

thousands of political prisoners being held without charge or trial. Human-rights activists say that there are 50,000 Sikh political prisoners alone. The Akali Dal government in Punjab promised to get these political prisoners released, but they have made no move to do so.

Mr. Speaker, it is clear who the real terrorists are. As the defenders of freedom and democracy, America must declare India a terrorist state and cut off its aid until the terrorism and human-rights violations end. We should also declare our support for protecting the rights of Sikhs, Christians, Muslims, and other minorities by supporting self-determination for their homelands in the form of a free and fair plebiscite on their political status, with international supervision to make sure that neither side tries to corrupt the vote.

Mr. Speaker, the Council of Khalistan has issued a press release on the Indian government's effort to revive the spectre of "terrorism" in Punjab by planting RDX explosives on Sikh activists. I encourage all my colleagues to read this informative press release, and I would like to insert it into the RECORD at this time.

**BABBAR KHALSA MEMBERS BEING KILLED FOR RDX—PLANTING EXPLOSIVE IS MODUS OPERANDI OF INDIAN INTELLIGENCE**

**INDIAN GOVERNMENT HAS INFILTRATED SIKH ORGANIZATIONS**

WASHINGTON, D.C., October 24, 2000.—Punjab Police have been killing members of Babbar Khalsa in encounters in Punjab, claiming that they are bringing RDX explosives in from Pakistan. Planting RDX explosives is the modus operandi of the Indian government. A few years ago, they planted RDX in the car of an American businessman who was visiting Punjab and Pakistan to visit relatives and religious shrines.

"The Indian government has infiltrated the top levels of Babbar Khalsa," said Dr. Gurmit Singh Aulakh, President of the Council of Khalistan, the government pro tempore of Khalistan, the Sikh homeland that declared its independence from India on October 7, 1987. He noted that the book "Soft Target," written by two Canadian journalists, proves that the Indian government carried out the 1985 bombing of an Air India jetliner that killed 329 people. They used their agents within Babbar Khalsa in that operation, he charged.

"There is no terrorism in Punjab except the terrorism of the Indian government," Dr. Aulakh said. He noted that in March, during President Clinton's visit to India, the Indian government murdered 35 Sikhs in the village of Chithi Singhpora, Kashmir. Two independent investigations and an Amnesty International report have confirmed the government's responsibility. In November 1994, the Indian newspaper Hitavada reported that the Indian government paid the late Governor of Punjab, Surendra Nath, about \$1.5 billion to organize and support covert state terrorism in Punjab, Khalistan and in Kashmir. The Indian Supreme Court described the situation in Punjab as "worse than a genocide."

About 50,000 Sikhs languish in Indian prisons as political prisoners without charge or trial. Between 1993 and 1994, 50,000 Sikhs were made to disappear by Indian forces. More than 250,000 Sikhs have been murdered since 1984. Over 200,000 Christians have been killed since 1947 and over 70,000 Kashmiri Muslims have been killed since 1988, as well

as tens of thousands of Dalit "untouchables," Assamese, Manipuris, Tamils, and others.

"There are many good people in Babbar Khalsa who just want freedom for our homeland, Khalistan," Dr. Aulakh said, "but they are being used by Indian intelligence and its agents within Babbar Khalsa to revive the myth of Sikh terrorism and undermine the Sikh struggle for freedom. The infiltration goes to the highest levels," he said. "I call on Babbar Khalsa members to make sure that they are not used by Indian infiltrators. I call on them to unite with the Council of Khalistan in the peaceful, democratic, non-violent movement to liberate Khalistan," he said.

"India is on the verge of disintegration," said Dr. Aulakh. "Kashmir is going to be free. Khalistan will also be free during this decade, by the grace of Guru. Guru gave sovereignty to the Sikh Nation," he said. "It is time for a unified effort to liberate Khalistan. We need to support the leadership which is sincere, capable, committed, and dedicated to the liberation of Khalistan," he said. "The Council of Khalistan has led the struggle for the last 15 years and has the above mentioned qualities. We must unite behind the Council of Khalistan, form a Khalsa Paj Party in Punjab, Khalistan, and begin a Shantmai Morcha to liberate Khalistan."

