

will no longer be accepted by the international community. It is time for India to respect the human rights of the Sikh, Christians and Muslim people. And it is time for the freedom of Khalistan, Nagaland and Kashmir. Khalistan, Nagaland and Kashmir will have their freedom. India has no other choice."

[From the Tribune, Oct. 8, 1993]

#### AKALI DAL MARCH TO DELHI

GUJJARWAL (LUDHIANA), October 7.—The Akali Dal factions today unanimously decided to launch a march to Delhi from November 1 to protest against the excesses against Sikhs and the sacrilege of the Akhand Path by the police in the Historic gurdwara Gurusar in this village on September 15 during a raid by the police.

The decision to launch the protest march was announced by the SGPC chief, Mr. Gurcharan Singh Tohra amidst slogans of "bole so nihal Sat Sri Akal". The gurdwara hall was packed to capacity and a large number of Sikh men and women had gathered outside the hall.

The SGPC president had formed an action committee comprising heads of the Akali factions with himself as the convener and the committee had decided to organise Akhand Paths in the state on October 3 and at Gujjarwal today to announce the next programme of action.

Mr. Tohra announced that the Akali Dal had been forced to take this decision as the government had failed to tender a public apology and punish the guilty police officials responsible for the September 15 incidents. Mr. Gurbachan Singh an old man of 75 years died later as a result of the alleged beating by the police. His bhog ceremony was held yesterday in the village. Mr. Tohra would lead the first jatha from Amritsar on November 1 on the Gurburab of Guru Ram Das. The bhog of Akhand Path would be held at Akal Takht on that day.

The SGPC chief said that for more Akhand Paths would be held at Takht Damdama Sahib (Talwandi Sabo), Takht Sri Kesgarh Sahib Anandpur Sahib, Gurdwara Rakab Ganj and finally at Akal Takht. He explained that 'jathas' would start from other places also and all jathas would make a big march in Delhi. Asked if they would hold a march in front of Parliament or the Rashtrapati Bhawan, Mr. Tohra said that if Parliament was in session they would march to the Parliament house.

He said that the government had forced them to take this decision of launching the morcha as the same had failed to tender a public apology and dismiss the two police officials responsible for the sacrilege of the Akhand Path at Gujjarwal.

No Sikh could tolerate the sacrilege of the Guru Granth Sahib and appealed to all Sikhs of participation in the march.

Before Mr. Tohra made the announcement the Akali leaders namely Mr. Parkash Singh Badal, Mr. Jagdev Singh Talwandi, Mr. Kabul Singh, Mr. Simranjit Singh Mann and after Mr. Kartar Singh Narang had a closed door meeting and discussed the programme of action. After about two hours Mr. Tohra made the announcement in the hall of the gurdwara where the Sangat had gathered. Bhai Manjit Singh, president Akali Dal (Manjit) and Captain Harcharan Singh Rode also joined the congregation later.

Earlier an "afdas" of bhog of Akhand Path was performed by Prof Manjit Singh acting Jathedar of the Akal Takht while Bhai Mohan Singh head granthi of the Harmander Sahib was in the "Tabya" of Guru Granth Sahib.

Mr. Tohra lashed out at the Chief Minister Mr. Beant Singh, and the Central Govern-

ment for unleashing a reign of terror in Punjab. He in particular, asked the sarpanches in the villages not to attend to the functions of Congress rulers.

Mr. Tohra said that all Akali leaders had agreed to unite on this issue despite their differences.

When asked if this would pave the way for unity of the Akali leaders Mr. Tohra said that foundations for the unity had been laid and roof would also be laid. He emphasised that the morcha would be peaceful and alleged that the government had been maligning the Sikhs.

Mr. Tohra also condemned the President of India for not meeting Akali leaders and refusing them permission to carry "kirpans" with them. He said that they had gone to the residence of the Rashtrapati and in the past too they had been taking kirpans along with them.

The SGPC president asserted that the morcha was only to preserve the sanctity of the Guru Granth Sahib and this could be averted even now if the government tendered an apology publicly and dismiss the two police officials responsible for the same.

Had the Chief Minister during his visit to the gurdwara announced the punishment and made a public apology, the matter would have been settled.

Mr. Beant Singh had visited Gujjarwal gurdwara on September 25 and expressed regrets for the sacrilege of the Akhand Path. He had announced that the guilty police officials would be punished. Mr. Tohra announced that a library would be set up in the gurdwara in memory of Mr. Gurbachan Singh who died due to police torture. Mr. Tohra said that all justice and peace loving people would support the Akali Dal decision.

