sikh rights and Sikh freedom. More than 100 young boys, ages 8 to 13, were taken outside into the courtyard and asked whether they supported Khalistan, the independent Sikh homeland. When they answered with the Sikh religious incantation "Bole So Nihal," they were summarily shot to death. The Guru Granth Sahib, the Sikh scripture, handwritten in the time of the ten Sikh Gurus, was shot full of bullet holes by the Indian military. Sant Bhindranwale warned that if the Indian government invaded the Golden Temple, it would "lay the foundation stone for Khalistan" and it did.

HOW CAN THIS HAPPEN IN A DEMOCRACY?

"The Indian government, all the time they boast that they are democratic, that they are secular. They have nothing to do with a

democracy, nothing to do with a secularism. They just kill Sikhs to please the majority.”—Narinder Singh, spokesman for the Golden Temple, on NPR August 1997.

U.S. Representative Dana Rohrabacher (R-Cal.) has said that for the minorities such as Sikhs and Kashmiris “India might as well be Nazi Germany.”

A PATTERN OF REPRESSION AGAINST THE SIKH NATION

Over 250,000 Sikhs murdered since 1984. 52,268 Sikh political prisoners, according to the Movement Against State Repression

More than 50,000 Sikhs disappeared in Indian government’s secret cremations. Their remains have never been given to their families.

Indian government paid over 41,000 cash bounties to police to kill Sikhs

Gurnihal Singh Pirzada, a senior officer in the IAS, arrested after allegedly being seen at a meeting of gathering of Punjab “dissidents.” Pirzada denies attending such a meeting, but points out that it would not be illegal if he did.

Jaswant Singh Khalra kidnapped by police and murdered in police custody after exposing Indian policy of arresting Sikhs, torturing them, murdering them, cremating the bodies, as “unidentified.”

Surdev Singh Kaunke, former Jathedar of the Akal Takht, highest Sikh religious leader, murdered by police official Swaran Singh Ghotna, who has never been punished.

The Indian newspaper Hitavada reported that the Indian government paid the late Governor of Punjab, Surendra Nath, the equivalent of \$1.5 billion to foment and support covert state terrorist activity in Punjab and Kashmir.

This is the state of freedom in Punjab, Khalistan under Indian rule.

“The mere fact that they have the right to choose their oppressors does not mean they live in a democracy.”—Rep. Edolphus Towns (D-NY).

THE REPRESSION CONTINUES WHILE INDIA PROCLAIMS ITS SECULARISM AND DEMOCRACY

Half a million Indian forces have been sent to Punjab, Khalistan to subdue the freedom movement there. Another 700,000 are deployed in Kashmir. They join with the police in carrying out the kinds of atrocities described above. India calls this “protecting its territorial integrity.”

In March 2000 in the village of Chithisinghpura, 35 Sikhs were massacred. Two studies of this massacre, one by the International Human Rights Organization, based in Ludhiana, and the other conducted jointly by the Punjab Human Rights Organization and the Movement Against State Repression, concluded that the massacre was the work of Indian forces, a conclusion supported by reporter Barry Bearak in the December 31, 2000 issue of the New York Times Magazine. In another village in Kashmir, Indian troops were caught red-handed trying to set fire to several Sikh houses and the local Gurdwara. Sikh and Muslim villagers joined together to stop this atrocity before it could be carried out

Sikhs ruled Punjab as an independent, secular country from 1765 to 1849. Sikhs have never accepted the Indian constitution. At the time of the transfer of power, Sikhs were equal partners who were to receive sovereignty along with Muslims and Hindus. When the Indian constitution was adopted in 1950, no Sikh representative signed it and no Sikh representative has signed it to this day.

On October 7, 1987, the Sikh Nation formally declared its independence from India, naming their new country Khalistan. Since then, Khalistan has been under illegal occupation by the Indian government and its forces.

“If a Sikh is not for Khalistan, he is not a Sikh.”—Professor Darshan Singh, former Jathedar of the Akal Takht

Unfortunately, Sikhs are not the only victims of India’s brutal tyranny.

India has murdered over 300,000 Christians in Nagaland since 1947, more than 85,000 Kashmiri Muslims since 1988, and tens of thousands of other minorities

Australian missionary Graham Staines and his two young sons were brutally murdered by being burned to death while they slept in their jeep by a mob of Hindu militants affiliated with the militant, pro-Fascist Rashtriya Swayamsewak Sangh (RSS) who chanted “Victory to Hanuman,” a Hindu god.

