Robert Geer that make this great country what
killed in action. Sadly, Richard paid the ultimate price and was
fire, covering the withdrawal of his troops until
numbered and out of ammunition Ranger
blind in one eye, unarmed, grossly out-
left eye and destroyed his weapon. Bleeding,
the grenade exploded, shrapnel tore out his
where he assumed the grenade to be. When
see the grenade in the deep snow, Ranger
a grenade was thrown in his direction. Unable
Rangers. As they were securing the position,
heavy fire. Ranger Geer assumed command
The Ranger platoon pressed forward under
killed. The chaos that ensued prevented the
overrun companies were ordered to retake the

In February of 1951, the Battle of
as the Korean War escalated he was sent
into action on the Asian continent. One par-
ticular battle in February of 1951, the Battle of
Chipyong-Ni, ended his Army career. On Feb-
uary 3, the 23rd Regimental Combat Team
(RCT), under the command of Colonel Paul
Freeman, was ordered to hold a crossroad
and protect the vital communications hub at
Chipyong-Ni. During the next several days,
patrols reported extensive Chinese movement.
In fact, 18,000 troops were encircling the 23rd
Regimental Combat Team. As they were secure-
ing the position, a grenade was thrown in his direction. Unable
to see the grenade in the deep snow, Ranger
Geer thrust his weapon between himself and
where he assumed the grenade to be. When
the grenade exploded, shrapnel tore out his
left eye and destroyed his weapon. Bleeding,
blind in one eye, unarmed, grossly out-
numbered and out of ammunition Ranger
Geer ordered a withdrawal. He continued to
fire, covering the withdrawal of his troops until
his ammunition was expended. Armed only
with a knife, he discovered his brother, Rich-
ard, who was wounded twice in the fight.
Ranger Geer carried his brother's wounded
body off the hill on that cold February day.
Sadty, Richard paid the ultimate price and was
killed in action.
Mr. Speaker, it is truly men like Ranger
Robert Geer that make this great country what
it is today. He has set an example for all
Americans and especially his grandson. T.J.

Mr. REYNOLDS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to
inform this body that on Wednesday, July
25, 2001, the Capital of New York state is
moving to the city of Batavia, in picturesque
Genesee County. While the move may not be
permanent, it is significant, and will provide
residents of Batavia and Genesee County an
opportunity see, first hand, all their state gov-
ernment has to offer.
Commissioners and Executive Directors of
18 State Agencies—along with New York
State Governor George Pataki—will be at
Genesee County Community College for
"Agencies at Your Service," providing informa-
tion on a wide variety of programs and serv-
cices, as well as allowing local residents to sign
up for such programs as Child Health Plus.
Governor Pataki will end the day with a
Town Hall meeting at the Genesee Center for
the Arts. Capital for a Day is a tremendous
outreach initiative, and the governor should be
commended for his unique and visionary effort
to bring state government directly to the peo-
ple of New York state.
Further, Capital for a Day will provide our
community an opportunity to showcase Bata-
via and Western New York to all of the Empire
State.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that this Congress join
me in recognizing the city of Batavia as New
York state's Capital City for Wednesday, July

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join
me in honoring him and thanking him for his
service to the country.

Root, who currently attends the United States
Military Academy. I ask my colleagues to join
me in recognizing him and thanking him for his
service to the country.

Mr. Speaker, it is truly men like Ranger
Robert Geer that make this great country what
it is today. He has set an example for all
Americans and especially his grandson. T.J.
agreeing to a conference. Had I been present
I would have voted Yea;
I was unavoidably detained for Roll Call No.
239, the Maloney Amendment, increasing
funding for the Census Bureau by $2 million in
order to facilitate more accurate counting of
Hispanic subgroups. Had I been present I
would have voted Nay;
I was unavoidably detained for Roll Call No.
240, the Maloney Amendment. Had I been
present I would have voted Nay;
I was unavoidably detained for Roll Call No.
241, the Delay Amendment. Had I been
present I would have voted Yea;
and
I was unavoidably detained for Roll Call No.
242, the Jackson-Lee Amendment. Had I been
present I would have voted Nay.