Mr. Simranjit Singh Mann, president, Akali Dal (Mann) addressing the congregation said that history was witness to the fact that the Sikhs had never forgiven those who had committed sacrilege of the Guru Granth Sahib and the gurdwaras.

Mr. Mann said that the Sikhs had faced the onslaught of the government as fake encounters were taking place and innocent Sikhs had been killed by the police and no action had been taken. Even the Supreme Court had not moved into the matter.

Mr. Parkash Singh Badal, president, Akali Dal (Badal) in his address said the Sikhs were passing through a difficult period of their existence. He assailed the Chief Minister for not tendering a public apology and supporting the police excesses. Sikhs would not tolerate any insult to the Guru Granth Sahib and the Sikh shrines.

Mr. Jagdev Singh Talwandi in his address also lashed out at government for adopting anti-Sikh policies and launching the "Operation Blue Star".

Mr. Talwandi made a strong plea for the unity of the Sikh Panth and said that all leaders must unite at one platform to face the onslaught of the government. Without unity they would not be able to put up a fight, he said.

Mr. Kabul Singh, president of the Akali Dal (Longowal) also supported the plea of Mr. Talwandi and called for lasting unity of the Sikh Panth. He criticised the police excesses in the state.

Mr. Manjit Singh, president, Akali Dal (Manjit), also recalled the sacrifices of Bhai Amrik Singh and other Sikh leaders for the Sikh Panth and said that no insult to the Guru Granth Sahib could be tolerated.

Besides, the chiefs of the different Akali factions, many other leaders and workers had come from different parts of the state.

Mr. Ajmen Singh Lakhowal, president, the Bharati Kisan Union, Mr. Jagjit Singh Lyallpuri, leader of the Marxist Communist Party of India (MCPI), Mr. Kirpal Singh

Aujla, Samajwadi Janata Party and heads of the Sikh sampardas had also participated.

Mr. Tohra announced that three akhand paths had been started in memory of Harjinder Singh Jinda and Sukhdev Singh Sukha executed in the General Vaidya case at Akal Takht, Gurdwara Alamgir in Ludhiana district and the native village of the slain militants and appealed to the Sikhs to participate in the same.

#### CONGRATULATIONS TO EDWIN ARMITAGE

HON. DAVID MANN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 26, 1993

Mr. MANN: Mr. Speaker, and Members of the House, please join with me in recognizing Mr. Edwin Armitage who will be retiring after 25 years as director of the Cincinnati Baptist Association's Baptist Family Services on December 31, 1993. The Baptist Family Services is the longest, continuing-in-service juvenile rehabilitation ministry in the Southern Baptist Convention. The Cincinnati community owes a debt of gratitude to Edwin Armitage for helping to make family values a priority and a reality.

As director, Edwin has been credited with making the Baptist Family Services a more effective program. During the last year of service, Edwin attended the World Missions Conference, lead the Family and Marriage Enrichment Conference at Memorial and attended the Home Mission Board task force in Birmingham, AL. He taught at 38 bible schools and visited 21 prisons in and around the area.

Edwin Armitage has dedicated his life to helping others. Many people around the country have been helped thanks to his hard work throughout the years. For example, he helped secure food, furniture, clothing, and shelter for those in need. He provided guidance and inspiration to youth organizations and helped to foster relations between prison inmates and their families.

Please join me in offering Mr. Edwin Armitage my whole-hearted congratulations on his retirement after 25 years as director of the Baptist Family Services.

#### HENRY WAXMAN: A GREAT LEGISLATOR

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 26, 1993

Mr. STARK: Mr. Speaker, the Nation and the Congress are lucky at this critical time in the consideration of health reform legislation to have Congressman HENRY WAXMAN of California in such a key position.

Our colleague has left his mark in the improvement of every sector of the Nation's health—in NIH research, manpower improvements, public health and the quality of our air and water, extension of care to the poor, and the reform of the Medicaid Program. He is truly an example to all of us of what a legislator should be—and gives us all hope that this Congress will succeed in achieving a truly monumental reform of the Nation's health care system.

I urge Members to read the following article from the Los Angeles Times of October 10, 1993, entitled "Henry Waxman, In the Eye of the National Health-Insurance Reform."

[From the Los Angeles Times, October 10, 1993]

**HENRY WAXMAN, IN THE EYE OF THE NATIONAL HEALTH-INSURANCE STORM**  
(By Robert Scheer)

Funny, he doesn't look powerful. Sitting in his small, cluttered congressional office in a decaying section of rundown storefronts just south of the flashy Beverly Center, it is hard to picture the diminutive and chipper figure of Henry A. Waxman as a mover and shaker in Congress. But he is.