**WILLIAM KENZO NAKAMURA  
UNITED STATES COURTHOUSE**

**SPEECH OF**

**HON. PATSY T. MINK**

**OF HAWAII**

**IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**

*Tuesday, October 24, 2000*

Mrs. MINK of Hawaii. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of HR 5302, to designate the United States Courthouse in Seattle, Washington, as the "William Kenzo Nakamura United States Courthouse".

This designation is a fitting tribute to a great American who overcame great obstacles to uphold the honor and love he had for America.

Mr. Nakamura displayed immense courage and bravery on the battlefield.

On July 4, 1944, Mr. Nakamura crawled within range of an enemy machine-gun nest and destroyed it with four grenades. Later that afternoon Mr. Nakamura was killed near Castellina, Italy by a sniper as he provided cover fire for his retreating platoon. For his bravery and sacrifice his commanding officer nominated him for the Army's highest honor, the Medal of Honor.

Mr. Nakamura was a Japanese-American. After the bombing of Pearl Harbor on December 7, Japanese-Americans were immediately targeted as the enemy. It did not matter that we were citizens, or had worked hard alongside other Americans for a better future for ourselves and our children. Up and down the West coast more than 100,000 Japanese-Americans, 70,000 of whom were native-born U.S. citizens, were removed from their homes and communities and placed in internment camps.

On February 1, 1943, President Roosevelt reversed his stance on Japanese-Americans and declared "Americanism is not, and never

was, a matter of race or ancestry." With this announcement he established the 442nd Regimental Combat Team (RCT), a regiment composed solely of second generation Japanese-Americans, or Nisei. Mr. Nakamura was one of the nearly 12,000 Nisei who volunteered, 3,400 were inducted into the Army.

After nine months of training the 442nd RCT joined the 100th Infantry Battalion consisting of 1,300 Nisei from Hawaii. During seven major European campaigns the 442nd and 100th received 9,486 Purple Hearts, 18,143 individual decorations, and 21 Congressional Medals of Honor. The 442nd became the most highly decorated military unit in U.S. history.

The Medal of Honor that Mr. Nakamura and other soldiers of the 442nd RCT were nominated for were not officially awarded. It took fifty-six years for the government to award Mr. Nakamura his Medal of Honor. Only seven honorees were alive to receive their award in June 2000.

By designating the United States Courthouse in Seattle, Washington, as the "William Kenzo Nakamura United States Courthouse" we acknowledge the courage and the sacrifice made by Mr. Nakamura.

I thank this House for the recognition you have bestowed on this great American who never once doubted his country or his love for it, even from behind the barbed wire of a concentration camp.

**INTRODUCTION OF THE ARIZONA  
WATER SETTLEMENTS ACT OF 2000**

**HON. J.D. HAYWORTH**

**OF ARIZONA**

**IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**

*Tuesday, October 24, 2000*

Mr. HAYWORTH. Mr. Speaker, today I am pleased to introduce the Arizona Water Settlements Act of 2000 with the entire Arizona House delegation. This is landmark legislation which, as stated in the delegation's introductory statement, will resolve long-standing issues pertaining to the repayment obligations of the state of Arizona for the construction of the Central Arizona Project (CAP). In addition, it will address allocation of remaining CAP water to satisfy the water rights claims of a number of Arizona tribes, including the Gila River Indian Community and the Tohono O'odham Nation. This is an issue that is important to the state of Arizona, as evidenced by the delegation's full support. In fact, the principal purpose of introducing this legislation at this time is to encourage all parties involved to expeditiously resolve the few remaining issues of the agreement, and to show the Arizona delegation's full commitment to the issue. We fervently hope that all the parties will work in the coming months to wrap up the last remaining details of the settlement.

Some of these issues also reflect a delicate balance. For example, the issue of lands acquired by the tribes after the settlement date and the procedures with which the tribes bring these lands into "trust" is an issue that is still being negotiated. It is my understanding that although the tribes have been working closely with the other parties, and that a tremendous amount of work has already been accomplished, the final details have yet to be agreed