Mr. Speaker, during rollcall vote No. 259 on July 23, 2001, I was
unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I
would have voted “yea”.

Mr. Speaker, it is with great
pride that I rise today to recognize one of
New York’s outstanding young students, Matthew
Alexander Engel. The Boy Scouts of his troop
will honor him as they recognize his achieve-
ments by giving him the Eagle Scout honor on
this coming Thursday, July 26th.
Since the beginning of this century, the Boy
Scouts of America have provided thousands of
boys and young men each year with the oppor-
tunity to make friends, explore new ideas,
develop leadership skills while learning
self-reliance and teamwork.
This award is presented only to those who
possess the qualities that make our nation
great: commitment to excellence, hard work,
and genuine love of community service. Be-
coming an Eagle Scout is an extraordinary
award with which only the finest Boy Scouts
are honored. To earn the award—the highest
advancement rank in Scouting—a Boy Scout
must demonstrate proficiency in the rigorous
areas of leadership, service, and outdoor
skills.
I ask my colleagues to join me in congratu-
lating the recipients of these awards, as their
activities are indeed worthy of praise. Their
leadership benefits our community and they
serve as role models for their peers.
Also, we must not forget the unsung heroes,
who continue to devote a large part of their
lives to make all this possible. Therefore, I sa-
lute the families, scout leaders, and countless

Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recog-
nize a truly great American. An American
war hero who will soon be inducted into the
United States Army Ranger Hall of Fame.
Mind you, being a Ranger to begin with is an
honor in itself, but being inducted into
the Ranger Hall of Fame is an honor of unbeliev-
able proportions. On Wednesday, July 25,
2001, Robert Geer of Norwalk, Ohio will join
the ranks of the elite as an inductee in to the
US Army, Ranger Hall of Fame in Fort
Benning, GA.
Soon after the conclusion of World War II,
Robert Geer joined the US Army in 1948. His
Army career only lasted 4 years, but they
were extraordinary years. In 1950, he volun-
teeered for the prestigious Rangers and was
assigned to 1st Ranger Infantry Company (Air-
borne).
As the Korean War escalated he was sent
into action on the Asian continent. One par-
ticular battle in February of 1951, the Battle of
Chipyong-Ni, ended his Army career. On Feb-
uary 3, the 23rd Regimental Combat Team
(RCT), under the command of Colonel Paul
Freeman, was ordered to hold a crossroad
and protect the vital communications hub at
Chipyong-Ni. During the next several days,
patrols reported extensive Chinese movement.
In fact, 18,000 troops were encircling the 23rd
Regimental Combat Team’s position. On Feb-
uary 13, the Chinese attacked the position.
The 23rd Regimental Combat Team was over-
run. Splintered and wounded, the Rangers
and a piecemeal platoon of survivors from the
overrun companies were ordered to retake the
lost position.
Soon the platoon leaders and officers were
killed. The chaos that ensued prevented the
make-up platoon mounting coordinated attack.
The Ranger platoon pressed forward under
heavy fire. Ranger Geer assumed command and
continued to attack with the few remaining
Rangers. As they were securing the position,
a grenade was thrown in his direction. Unable
to see the grenade in the deep snow, Ranger
Geer thrust his weapon between himself and
where he assumed the grenade to be. When
the grenade exploded, shrapnel tore out his
left eye and destroyed his weapon. Bleeding,
blind in one eye, unarmed, grossly out-
numbered and out of ammunition Ranger
Geer ordered a withdrawal. He continued to
fire, covering the withdrawal of his troops until
his ammunition was expended. Armed only
with a knife, he discovered his brother, Rich-
ard, who was wounded twice in the fight.
Ranger Geer carried his brother’s wounded
body off the hill on that cold February day.
Sadty, Richard paid the ultimate price and was
killed in action.
Mr. Speaker, it is truly men like Ranger
Robert Geer that make this great country what
it is today. He has set an example for all
Americans and especially his grandson. T.J.
Government of Japan to formally issue a clear and unambiguous apology for the sexual enslavement of young women during the colonial occupation of Asia and Pacific Islands during World War II.

