

held recently at the Henry Stimson Center here in Washington.

Professor Embree stated categorically that India faces no external threat. The imminent threat to India is the movements for self-determination throughout the subcontinent, he said. He cited the freedom movement in Kashmir as the most immediate, but also cited the freedom struggles in Nagaland, Tamil Nadu, and Punjab, Khalistan. India takes the position that self-determination movements are only used legitimately against a colonial power, but that once a country is independent no part of that country can claim its independence, as the Sikh nation did on October 7, 1987, when it reclaimed its freedom, forming the separate, sovereign country of Khalistan. Sikhs ruled Punjab until the British annexation in 1849 and were to receive sovereign power in 1947 when India was made independent, so clearly it is now India that is the occupying colonial power in Khalistan, as well as Kashmir, Nagaland, and many other countries in South Asia. In fact, there was no political entity called India until the British created it in the nineteenth century.

Professor Embree said that India will have to resolve the Kashmir issue by letting the people of Kashmir exercise their political will through the referendum they were promised in 1948, but which India has never allowed to be held.

Despite facing no external threat, India is building up its military might, especially its nuclear capacity. Two Indian scientists admitted in mid-October that India's supposedly peaceful nuclear explosion in 1974 was a bomb. In addition, the chief of the Indian infantry said on October 23 that the Indian military is being trained in nuclear and chemical warfare. A secret report, revealed on October 16, shows that Indian plans to produce enough plutonium for 50 nuclear bombs within three years.

These frightening developments raise a troubling question: If India faces no external threat, why is it producing nuclear weapons and training its troops for nuclear war? There are only two possible answers. Either these weapons are a means of tightening the repression or India is planning to start a war with a neighbor, presumably Pakistan. I would warn India right now: The world will find any nuclear attack unacceptable and a war will only strengthen the hand of the freedom movements in the countries India occupies.

In light of these revelations, especially since India refuses to sign the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty, India should be declared a nuclear threat to the world and appropriate security measures should be taken. We should place tough sanctions on India, cut off its aid, and support the movements for self-determination in Khalistan, Kashmir, Nagaland, and all the nations of South Asia. We must support freedom wherever and whenever we can. We can make a real difference in South Asia now.

I am inserting an article from the news service NNI on Professor Embree's remarks into the RECORD.

INDIA FACES INTERNAL THREAT NOT
EXTERNAL; AMERICAN EXPERTS
(By Ainslie Embree)

WASHINGTON, October 28 (NNI).—The only threat to Indian security is internal not external, and the internal threat is the "self-determination threat," said Dr. Ainslie

Embree Professor Columbia University speaking at a seminar held at Henry Stimson Center Washington. The topic was "India's Regional Security". He was the key-note speaker.

Dr. Ainslie said India as well as Israel had been driving for commercial and cultural hegemony over the world. Focusing on Indian claims, he pointed out that in the brief 50 years of independence, India had already lost the role that the sub-continent played in the region during the Mughal and the British rules.

He said that during early days of independence Nehru defined India's problems as the communal problem, the caste problem and the language problem, but Nehru failed to mention the self determination as India's biggest problem. He said ironically, India itself was a big supporter of self determination in those days, and would support all the liberation movements against the colonial powers in Africa, Asia or Latin America.

India changed its position on self determination in 1966, said Dr. Ainslie. He said that since 1966 India pronounced the self determination movement as a movement against an alien occupation, foreign occupation or a colonial occupation only; and once a country was independent, no part of that country could claim independence, and thus no self determination movement was acceptable.

The first self determination example of South Asia is Pakistan, said Dr. Ainslie, adding Pakistan was the result of self determination movement by the Muslims of the sub-continent. He said apart from several self determination movements of South Asia stretching from Nagaland to Tamilnad to Punjab, the most important, most lasting one is the self determination movement of the Kashmiris.

He said India will have to resolve the Kashmir issue, even if it considers the UN resolution as an extreme position and impracticable, India cannot ignore the movement and will have to let Kashmiris exercise their will.

Dr. Ainslie emphasized that Kashmir is the core issue between Pakistan and India, and no one in Pakistan is interested in the small matters like visa or trade facility, while is not ready to accept the Kashmir problem as a problem.

On Siachen, Dr. Ainslie said that Pakistan's position was logistically better than India's, so that Pakistan had to spend much less than India. India is bleeding at Siachen, he added.

Dr. Ainslie Embree is also a member of Kashmir Study Group, and the team leader who recently visited Pakistan, where he met with Foreign Minister Gohar Ayub, Information Minister Syed Mushahid Hussain, Minister of State for "Agenda 2001" Ahsan Iqbal.

