to immunize its human-rights violations by pro-
claiming itself a democracy?
American belief in freedom in the world.
It is our mission to extend and expand liberty wherever and whenever we can.
Accordingly, we should stop U.S. aid to India until we no longer have to stand up here de-
nouncing its human-rights abuses and we
should support the birthright of all people, the
democratic right to self-determination. If India
is truly a democracy, it should live up to its
promise made 53 years ago to hold a plebi-
scite in Kashmir. India genuinely believes in
democratic values, it must hold plebiscites on
the political future of Kashmir, of Nagaland, of
Punjab, Kashmir, and of all the nations seek-
ing their freedom from India. India is an inher-
ently unstable country composed of many dif-
ferent nations whose breakup is inevitable.
For the cause of peace, prosperity, stability, secu-
rity, and freedom, we must do whatever we
can to ensure that peacefully like the
breakups of the Soviet Union and Czecho-
slovakia, not violently like that of Yugoslavia.
Unfortunately, India seems to be headed down
the violent path. Let us work to help end the
violence, repression, and terrorism and to en-
sure freedom and peace for all the peoples of
that troubled area.
Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert the Coun-
cil of Khalistan's press release about the
breakdown of the India-Pakistan talks into the
Record at this time.

INDIAN ARROGANCE EXPOSED DURING MUSHARRAF-VAJPAYEE SUMMIT

PLEBISCITE IN KASHMIR, PUNJAB, AND OTHER NATIONS ESSENTIAL FOR PEACE IN SOUTH ASIA

Washington, DC, July 17, 2001.—Indian hy-
pocrisy was exposed to the international community when they refused to mention
the word Kashmir during the bilateral talks
between Pakistani President Musharraf and
Indian Prime Minister Vajpayee. The Indian
Foreign Ministry's press spokeswoman,
Nirupama Rao, even listed Kashmir among
the items discussed. Aides to Presi-
dent Musharraf said that three drafts of a
joint statement had been approved by both
sides but then the Pakistan side vetoed them.

"It is very clear from these actions that
India does not want any peaceful solution to
the Kashmir issue," said Dr. Gurmit Singh
Aulakh, President of the Council of
Khatistan, which leads the Sikh struggle for
independence from India. "India must learn
that 54 years of repression in Kashmir which
resulted in the murder of over 75,000
Kashmiris and the expenditure of over $2 bil-
lion a year have not extinguished the flame
of freedom which is burning in the hearts of
the people of Kashmir."

"India must keep its promise of a plebi-
scite in Kashmir, which it agreed to in 1948 in
a United Nations resolution," Dr. Aulakh
said. "India is morally wrong. If India is a
democracy, why is it afraid of a vote?"

"How can India justify its invasion
annexation of Hyderabad, where the ruler
was a Muslim and the majority population
was Hindu, but by the same token in Kash-
mir population is Muslim and the ruler was
Hindu and India sent the army to maintain
its illegal occupation?," Dr. Aulakh
asked.

India is not one country and it is not one
nation. It is a multinational state put to-
gether by the British for administrative con-
venience. A constituent country of colonial
India has 18 official languages and there are
17 freedom movements within its borders.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

The fundamentalist Hindu ruling BJP gov-
ernment is on record that anyone living in
India must either be a Hindu or subservient
to the Hindus. This is not acceptable to the
Sikh, Christian, or Muslim minorities.

India has unleashed a reign of terror on
the minorities. In 1984, the Indian government
attacked the Golden Temple, the holiest shrine
in the Sikh religion, and 38 other Gurdwaras
and killed over 20,000 people during
that attack throughout Punjab. India de-
molished the Babri mosque in Ayodhya, the
most revered mosque in India, and it is plan-
ning to build a Hindu temple on that site.
Similarly, Christian churches, prayer halls,
and schools have also been demolished.

Christians have also seen the murder of
priests, rape of nuns, the murder of a mis-
sionary and his two sons, ages 8 and 10, by
burning them alive while they slept in their
jeep and other atrocities. Now the govern-
ment plans to expel his widow from the
country.

Last month, Indian soldiers were caught
red-handed attempting to burn down a
Sikh temple and houses in Kash-
mir. Sikh and Muslim townpeople over-
powered the troops and prevented them from
carrying out this atrocity. In March 2000,
while former President Clinton was visiting
India, the Indian government murdered 35
Sikhs in the village of Chithisinghpora in
Kashmir and tried to blame the massacre on
alleged militants. In November 1994 the In-
dian newspaper Hitavada reported that the
Indian government paid the late governor
of Punjab, Surendra Nath, $1.5 billion to orga-
nize and support covert state terrorism in
Punjab and Kashmir.

Indian security forces have murdered over
250,000 Sikhs since 1984, according to figures
compiled by the Punjab, State Magistracy
and human-rights organizations and pub-
lished in The Politics of Genocide by Inderjit
Singh Jaijee. Over 52,000 Sikh political pris-
oners are rotting in Indian jails without charge or trial in inhuman custody since 1984. Since 1984, India has en-
gaged in a campaign of ethnic cleansing in
which over 50,000 Sikhs have been murdered by
the Indian police and security forces and
secret cremation or stashing bodies. The Supreme
Court described this campaign as "worse
than a genocide." General Narinder Singh
has said, "Punjab is a police state." U.S.
Congressman Dana Rohrabacher has said
that for Sikhs, Kashmiri Muslims, and other
minorities "India might as well be Nazi Ger-
mny."

"The people and nations of the subconti-
inent are entitled to freedom and self-deter-
mination," said Dr. Aulakh. "It is time for
India to do the democratic thing and end the
repression," he said. "It will help the Indian
government and the people of India to give
freedom to all the nations of South Asia," he
said. "As soon as it happens, the South Asian
nations can make a South Asian economic
market parallel to the European Economic
Community where the nations are inde-
pendent but joined economically, which ben-
efits every member," he said. "It will also
include Pakistan, Bangladesh, Nepal, Sri
Lanka, and others. This will reduce tension
and the nuclear threat in this dangerous re-
gion and will benefit all the people of South
Asia," Dr. Aulakh said.

TRIBUTE TO MARANDA PHILLIPS HOLMES

HON. JAMES E. CLYBURN

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 24, 2001

Mr. CLYBURN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Mrs. Maranda Phillips Holmes of
Charleston, South Carolina, a recent recipient of
a National Jefferson Award. Mrs. Holmes is
greatly admired for her outstanding community
and public service. Mrs. Holmes is a native of
Charleston County in expressing our deepest
gratitude for everything she has done and
continues to do.

Mrs. Holmes, who is often known as "Moth-
er Teresa," has been a church and community
volunteer for more than forty years. She has
served on numerous boards and commissions,
including the Neighborhood Housing Service
Commission where she helped provide loans
and grants to those wishing to renovate their
homes. She is an extraordinary person and
throughout her life has made extraordinary
contributions to her church, and the politics,
and social welfare of her community.

Mrs. Holmes has been the recipient of 154
awards that reflect her lifelong dedication to
community improvement. The American Insti-
tute—an organization founded in 1972 by Jac-
queline Kennedy Onassis, Senator Robert
Taft, Jr., and Sam Beale—presents this pres-
tigious award annually. The award seeks to
recognize individuals for their outstanding
community and public service. WCSC-Channel
Five, a local television station, produced a thrir-
ty-minute documentary highlighting the con-
tributions on Mrs. Holmes and two other Na-
ton Jefferson Award recipients.