

May 10, 2001

HONORING DAN PENRY ON HIS
RETIREMENT

HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 10, 2001

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this moment to recognize an individual who throughout the course of his career—and indeed his life—has served the citizens of the United States with great distinction, Mr. Dan Penry. After over 25 years of service as a Federal Probation and Parole officer, Dan is set to begin a much-deserved retirement at the end of this May. As family, friends and colleagues gather to celebrate his accomplished tenure with the federal courts, I too would like to pay tribute to Dan and thank him for his service. Clearly, his hard work is deserving of thanks and praise of Congress.

Born in Detroit, Michigan to Marian and Fred Penry, Dan moved to Fairhope, Alabama at a young age, a place he would call home throughout his formative years. Growing up in Alabama with five brothers—Leonard, Fred, Pete, Jim and Tom—Dan was a wonderfully gifted young athlete, a talent shared by all of his brothers. He would go on to a noteworthy athletic career at Fairhope High School, lettering in four sports as a schoolboy—football, basketball, baseball and track. To this day, Dan and his brothers are remembered for their athletic prowess during their high school days.

After graduating from high school, Dan experienced first hand the defining experience of his generation—the Vietnam War. Drafted into the United States Army, he served America in Vietnam as a Military Police Officer stationed in, among other places, the City of Saigon. Dan broke away from the war effort in September of 1966 on a brief furlough to marry Linda Smart, his beautiful wife of the last 34 plus years. After marrying in Hawaii, Dan returned immediately to Vietnam, finishing out his tour just as he had started it—with honor and distinction.

After returning Stateside, Dan immediately enrolled in college, earning his undergraduate degree from Metro State College in Denver and Master's from the University of Northern Colorado in a matter of only a few years. Thereafter, he went to work for the Texas Commission of the Blind, eventually moving to the United States Courts as a federal parole officer where he's worked ever since.

Mr. Speaker, for the last 25 years Dan Penry has served his community, state and nation well as a United States Probation Officer. While asserting a genuine toughness with his parolees, Dan has also shown a compassionate side, earning the respect and, in many cases, the friendship of those who have committed themselves to true rehabilitation. Dan has been a tireless worker throughout his tenure, covering a field area that looks an awful lot my Congressional District—a District larger than the State of Florida. Through it all, Dan has been a model of integrity, hard work and professionalism. That service and leadership will be very difficult to replace.

As Dan's accomplished career with the federal government winds down, Mr. Speaker, I wanted to take this opportunity to thank him

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for his service to our country. I know that his wife Linda, his daughter Kristi, and his son Josh couldn't possibly be prouder of him. That, Mr. Speaker, is a sentiment shared by Dan's friends, colleagues and associates, as well as the United States Congress.

Dan, congratulations on a job well done and best wishes for continued success and happiness during your well deserved retirement!

IN RECOGNITION OF ALICE WATERS BERKELEY PUBLIC EDUCATION FOUNDATION'S 15TH ANNUAL SPRING LUNCHEON

HON. BARBARA LEE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 10, 2001

Ms. LEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in Celebration of a Community Treasure, Miss Alice Waters, chef and owner of Chez Panisse restaurant in Berkeley, California. I would like to express my sincere appreciation for her leadership in educating the public about the necessity to incorporate healthy, sustainable foods into their daily lives, and her active contributions to the schools, children and community of Berkeley.

Alice Waters is an internationally recognized and respected chef, author, activist, and humanitarian. She has brought about a wealth of positive changes to her community since she opened Chez Panisse in Berkeley thirty years ago. The philosophy behind the restaurant's menu—only preparing foods that are "fresh, local, seasonal"—has had a major influence on chefs and restaurants throughout the world and has helped to "redefine the American diet." Alice Waters has worked closely with local farmers and food suppliers who share her belief that food tastes the best and is the best nutritionally when it is grown organically and harvested using environmentally responsible methods. In this respect, Miss Waters is a pioneer in the sustainable agriculture movement that has recently gained visibility now that we are in the age of genetically-engineered foods.

Ongoing advocacy for farmer's markets and sustainable agriculture has led Miss Waters and Chez Panisse to support and create programs that will educate others through hands-on growing and cooking experience. One such program was the Garden Project, which taught organic gardening skills to former San Francisco County Jail inmates. This program transformed and enriched their lives.

Most of all we want to recognize and thank Alice Waters for the time and effort she has given to Berkeley children. The idea of the Edible Schoolyard came to Miss Waters after she noticed the worsening conditions at neighboring Martin Luther King Junior High School. She presented her ideas for an edible garden at the school in 1995. The program has been integrated into the academic curriculum and the school lunch program. For years she worked with the school staff, community members, and outside supporters to make the garden happen. Today the garden is famous, as is the refurbished kitchen where students cook and eat its bounty together. Principal Smith

credits the Edible Schoolyard with helping "change the culture of the school."