"The Almanac of American Politics" refers to the West Los Angeles congressman as, "One of the most powerful and skillful legislators in recent American history." His friend and colleague, George Miller (D-Martinez) recalls, in a tribute to Waxman's legendary in-fighting skills, "When I first came on the Budget Committee, I thought Henry's first name was 'Sonofabitch.' Everybody who had to deal with the committee kept saying, 'Do you know what that sonofabitch Waxman wants now?'"

If President Bill Clinton is to get his health reform turned into law, it will require many hours of legislative rewriting and arm-twisting by the 54-year-old chairman of the health subcommittee of the House Energy and Commerce Committee. For 14 years as chair of this crucial subcommittee, Waxman has pushed a considerable body of health legislation on AIDS, nursing homes, breast cancer, nutrition, medical devices and pharmaceuticals into law.

Health is his issue and universal coverage his cause. "I've been in Congress 18 years," he says, "and before that I was chairman of the Health Committee in the Assembly in Sacramento, and all of my legislative career I've felt strongly that we need a national health-insurance system to cover everybody."

His other passion has been support for Israel, and Waxman, a conservative Jew, now exhibits the dazed optimism of one whose long, often futile wars may suddenly be won. "National health insurance and peace for Israel are the two public-policy issues that have been of great concern to my entire professional career—and I started to think that both were intractable, that the Messiah might have to come to accomplish both goals. But now both seem possible."

If comprehensive health insurance passes, he enthuses, "It will be the most important domestic legislation of our generation. I feel proud to be somewhat part of it." But don't celebrate yet. "I always have to hold back until it is done, because nothing is accomplished until it is followed into law and working."

Waxman has a law degree from UCLA. He and his wife, the former Janet Kessler, have a daughter, a son and one grandson.

**Question:** What are your reservations about the President's health-care program? What are the pitfalls?

**Answer:** Before I go into my concerns, let me tell you what I think is positive. It is a bold proposal by the President to accomplish the goals of coverage for everybody in the country—comprehensive health-insurance benefits. It is the kind of thing that I wanted to do all the time I've been in public life. And I came to the conclusion quite a while ago that there was no chance to get reform of this magnitude passed without the President of the United States making it an issue, front and center, to make it a reality. I think that President and Mrs. Clinton deserve a great deal of credit for taking on this issue.

**Question:** And your reservations?

**Answer:** We need to look very carefully at the plan itself. We've got all the concepts and the basic framework of what the President is proposing, but we haven't seen the exact terms of the legislation.

**Question:** We know it preserves the role of insurance companies, rather than a single-payer plan, which would eliminate them. Would you prefer a single-payer plan?

**Answer:** I personally would prefer a single-payer plan. It is certainly less complicated than what the President is proposing. It would have guaranteed a clear way to a comprehensive, universal benefit and people would have understood it a lot better than they will this plan—which involves alliances to negotiate with health-care systems and states to have a lot of discretion as to how they are going to organize all of this. But the President made a political decision that the Congress was not ready to pass a single-payer system. And he's come forward with another way of providing the same goals of a single-payer system, which would be a universal, comprehensive benefit.

**Question:** Is this feasible?

**Answer:** Those goals can be achieved in the kind of system that he has proposed. I have concerns about the amount of money they hope to get out of spending that otherwise would take place in the Medicare program for the elderly and the MediCal/Medicaid for the poor.

**Question:** OK, but I hear a lot of grumbling. I talked to a doctor just an hour ago who told me how HMOs are awful—how people don't get the specialized care they need. Aren't we institutionalizing all this now?

**Answer:** HMOs are a fact of life, and many people find them an attractive way to get their health-care services. In Southern California, we've had Kaiser Permanente since World War II—and they have a reputation for providing good-quality care. Most people who belong to Kaiser and the other HMOs are quite satisfied. The notion of the health-care proposal is that there will be a score card on all the systems that are going to compete for the consumers' choice—so we can check the quality of those plans. But, ultimately, the consumer will be able to choose another plan or choose a physician in a different kind of setting if they want that choice.

**Question:** What would have been wrong if we had just expanded Medicare?

**Answer:** If we had expanded Medicare within a single-payer system, I think there would be a lot say for that. I, myself, have introduced legislation that would have provided national health care through a single-payer system. There are lots of different ways to accomplish the goals that I think everybody wants in a health-care-system reform, and the President has come up with a different idea.

**Question:** One hears that the administrative costs for Medicare run in the 2%-5% range as opposed to 20% for private insurance companies. Are those figures accurate?