An American missionary from Pennsylvania, Joseph Cooper, was expelled from the country after being so severely beaten by RSS goons that he had to spend a week in the hospital.

In January 2003, an American missionary and seven other individuals were attacked.

Christian schools and prayer halls have been attacked and destroyed.

A Christian religious festival was broken up by police gunfire.

In March 2002, between 2,000 and 5,000 Muslims were brutally murdered in Gujarat. India’s National Human Rights Commission (NHRC), an official body, found evidence in the killings of premeditation by members of Hindu extremist groups and complicity by Gujarat state officials. A police officer confirmed to an Indian newspaper that the massacre was pre-planned by the government.

The most revered mosque in India, the Ayodhya mosque, was destroyed by Hindu mobs affiliated with the BJP and a Hindu temple was built on the site.

The states of Gujarat, Tamil Nadu, and Orissa have all passed bills barring religious conversions.

DEMOCRACIES DON’T COMMIT GENOCIDE; SUPPORT SELF-DETERMINATION IN SOUTH ASIA

The right to self-determination is the essence of democracy. Please urge your representatives to support self-determination for Khalistan, Kashmir, Nagaland, and all the states seeking their freedom. Demand a free and fair plebiscite on the question of independence and an end to foreign aid to India until human rights are respected.

INTRODUCTION OF THE “IMPORTATION OF SAFE FOOD ACT OF 2004”

HON. JOHN CONYERS, JR.

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 23, 2004

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, I rise to announce the introduction of the “Importation of Safe Food Act of 2004.” The Public Health Security and Bioterrorism Preparedness and Response Act of 2002 (the Act) imposes new requirements intended to protect U.S. consumers from adulterated food products. Unfortunately, the U.S. Food and Drug Administration, in attempting to comply with the Act, has overstepped its authority in a manner that could lead to the unintended consequences of raising consumer prices, increasing job losses, and threatening legitimate U.S. businesses. This legislation would prevent the loss of these important jobs.

A proposed FDA regulation is scheduled for full enforcement on August 13, 2004, and would require that confidential manufacturing facility registration numbers appear on all prior

notices submitted to the FDA as a condition of food import. This requirement would be impossible to meet for lawful third-party importers who do not deal directly with the manufacturers and thus have no means of obtaining the confidential numbers. The adversely-affected importers include food wholesalers distributing in the secondary marketplace or reimporting American-manufactured products, and manufacturers bringing competitors’ articles into this country for sampling or testing.

The requirement also would create domestic job losses and raise consumer prices. For example, it is estimated that thousands of jobs within the secondary market industry alone could be at stake. In addition, numerous freight forwarders, truckers, and warehousemen who work in conjunction with the industry likely would face similarly substantial economic hardship. Moreover, the secondary market results in cost savings to consumers ranging between 10 and 15 percent. That is a major benefit to the American economy that cannot be discounted.

That is why we are introducing the Importation of Safe Food Act of 2004. This bill would clarify that (1) the notice must contain the name and address of the manufacturer and that the importer must identify those parties required to be shown by whatever means available to it; and (2) food articles may not be automatically rejected solely on the basis of an incomplete notice unless the Secretary is presented with additional evidence that the article poses a threat to the health of an animal or human. It also would give the government more authority in regulating food facilities so that tainted foods cannot enter the Nation’s food supply.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. HOWARD L. BERMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 23, 2004

Mr. BERMAN. Mr. Speaker I was unavoidably detained and unable to cast a number of rollcall votes. Had I been present, I would have voted “no” on rollcall No. 279, “no” on rollcall No. 280, “yes” on rollcall No. 281, “yes” on rollcall No. 282, “yes” on rollcall No. 283, “yes” on rollcall No. 284 and “yes” on rollcall No. 285.

TRIBUTE TO LIEUTENANT NED NEUSTROM OF JOHNSON COUNTY MED-ACT

HON. DENNIS MOORE

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 23, 2004

Mr. MOORE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Lieutenant Edward “Ned” Neustrom of Johnson County Med-Act, who died unexpectedly of cardiac arrest while on duty on Friday, June 18th.

Lieutenant Neustrom was found by firefighters at the emergency response station located at 13801 Switzer in Overland Park, KS, where he was assigned. Neustrom was a respected paramedic and departmental mentor with more than 25 years experience with

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.

