

others who have given generously of their time and energy in support of scouting.

It is with great pride that I recognize the achievements of Mr. Engel, and bring the attention of Congress to this successful young man on his day of recognition. Congratulations to Matthew and his family.

IN MEMORY OF ROBERT LESLIE
GRAINGER

HON. SAM FARR

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 24, 2001

Mr. FARR of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Mr. Robert "Bob" Leslie Grainger, who recently passed away. Mr. Grainger was a dedicated community member for many years, and was heavily involved in the California Rodeo in Salinas, California.

Mr. Grainger was born in Lincoln, Nebraska and lived in Salinas for 67 years. He attended Stanford University, was a member of the Sigma Chi Fraternity, and became a farmer and produce grower. During his military service in World War II, Mr. Grainger held the rank of First Lieutenant, and he received the Air Medal with three Oak Leaf Clusters. Mr. Grainger served as the California Rodeo Salinas President in 1977 and was heavily involved in announcing at the annual event. Furthermore, Mr. Grainger involved himself in many community activities, such as the Boy Scouts and Eagle Board of Review and the First Presbyterian Church. In his free time, he was an avid fisherman, hunter, and golfer. Throughout his lifetime, Mr. Grainger established himself as a successful agricultural businessman and dedicated community member.

Mr. Grainger's contributions and loyalty to the Salinas Valley were hallmarks of his long years of community service. Therefore, I honor the life and contributions of Mr. Grainger with his friends and family, including his wife of 54 years, Sally; his sons, William and Joseph of Salinas, and John of Carmel; his sisters, Olive Bundgard of Salinas and Lesley Browne of Lincoln, Nebraska; his eight grandchildren and one great-childdaughter.

ENSLAVEMENT OF WOMEN DURING
THE COLONIAL OCCUPATION
OF ASIA AND PACIFIC ISLANDS

HON. LANE EVANS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 24, 2001

Mr. EVANS. Mr. Speaker, this afternoon I was joined by Ms. Soon Dok Kim, an un conquered survivor of one of the worst crimes committed against women—the mass rape of 200,000 women and girls orchestrated by the Imperial Japanese Army. To this date the Government of Japan still has not issued a clear apology, offered state reparations, or attempted to educate its population on these atrocities. Therefore, I am introducing a resolution in Congress today that calls upon the

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 kidnaped 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 from different cultures together on an equal playing field and teaches kids about teamwork, discipline, setting goals, working hard, and the valuable lessons of winning and losing. At the Inner-City Games, young people are taught that participation and learning are more important than winning and losing.

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 townspeople of both the Sikh and Muslim faiths. In March 2000, during former President Clinton's visit to India, the government killed 35 Sikhs in Chithisinghpura, 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 in 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 shouldn't be too hard for "the world's largest democracy" to do, but we are now more than halfway through 2001 and it hasn't 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