CONGRATULATIONS TO HORIZON ARMENIAN TELEVISION

HON. GEORGE P. RADANOVICH

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 12, 1997

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Horizon Armenian Television on the occasion of their 1,000th show. Horizon signifies excellence in Armenian television broadcasting.

On Friday, November 7, Horizon Armenian Television celebrated its 1,000th show with a gala banquet at the Universal Sheraton in Los Angeles. As a statewide television program, it

is the largest and most watched Armenian television program. The show contains Armenian local, national, and international news. The hour-long program also includes cultural and community events along with Armenian music videos.

Horizon is administered under the direction of the Asbarez Armenian newspaper and Editor John Kossakian. I commend Mr. Kossakian for his work with the Armenian publication Asbarez and Horizon Armenian Television. In my district, which includes parts of Fresno, Madera, Mariposa, and Tulare Counties, the horizon show can be seen every Wednesday from 5:30 to 6:30 p.m. on Media One (local channel 42).

Mr. Speaker, it is with great honor that I congratulate Horizon Armenian Television as it celebrates its 1,000th show. The show signifies leadership in reporting Armenian news and information. I ask my colleagues to join me in wishing Horizon continued success with future programming. I extend to Asbarez and Horizon my appreciation for a job well done.

TRIBUTE TO THE BLACK ARCHIVES, HISTORY AND RESEARCH FOUNDATION OF SOUTH FLORIDA, INC., ON ITS 20TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. CARRIE P. MEEK

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 12, 1997

Mrs. MEEK of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to the Black Archives, History and Research Foundation of South Florida, which is celebrating its 20th anniversary on Saturday, November 15, 1997.

This is indeed a milestone in the history of this organization, given the countless struggles and challenges that ushered its humble beginnings. And as I join my community in recalling the role of Miami's Black Archives Foundation, I also would like to honor Dr. Dorothy Jenkins Fields who serves as the catalyst behind its emergence as a respected institution. Almost singlehandedly, Dr. Fields helped turn around a neglected part of Miami's cultural heritage into a living, breathing lesson about the black experience in south Florida for students, adults, and researchers alike.

In preparation for the celebration of our Nation's 200th birthday, she conceived and developed the concept that hastened the establishment of this cultural institution. Incorporated on November 17, 1977, as a private, nonprofit organization, the Black Archives, History and Research of South Florida, Inc., is presently governed by a board of directors and supported by a board of trustees. Funded solely by its members, donations and grants, the foundation is dependent upon its volunteer help.

This institution serves as a manuscript/photographic repository of south Florida's African-American communities. The materials in this repository are collected for educational purposes for users, which include students, teachers, scholars, researchers, the media, and the public-at-large. The memories of the pioneers, family albums, photographs, documents, souvenir programs from churches and organizations are preserved in its burgeoning files. Additionally, it identifies historic sites for

nomination to local, State, and national designation. As a result of the collected documentation, the historic Overtown Folklife Village and Dade County's Black Heritage Trail came to fruition.

It also works in conjunction with the Dade County Public Schools by providing content for the Infusion of African-American history into existing curriculum utilizing source materials for school children of all races throughout the school year. It also initiated the restoration of several historic sites including the Dr. William A. Chapman, Sr. residence. Located on the campus of Booker T. Washington High School, the house was restored for reuse as the Ethnic Heritage Children's Educational Center.

One of the more recent joint ventures it worked out with the Dade County Public Schools is the creation of a district-wide, multi-cultural and multi-ethnic research and educational facility for students, teachers, and the community. The objective is to provide opportunities for students at all grade levels to celebrate the rich variety of cultures in Dade County. This program enables students to record the past in relation to the present, as well as ponder the possible events of the coming century.

The documented materials that now form the wealth of the Black Archives Foundation collectively represent a stirring graphic journey into the inner sanctum of some of the most vivid life-experiences of African-Americans in Dade County. The soul-searching representation captivated by its historic documents personify not so much the black destination, as much as the episodic journey of our pioneers to that destination. Together they evoke the truism of a revered African Ashanti proverb that " * * * until the lions get their own historian, the story of the hunt will always glorify the hunter."

Mr. Speaker, I am truly proud of the pioneering efforts and resilient spirit of Dr. Dorothy Fields that nurtured the spirit of the Black Archives Foundation in south Florida. The significance of the role of the foundation is premised on the paradigm in that when you stifle the remembrance of your people's past, you will have silenced the promise of their future. Conversely, however, I am exultant that under the aegis of this revered institution our community has truly become redemptive and knowledgeable of the struggles and sacrifices of our African-American forbears.

As we honor them through the celebration of the 20th anniversary of the Black Archives Foundation, we will have become once again their partners in exploring the journey they begun. In the convergence of our spirits and memories with theirs, we will be enriched because through our understanding of the many and varied messages they left us through their life's journeys, we will be inextricably linked closer to them.