A PROCLAMATION IN MEMORY OF
NINA DISCIPIO

HON. ROBERT W. NEY

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 23, 2004

Mr. NEY. Mr. Speaker:

Whereas, I hereby offer my heartfelt condolences to the family and friends of Nina DiScipio; and

Whereas, Nina DiScipio was a loving wife, mother, grandmother, and great grandmother to the members of her family; and

Whereas, Nina DiScipio took pride in her role as a mother and homemaker and was named the Ohio Valley Chamber of Commerce Mother of the Year in 1990, receiving recognition from the Ohio House of Representatives for this honor; and

Whereas, Nina, who gave continuous support to her community, earned an appointment, by Governor James A. Rhodes, to the Jefferson Technical Board of Trustees in 1980. In 2002, the Nina Gentile Scholarship was established in her honor; and

Whereas, in 2003, The Franciscan University Steubenville honored Nina and her husband Tony by naming the University's art gallery, The Gentile Gallery, and presenting them with the Founder's Award; and

Whereas, the kindness and compassion she showed towards others will stand as a reminder of a truly remarkable person. Her life and love gave joy to all who knew her; and

Therefore, while I understand how words cannot express our grief at this most trying of times, I offer this token of profound sympathy to the family and friends Nina DiScipio.

HONORING PRESIDENT HAMID
KARZAI—PRESIDENT OF AF-
GHANISTAN

HON. ROB SIMMONS

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 23, 2004

Mr. SIMMONS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to reflect on the recent visit of Hamid Karzai, President of Afghanistan, to Washington, DC. In his address before Congress on Tuesday, June 15th, President Karzai spoke movingly about the troubled past, the current progress, and the promising future of Afghanistan. He called upon Congress to continue aiding Afghanistan in rebuilding a society that has been caught in an ideological crossfire for the past 25 years.

The United States was duly congratulated for completed work toward rebuilding Afghanistan and admonished for ignoring the Taliban's oppression until the regime's extremism was manifested so tragically in the attacks on the World Trade Center and the Pentagon. In his speech, President Karzai affirmed the importance of our presence in Afghanistan. We are in Afghanistan today not to dictate what Afghanistan will become, but to ensure an environment of stability and freedom that fosters democracy and true self-determination.

I commend President Karzai for the progress that already has been made—most recently the opening of the International Press

Centre, which marked an important step toward the development of a free press. Today, five million Afghan girls and boys are attending school. The economy is estimated to have grown by 20 percent this year, and 3.8 million people have registered to vote, of which 35.4 percent are female. Health centers have been developed to provide basic services, especially to women and children.

The national army and the national police are being rebuilt. Three million refugees have returned to the country. Girls are returning to schools where their presence was once forbidden. Women, invisible under Taliban rule, are returning to the public sphere, where they can once again be productive members of society, contributing to cultural and economic growth. In the parliament, 25 percent of the seats have been reserved for women. Slowly but surely, Afghanistan is being rebuilt.

Despite this progress, our job is not yet complete. Our presence is needed until fair elections under a democratic system can be guaranteed to the people of Afghanistan. Private militias must be disarmed and disbanded. The production of narcotics must cease. Clean water and electricity must reach the Afghan people and health care must improve.

"Afghanistan is open for business and American companies are most welcome," Karzai stated. "Together, we will make Afghanistan a great success and an enduring example of a prosperous democratic society. Our shared success in Afghanistan is vital to achieving victory over the greatest menace the world faces today—terrorism and extremism." Afghanistan deserves to make its goals a reality. We must ensure that Afghanistan has the dignity that is afforded by democracy and that is the right of every human being.

As someone who served in a war zone, I was most struck by President Karzai's gratitude to the American people: "I thank you and the people of this great country for your generosity and the commitment to our people. You have supported us with your resources, with your leadership in the world community, and most importantly with the precious lives of your soldiers." He recognized the sacrifice and valor of the American soldiers who volunteered their lives so that an oppressed people in a distant land could be free.

Upon hearing President Karzai's words, I was reminded of Pat Tillman, the National Football League recruit who gave up a multi-million dollar contract to serve as an Army Ranger and lost his life in Afghanistan. Tillman refused interviews on the grounds that he was no better than any soldier who had volunteered to serve in the Armed Forces. His humility, his willingness to give up a comfortable life for a difficult one, his commitment to protecting American values and fighting tyranny proved him to be a true American hero.