Less well known is the time Miss Waters put in as one of the most active members of the Measure A Site Planning committee at Martin Luther King Junior High School. For two years she worked with parents, neighbors, faculty, and architects on plans to rebuild the school with bond funds allocated by voters in 1992. Miss Waters' insistence that MLK, Jr. High School should strive to be rebuilt as a welcoming, appealing center of learning and community pride inspired us all.

In 1996 she created The Chez Panisse Foundation to help underwrite these exemplary cultural and educational programs.

I thank Alice for dedicating her time and insight for many years and for providing the means for financial support for many important programs. Alice has planted a seed in a garden that has grown into a lush landscape of sustenance from which we all learn and benefit.

TRIBUTE TO MR. JAMES QUINLAN

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 10, 2001

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to rise today in recognition of Mr. James Quinlan, a resident of my 20th Congressional District, from Johnson, New York who is being inducted into the National Teachers Hall of Fame for the year 2001.

For the past 24 years, Mr. Quinlan has taught industrial arts at the Vernon Township High School in Vernon, New Jersey.

As a teacher of vocational education, Mr. Quinlan brings a new level to his students beyond the typical stereotype associated with this field of education.

James Quinlan has stated, "yes, of course they're using their hands, but they're working with their minds."

Mr. Quinlan has received numerous awards and honors in recognition of his outstanding contribution to education, including: The 1999–2000 Vernon Township and the Sussex County Teacher of the Year, the 1999 Fulbright Memorial Fund Scholar from the Japan-U.S. Educational Commission, and the 1997 National Foundation for the Humanities Fellow.

In addition to his excellence in the classroom, Mr. Quinlan devotes time to his students outside of school. He is a facilitator for project Quest, an adventure-based counseling program for students in need of a personal growth experience. Furthermore, to help meet the challenges of teaching neurologically impaired students, Mr. Quinlan created the Roaring Lion Chair Company. This enterprise places emphasis on developing marketable work skills and attitudes for students with special needs.

Students and colleagues collectively recognize James Quinlan's ability to help students build their individual strengths and skills and understand the world of opportunities surrounding them. Mr. Quinlan respects his students and is willing to put forth the extra effort to help them discover more about themselves and their potential.

Accordingly, Mr. Speaker, I invite our colleagues to join in honoring the achievements of teacher James Quinlan and the other four notable inductees into the National Teachers Hall of Fame.

TRIBUTE TO THE VIETNAM
VETERANS MEMORIAL

HON. ROBERT A. BORSKI

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 10, 2001

Mr. BORSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor of the Vietnam Veterans Memorial "The Moving Wall" that will be placed on exhibit for public viewing at Father Judge High School, in the Northeast section of the Third Congressional District in Philadelphia.

The Vietnam War, which began in early 1957 and ended with the surrender of the South Vietnamese government on April 30, 1975, took the lives of many United States servicemen. Six hundred and thirty of these men came from Philadelphia. Of this total, twenty-seven graduated from Father Judge High School, more than any other private or parochial school in the nation.

"The Moving Wall" was created in October 1984, and first placed on display in Tyler, Texas. Since that time, "The Moving Wall" has traveled to over eight hundred cities honoring America's military men and women who lost their lives during this heartrending period in our country's history.

As of June of last year, there are 58,219 names inscribed on the memorial, and I rise today to recognize the twenty-seven men who courageously gave their lives serving their country and whose names are inscribed on "The Moving Wall".

Mr. Speaker, these men and the many other men and women involved in the Vietnam War should be commended for answering the call of duty and serving in the United States Armed Services. I am delighted that Father Judge High School was selected as the area host for "The Moving Wall", and the Father Judge Alumni Association should be commended for their dedication in honoring these men and their efforts in bringing such a distinct honor to the city of Philadelphia.

FREEDOM FOR POLITICAL
PRISONERS IN INDIA

HON. CYNTHIA A. MCKINNEY

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 10, 2001

Ms. MCKINNEY. Mr. Speaker, I was proud to be one of 19 signers of a letter sent last month to President Bush urging him to work to get political prisoners in India freed. We are Republicans and Democrats from across the political spectrum, but we understand that democracies don't hold political prisoners and countries that do are not friendly to democracy.

It is interesting that on the day after we sent our letter, a well-known Sikh human-rights or-

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ganization called the Movement Against State Repression (MASR) issued a report exposing the continuing holding of political prisoners in India and the repressive laws under which they have been held, such as the very repressive "Terrorist and Disruptive Activities Act" (TADA), which expired in 1995. Despite this, many prisoners are still being held under TADA. According to the report, in many cases, the police would file TADA cases against the same individual in different states "to make it impossible for them to muster evidence in their favor." It was also common practice for police to re-arrest TADA prisoners who had been released, often without filing new charges.