**Answer:** I think it is accurate to say that the overhead costs for the public system of Medicare are a lot less than what we have in the private insurance systems today.

That is why insurance reform is going to be a necessary prerequisite to make this whole system work. In what the President is proposing, insurance companies spend a lot of money excluding people from coverage who offer a high risk, the high overhead, the high marketing costs. A lot of insurance companies are going to go out of business under the Clinton proposal because they are not equipped to do what insurance should be doing, and that is to spread the risk for those who need the services to a broad population base.

**Question:** Are you going to have a big problem with insurance companies and other special-interest groups?

**Answer:** I think a lot of the special interests are going to try to pull this bill apart. But the good news is that the special-interest groups are divided. The AMA [American Medical Assn.] is strongly for requiring employers to cover their employees—so we will have universal coverage—but they will fight against cost control. Some in the business community are against the mandate on employers to cover employees—but they favor keeping costs down.

I know firsthand the power some of these special-interest groups have—the drug companies, the insurance industry, the AMA and many others. They command a lot of money and support around the country, which goes to candidates. The public has got to watch out for them.

**Question:** And the insurance companies?

**Answer:** I think the insurance companies are going to resist the system that will exclude most of them from being able to participate, because they have been able to make money not by covering everybody but by excluding people or trying to cherry-pick those whose are the best risks.

A lot of insurance companies—especially small insurance companies—have a lot to lose. I don't see how they can come in and argue that we should allow them to continue a system that will permit those kinds of insurance practices that exclude people from coverage. I think other insurance companies, some of the bigger ones, are going to try to adapt themselves into a system of managed competition.

**Question:** What should consumers be alerted to?

**Answer:** The consumer should be alert to the fact that there are going to be two areas, generally speaking, of controversy. One will be over whether we're going to have a universal health-insurance program. The President decided to make it universal, building on the employer-employee base and then having a subsidy for those not covered in that way. But there are going to be a lot of people who are going to come in and fight that are argue that employees not be required to cover their employees or to participate in making sure that their employees have health coverage.

Another major battleground is going to be over some way to control the cost increases in the health-care system. We spend more for our health-care system than any system in the world, and businesses and individuals are finding that health care is unaffordable.

The major battles are going to be over universal coverage and whether we are going to have it or not, and whether we're going to have actual controls to limit the increases in health-care costs.

**Question:** Cardinal Roger M. Mahony has criticized the plan's failure to cover undocumented residents. Do you agree?

**Answer:** I'm sympathetic with what Cardinal Mahony called for in making illegal aliens eligible for benefits on humanitarian grounds.

But I don't think there is political support for it in the Congress—to entitle illegal aliens to full benefits that Americans have. Mrs. Clinton testified that the Administration could not support such coverage of illegal aliens.

**Question:** Are you saying if they are working in the garment district and are undocumented, that the employer doesn't have to provide health insurance?

**Answer:** If they are working for an employer, that employers is probably breaking the law by hiring them. But if they are employed, the employer would have to pay for their coverage just as the employer pays So-

cial Security. But whether they will be able to get those benefits is very much in doubt.

**Question:** We're talking about a million people in this state who are not going to have coverage. Isn't this a major flaw?

**Answer:** The failure to cover undocumented aliens puts a tremendous strain on our health-care system and on the country's taxpayers. That's why we have to insist that the federal government, which has control over our borders, will reimburse the hospitals and local government for the health-care services that are given.

**Question:** Do you think the battle has already been won on some kind of basic reform?

**Answer:** I don't want to be overconfident. I think there is a serious fight and we still could lose it if the Republicans and conservative Democrats put together a coalition that drops universal coverage, or the medical professions and some of the conservatives get together and say they don't want [cost] controls except on Medicare and Medicaid.

**Question:** What is your sense of the current mood in Congress?

**Answer:** Members of Congress are looking to see what the public thinks and they are hearing from a lot of the special-interest groups.

I worry that some congressmen may think that, if they appease those special-interest groups, they can vote for a bill that they call health reform, but it may well mean that millions will continue to be uninsured and that the middle class will have to pay more for the coverage they now have.

**Question:** Are there circumstances where you would vote against the bill?

**Answer:** I think if we don't get a bill that provides for universal coverage, comprehensive health-care benefits, that's fair to the elderly and the poor, as some Republicans and conservative Democrats are proposing, I would have to reach the conclusion that we lost the fight and that it's not worth voting for.