I congratulate President Karzai on the progress he has made toward rebuilding Afghanistan. Our troops will continue to serve in that land so that a long-suffering people can prosper freely. I offer my whole-hearted support to him and the people of Afghanistan in building a nation where power lies once again in the hands of its people.

AMERICAN JOBS CREATION ACT
OF 2004

SPEECH OF

HON. BETTY MCCOLLUM

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 17, 2004

Ms. MCCOLLUM. Mr. Speaker, today the House is considering legislation touted as a bill to create jobs and help our struggling manufacturing industry when in fact it does nothing of the sort. Instead, H.R. 4520 would give U.S. multinational corporations more incentive to ship jobs overseas, adds \$34 billion to the deficit and includes billions in tax breaks for special interests, while failing to help small businesses. Small business firms create 75 percent of all new U.S. jobs every year and should be receiving tax relief in today's legislation.

In addition to a \$10 billion tobacco buyout, this legislation includes tax breaks for special interests such as bow and arrow makers, tackle box companies, and sonar fish finders. Unfortunately the House Republican leadership chose to use the FSC/ETI repeal to provide a broad and complex tax break for large corporations, rather than more focused relief that would also benefit smaller manufacturers and farm cooperatives that create jobs and have production solely in the U.S.

Even the Bush Administration has expressed concern over several of the provisions of the bill. This legislation, by offering tax relief to manufacturing firms, but not giving a clear definition of what a manufacturing firm is, creates incentive for firms to characterize themselves as in manufacturing opening the tax code up to new abuses. For example, efforts have already been underway to include food processing and the mixing of water and concentrate to make a soft drink in the definition of manufacturing. Congress should not be creating incentives for businesses to manipulate their services.

There is a bipartisan proposal in Congress to stop the sanctions and create American jobs, but the Republican leadership blocked Democrats from offering this legislation as a substitute. This substitute would strike the provisions that promote shipping jobs overseas, add provisions to create more jobs in the U.S. by giving tax relief to American manufacturing including small business and farmers, and strikes the narrow special interest provisions. Furthermore the substitute is paid for by cracking down on tax shelters and corporations and individuals that move abroad to avoid paying taxes.

I strongly support providing tax relief to our manufacturing firms, businesses and family farmers, but it is irresponsible to only provide tax relief to large multinational corporations. I urge my colleagues to oppose this legislation and instead pass a bill that would provide benefits to all U.S. manufacturing firms, big and small, without the costly special interest buyoffs found in this legislation.

HONORING EASTGATE BAPTIST
CHURCH

HON. DALE E. KILDEE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 23, 2004

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise before you today to acknowledge the 50th anniversary of Eastgate Baptist Church of Burton, MI, where the Rev. Levi Parish is pastor. On Sunday, July 4, 2004, the Church along with the community will commemorate this joyous occasion with a full day of festivities that will conclude with a flag raising ceremony.

A great event happened in the community of Burton, MI in 1954, when 32 individuals came together and formed one of the most spirit filled ministries in Genesee County. The church was named Providence Baptist until 1965 when the name changed to Eastgate Baptist. Also during that same year they relocated to their present place of worship at 4226 East Atherton Road. During the past 50 years Eastgate Baptist Church has made a significant impact on the community. The members of Eastgate have consistently heeded the call of Christ to assist all those who are in need of spiritual healing. The inspiration for living by Christian ideals is repeated again and again in the lives of the ministers and congregation of this church. I pray that during this glorious milestone the members and community of this magnificent church will come together and do as the Bible tells us in Psalms 33:1-4 "Rejoice in the Lord, O you righteous! For praise from upright is beautiful. Praise the Lord with the harp; make melody to Him with an instrument of ten strings. Sing to him a new song; play skillfully with a shout of joy. For the word of the Lord is right and all his work is done in truth."

Mr. Speaker, as the Member of Congress representing Burton, MI, I ask my colleagues in the 108th Congress to please join me in paying tribute to the Eastgate Baptist Church community for 50 years of spreading God's ministry to the people of Burton, MI, and in wishing them the best in years to come.

IN RECOGNITION OF THE 10TH AN-
NIVERSARY OF MENDOCINO
COAST CLINICS, INC

HON. MIKE THOMPSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 23, 2004

Mr. THOMPSON of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of Mendocino Coast Clinics, Inc. as it celebrates its 10th anniversary of service to the community.