MASR reports that the Indian government itself admitted in 1993 to 52,258 persons, detained under TADA. Of those, according to the report, "14,457 were in Punjab and 14,094 in Gujarat, a relatively peaceful state. Obviously there were a number of Sikh TADA prisoners held in Gujarat jails." Gujarat was only one state that the police would use to register secondary TADA cases against Sikhs. They would also register cases in Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, and Delhi, among others.

"In November 1994," the report states, "42 employees of the Pilibhit district jail and PAC were found guilty of clubbing to death 6 Sikh prisoners and seriously wounding 22 others. They were TADA prisoners. Uttar Pradesh later admitted the presence of around 5000 Sikh TADA prisoners," the Movement Against State Repression wrote, "Another press report in 1993 mentioned beating of striking prisoners held in jail at Bharatpur, Rajasthan. Nearly 500 of these prisoners belonged to Punjab and were held under TADA." It was also in November 1994 that the Indian newspaper Hitavada reported that the Indian government paid the late Governor of Punjab, Surendra Nath, \$1.5 billion to foment covert state-sponsored terrorist activity in Punjab and Kashmir.

According to the report, the Punjab Civil Magistracy wrote a memorandum to the Governor of Punjab in 1993 in which it said that "if we add up the figures of the last few years the number of innocent persons killed would add up to lakhs [tens of thousands.]" To this date, neither the central government nor the state government has revealed the list of people killed or those detained under TADA. In September 1995, the police kidnapped Jaswant Singh Khaira, a human-rights activist who exposed the government's policy of picking up innocent Sikhs, torturing them, murdering them, then cremating their bodies, declaring them "unidentified." The Jaijee report says that "thousands of Sikh young men have disappeared since 1984." According to General Narinder Singh, another human-rights leader, "Punjab is a police state."

The Movement Against State Repression is headed by Inderjit Singh Jaijee, a longtime human-rights activist who wrote the book *The Politics of Genocide*, which exposed the fact that the Indian government has killed over a quarter of a million Sikhs in the last 17 years. The government has also killed more than 200,000 Christians in Nagaland, over 70,000 Kashmiri Muslims, and many thousands of other minorities, including the Dalit "untouch-

ables," the dark-skinned aboriginal natives of the subcontinent. Is this the behavior of a democracy?

If India is a democracy, as it claims, why does it need a Movement Against State Repression anyway?

According to Amnesty International, tens of thousands of Sikhs are being held in illegal detention in India without charge or trial. Some of them have been held since 1984. Many Christians, Muslims, and other minorities are also being held.

This is not an acceptable situation, Mr. Speaker. I am a minister's daughter. I understand the importance of religion and the need for religious tolerance. It is time to take action to protect the religious liberty of all the people of South Asia.

There are so many more details of this repression in the report that I do not have time to tell my colleagues about all of them. I would like to submit materials relating to this situation into the RECORD.

LIKE AN UNDECLARED EMERGENCY

(By G.S. Grewal)

Militancy in Punjab was not controlled by the extra-judicial killings or by the enforcement of harsh laws like TADA. It was contained, firstly, because the people in Punjab did not support it and secondly, by establishing democratic rule under the determined mass-based leader Sardar Beant Singh who had built a successful bridge between the people and the rulers.

Under the Terrorist and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Act (TADA), not a single known militant had been convicted in Punjab. During Operation Black Thunder, more than 250 militants hiding in the Golden Temple complex were arrested and the whole scene was viewed by millions of people all over the world on television. They were booked under TADA. Within a few months, they had to be released from jail because of insufficient evidence. The prosecution made the request and the court discharged them. Mr. K.P.S. Gill was confronted with this episode at a Rotary Club (Mid town) meeting and he replied that the investigating agency had become corrupt. When he was asked how and why none of the persons discharged was alive, he preferred to duck the question.

The validity of TADA was challenged in the Supreme Court with the plea of the government in defence of TADA being that under abnormal circumstances, abnormal laws were necessary. This plea was accepted by the Court. The State counsel further argued that an undeclared war was going on with the active provocation of our neighbour. The situation could not be classified as a mere law and order or disturbance of public order. Activities of terrorists were such which could not be controlled by ordinary laws. So TADA had been framed to meet that special situation.

In actual practice, the TADA became notorious more for its abuse than for its legal use. The head of the police department assumed more powers than the Chief Secretary of the state. It became impossible to tame the DGP of that time. Even the Chief Minister time found himself helpless before the DGP who was more feared than respected. This was the era when many innocent people were illegally killed. Some because of suspicion, others because of greed and revenge. The CBI had discovered the dead bodies of thousands of people who were supposed to have been killed in fake encounters by the police.

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