On this occasion, I want to congratulate the board of directors and the board of trustees for their steadfast efforts and genuine resilience throughout the Black Archives Foundation's 20-year history. I would like to reiterate our community's utmost gratitude for giving us the privilege of maximizing our knowledge of the vast richness and nobility of our African-American heritage.

INTRODUCTION OF THE POLICE PURSUIT AND RESCUE SUPPORT ACT

HON. CAROLYN C. KILPATRICK

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 12, 1997

Ms. KILPATRICK. Mr. Speaker, today, along with Congressman MARTIN FROST and Congresswoman JUANITA MILLENDER-McDONALD, I am introducing the Police Pursuit and Rescue Support Act. This legislation is very simple: it will allow for our financially strapped police departments to utilize Department of Defense helicopters and other equipment to pursue felons or rescue citizens.

High-speed police pursuits are an unfortunate consequence of the very difficult job that our local police officers must do everyday. In 1996, 377 persons nationwide were killed as a result of these high-speed pursuits, with 107 of these fatalities being occupants of other, uninvolved vehicles or innocent bystanders. Two persons in my congressional district have died as a result of these high-speed pursuits this year. Their deaths inspired me to seek a reasonable and workable solution to this challenge. Helicopters have been shown to be a more cost-effective and efficient device in high-speed pursuits. However, the high expense to purchase and maintain a helicopter is prohibitive to many local police departments.

The Police Pursuit and Rescue Support Act will allow local police departments to utilize helicopters or any other equipment from the local Army, Navy, Air Force, Marines, or Coast Guard branch to pursue fleeing criminals or rescue citizens. Upon the submission to the Department of Defense of high-speed pursuit and rescue guidelines by the local police department, the Department of Defense will make helicopters and other equipment available, with a pilot and maintenance person, free of charge, to the local police department. This would be a mutually agreeable arrangement: the local police department and the local Army, Air Force, Coast Guard, or Navy base both must conclude that this arrangement is practical, feasible, and financially responsible.

The Police Pursuit and Rescue Support Act is a voluntary program that allows local police departments to draft their high-speed pursuit and rescue guidelines, submit these to the Department of Defense, and upon approval of these guidelines, work with their local branch of the Department of Defense to establish exactly how, when, and where this emergency equipment would be used. Each local police department would have the flexibility to design and develop their own high-speed pursuit guidelines. As a former elected Michigan State legislator, I am sensitive to mandates in a one-size-fits-all fashion coming from Washington, DC, and stringently avoided any such prerequisites in the Police Pursuit and Rescue Support Act.

Finally, this bill will make Department of Defense equipment available for the rescue of citizens. Many of our cities have high-rise office buildings that are inaccessible by the longest hook and ladder fire trucks. There are those accidents and catastrophes that are only accessible by the high technology, advanced vehicles available to our armed services.

It only makes sense for our financially strapped police departments to have access to that equipment, already paid for by taxpayer dollars, to safely pursue criminals and rescue citizens. My bill gives local police departments the flexibility to design policies that will protect citizens, police officers, and save taxpayers untold sums in wrongful death lawsuits.

10TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE EDISON INDUSTRIAL SYSTEMS CENTER

HON. MARCY KAPTUR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 12, 1997

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the 10th anniversary of the Edison Industrial Systems Center. On November 6, 1997 EISC will celebrate its long history of achievement and contribution to the businesses and citizens of Ohio at a celebration to be held at the center of science and industry in downtown Toledo, OH.

EISC has been a tremendous force in helping to link companies to high tech resources in Ohio and throughout the Nation. These connections have been instrumental in increasing production and in improving the quality of products and employee skills in industry.

One of EISC's major accomplishments is the revolutionary and much acclaimed Toledo Technology Academy. The academy's goals are to prepare high school students for high-tech careers or for further education in engineering disciplines.

Food production is Ohio's largest industry and EISC's food technology centers work to modernize food producers who still rely on outdated technology for quality control. Modernization provided by EISC through this program vastly improves plant safety, product consistency and profits.

Among the innovations created under the food technology centers are several new types of food sensors that measure quality. Germ free packaging methods instructed by EISC are another helpful addition to the industry, improving the safety of our food.

The center for technology commercialization offers a variety of services to firms. Attorneys, accountants, and financial institutions maintained by this division are available to companies as a form of cost-effective support.

Companies in the city of Toledo, OH, and throughout the Nation are indebted to EISC for its work. I will be pleased to join my community on November 6, 1997, to commemorate the strides EISC has made in 10 years of growth and betterment to industry.

HONORING ASSEMBLYMAN JAMES F. BRENNAN

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 12, 1997

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the work and achievements of Assemblyman James F. Brennan.

Jim Brennan represents the 44th assembly district containing section of Park Slope,