On July 1, 1994, direct medical services were transferred to Mendocino Coast Clinics, Inc. from the Mendocino County Public Health Department, so they could shift their focus from patient care to public health issues.

Over the past 10 years, Mendocino Coast Clinics, Inc. has grown substantially in response to community needs. In 1994, 9 employees provided 6,507 medical services to 2,546 patients. In 2004, 60 employees will provide a projected 27,300 medical consultations to 4,600 patients. A total of 169,612 patient encounters have been provided over the last 10 years and now include dental care, behavioral health, telemedicine and specialty medical services.

In 2003 Mendocino Coast Clinics, Inc. built a new facility to accommodate its expansion of services, including its bilingual and culturally appropriate care to residents. The need for comprehensive health services in this rural coastal area was acknowledged when the Mendocino Coast Clinics, Inc. received a New Start Community Health Center Program Grant from the Department of Health and Human Services in 2003.

Mr. Speaker, Mendocino Coast Clinics, Inc. has diligently provided health care services to this community with respect and dignity, regardless of a patient's ability to pay. It is therefore appropriate to honor Mendocino Coast Clinics, Inc. on its 10th anniversary and commend it for its success.

UNITED NATIONS INTERNATIONAL
TORTURE SURVIVORS DAY

HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 23, 2004

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I would like to thank the Congressional Human Rights Caucus co-Chairs, Congressman LANTOS and Congressman WOLF, for inviting me to speak at this important event.

June 26 marks the United Nations' international day in support of torture victims. This declared day honors the essential human right of freedom from torture for all, as guaranteed by international law and defined under the United Nations Convention against Torture. Despite this international law, however, over 117 countries still practice torture, according to Amnesty International.

It is a practice that occurs both in undemocratic societies as well as in countries that are U.S. allies and that receive significant U.S. foreign aid. Torture is used against politicians, union leaders, journalists, health professionals, human rights defenders, people in detention or prison, members of ethnic or religious minorities, student leaders, and ordinary citizens, children as well as adults.

The physical and psychological ramifications of torture are incomprehensible and can last a lifetime. There is an estimated 100 million torture survivors worldwide, with 500,000 foreign torture survivors residing in the United States. Rehabilitation centers have been set up around the world to treat victims of torture, yet more must still be done. Today we will hear testimonies from expert witnesses regarding the treatment of torture from the perspectives of human rights workers, physicians, and torture survivors.

At this time I would like to thank the Human Rights Caucus and the Torture Abolition and Survivors Support Committee for hosting this important and timely briefing.

SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Title IV of Senate Resolution 4, agreed to by the Senate on February 4, 1977, calls for establishment of a system for a computerized schedule of all meetings and hearings of Senate committees, subcommittees, joint committees, and committees of conference. This title requires all such committees to notify the Office of the Senate Daily Digest—designated by the Rules Committee—of the time, place, and purpose of the meetings, when scheduled, and any cancellations or changes in the meetings as they occur.

As an additional procedure along with the computerization of this information, the Office of the Senate Daily Digest will prepare this information for printing in the Extensions of Remarks section of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on Monday and Wednesday of each week.

Meetings scheduled for Thursday, June 24, 2004 may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

JUNE 25

9:30 a.m.

Armed Services

To hold hearings to examine the transition to sovereignty in Iraq, focusing on U.S. policy, ongoing military operations, and status of U.S. Armed Forces.

SD-106

JULY 7

10 a.m.

Indian Affairs

Business meeting to consider pending calendar business.

SR-485

2 p.m.

Conferees

Meeting of conferees on H.R. 3550, to authorize funds for Federal-aid highways, highway safety programs, and transit programs.

Room to be announced

JULY 13

10 a.m.

United States Senate Caucus on International Narcotics Control

To hold hearings to examine the abuse of anabolic steroids and their precursors by adolescent amateur athletes.

SD-215

JULY 14

10 a.m.

Indian Affairs

Business meeting to consider pending calendar business; to be followed by an oversight hearing on the implementation of the American Indian Religious Freedom Act of 1978.

Room to be announced

JULY 21

10 a.m.

Indian Affairs

To hold hearings to examine S. 519, to establish a Native American-owned financial entity to provide financial services to Indian tribes, Native American organizations, and Native Americans.

SR-485

SEPTEMBER 21

10 a.m.

Veterans' Affairs

To hold joint hearings with the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs to examine the legislative presentation of the American Legion.

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