Ms. Soon Dok Kim told a large audience this afternoon about how she was kidnapped from her village at 17 years old and forced to be a comfort woman. She is a very courageous person to take such a public role and share the story of her suffering in order to seek justice.

It has been almost 56 years since Japan surrendered to the allied powers. Very few comfort women are still alive and time is running out for Japan to properly account for its actions. We must act soon and remember that there is no statute of limitations on crimes against humanity.

When human rights are violated, the international community must act because we have a moral responsibility to do so.

So, let us do what is just and what is right for the comfort women and other victims. Let us speak out for them. Let us stand up for them. Let us lend them our strength.

We must act, and we must speak out because in the end, people will remember not the words of their enemies, but the silence of their friends.

Let us not remain silent.

DALLAS INNER CITY GAMES

HON. MARTIN FROST
OF TEXAS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, July 24, 2001

Mr. FROST. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the Inner-City Games, a nationwide program dedicated to providing opportunities for inner-city youth to participate in sports, educational, cultural, and community enrichment programs. In recent years, the program has expanded its education efforts by focusing on educational technology and the digital divide.

The Inner-City Games was formed in response to the growing number of children across the nation living in poverty and facing the negative influences surrounding them in inner-city neighborhoods. Involving young people in sports clinics and competitions teaches valuable life lessons, brings young people across the country.

The Inner-City Games brings together local community leaders, creating an alliance between the private and public sectors to achieve their mission. Mayors, Police Chiefs, Public Schools, Parks and Recreation Departments, Public Housing and other youth service providers are working together to create a truly meaningful opportunity for thousands of young people across the country.

Mr. Speaker, the Inner-City Games are due to launch in Dallas, Texas this week. This makes Dallas the 15th city to join this remarkable program. I commend the efforts of the city of Dallas and the tremendous number of people and organizations that came together to make the Games possible. Today, I especially want to thank Mr. Todd Wagner, National Board Member and Dallas Chairman for the Games. Mr. Wagner was instrumental in bringing the Inner-City Games to Dallas, and he deserves recognition for his outstanding efforts.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud of the Inner-City Games and the opportunities it creates for thousands of young people across America. I know my colleagues will join me in congratulating the City of Dallas as they launch the first annual Dallas Inner-City Games this week, as well as Inner-City Games across America.

END OF INDIA-PAKISTAN TALKS SIGNALS INSTABILITY IN SOUTH ASIA

HON. CYNTHIA A. MCKINNEY
OF GEORGIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, July 24, 2001

Ms. MCKINNEY. Mr. Speaker, I was disappointed to see that the recent talks between Pakistan and India ended with no agreement due to India’s intransigence. India wanted a statement that Pakistan was engaging in cross-border terrorism, when India itself is responsible for terrorism against its own people. Last month, a group of Indian soldiers tried to burn down a Gurdwara and some Sikh houses near Srinagar in Kashmir. This terrorist act was prevented by the efforts of townpeople of both the Sikh and Muslim faiths. In March 2000, during former President Clinton’s visit to India, the government killed 35 Sikhs in Chithisinghora, according to two independent investigations. The book Soft Target shows that India blew up its own airliner in 1985, 329 innocent people died in that explosion. The newspaper Hitavada report that the Indian government paid an official to generate state terrorism in Kashmir and Punjab, Khalistan. According to a 1994 State Department report, the Indian government paid more than 41,000 cash bounties to police officers to kill Sikhs.

Before the meeting, the Council of Khalistan wrote to President Musharraf. They noted that he and his government had been friendly to the Sikhs and their cause of freedom. They noted that in 1948 the Indian government promised the United Nations that it would hold a plebiscite so Kashmiris could decide their political status in a free and fair vote. This should not be too hard for “the world’s largest democracy” to do, but we are now more than halfway through 2001 and it has not been held yet. When does India plan to keep its promise?

In addition, the people of Khalistan, the Sikh homeland, declared their independence from India on October 7, 1987 and the people of primarily Christian Nagaland are actively seeking theirs. In all, there are 17 freedom movements in India. When will these people be allowed by “the world’s largest democracy” to exercise their right to self-determination? Self-determination is the birthright of all people and nations.

Mr. Speaker, if America can do something to help bring democracy and freedom to South