**PHILLIP CHRISTOPHER HONGRED  
FOR GREAT ACHIEVEMENTS**

**HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 26, 1993

Mrs. MALONEY. Mr. Speaker, last Friday marked the 45th birthday of an important member of the community of Astoria, NY, which I am proud to represent—Mr. Phillip Christopher.

Mr. Christopher has been a vocal and effective leader for the cause of freedom for Cyprus for many years. He came to this country from his hometown in Kyrenia, Cyprus, in 1959, joining his father and older sister who had already been here for 7 years. Mr. Christopher quickly achieved academic excellence in his adopted country, graduating with honors from New York University [NYU] in 1970. Mr. Christopher also gained distinction as a superb soccer player, captaining NYU's varsity team and earning All-American honors.

After graduation, Mr. Christopher joined Audiovox Corp., a rapidly rising electronics corporation. His career with Audiovox has been highly successful; he is currently executive vice president of the corporation.

But I know Phil best as a tireless champion of freedom for the Cypriot people. He has dedicated his life to the advancement of justice and freedom on that troubled island. In

1975, he founded the Pancyprian Association of America, where he continues to serve as president. Under his capable direction, the Pancyprians have become the leading organization in the Greek Cypriot community in the United States. In two decades, the Pancyprian Association has seen enormous expansion, becoming a vocal lobbying force for the Cypriot people, building a beautiful community center, promoting Cypriot-American cultural exchanges, and providing hundreds of scholarships to young Cypriots for study in American universities.

Phil has served with great distinction as president of the Cyprus Federation and of CY-PAC, and as chairman of the Justice for Cyprus Committee. He is a member of the board of directors of the Cyprus Children's Fund, the American Hellenic Alliance, and the United Hellenic American Congress. I hope that my colleagues will join me in commending Mr. Christopher's dedication and leadership on behalf of the Cypriot people by wishing him a very happy 45th birthday.

**IN TRIBUTE TO JOE WILLIAMS**

**HON. RICHARD H. LEHMAN**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 26, 1993

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise before my colleagues today to honor the achievements of Joe Williams, a person whom I am proud to call a friend and a true civil leader who is retiring as executive director of the Fresno County Economic Opportunities Commission.

Under Joe's guidance for more than two decades, the nonprofit Fresno EOC has grown to become the largest community action agency in California and one of the top five in the United States in terms of the services it provides, its innovative efforts and its longevity.

Joe's dreams as a young student were on sports and coaching. But his work with young people led not to coaching, but to his increased involvement in community activities.

From 1969 until 1971 Joe served as project director of the Head Start Program. Today this nationally recognized preschool education program serves more than 1,550 children living in Fresno County.

During his tenure as EOC director, Joe became the first African-American elected to the Fresno City Council, touching the lives of many people in our community. He was elected to two 4-year terms from 1977 to 1985 and also served as mayor pro tem.

A quiet, unassuming person, Joe has long been recognized as the man behind the scenes, a leader who offers his assistance whenever he has been asked. I know Joe to be a consensus-builder, a leader who has often brought together diverse groups who can be mutually beneficial to each other.

Joe's accomplishments are too numerous to mention. Perhaps the best description of what Joe Williams means to our community are Joe's own goals. He once said,

I have tried to give this community my energy as it relates to caring about people who are less fortunate \* \* \*. I hope my future is to figure out ways some of us in this community can help our young develop and assume leadership roles in the community.

Joe, you have succeeded. And I know that every Member of the House will join me in

saying thank you for making our community that much better because of your efforts.

**IN SUPPORT OF RENAMING OF  
THIRD COLLEGE AT THE UNI-  
VERSITY OF CALIFORNIA SAN  
DIEGO TO THE "THURGOOD MAR-  
SHALL COLLEGE" IN HONOR OF  
JUSTICE THURGOOD MARSHALL**

**HON. LUCIEN E. BLACKWELL**

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 26, 1993

Mr. BLACKWELL. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of the renaming of Third College to the Thurgood Marshall College in honor of Justice Thurgood Marshall. Charged with educating the citizens of the State of California, the University of California maintains eight campuses which offer baccalaureate, masters, and doctoral as well as professional degrees.

The San Diego campus of the University of California system was created in the early 1960's as the southernmost site for State-sponsored higher education. Third College, on the University of California's San Diego campus, was founded in 1970 to represent the higher academic achievement and the best aspirations of the civil rights movement in this country. It is a real pleasure for me to recognize this institution which has so successfully fulfilled its charter philosophy to challenge students both as scholars and citizens in a growing multicultural State and world.

I am pleased to note that the students of Third College take a set of general education requirements that include mathematics, a social science sequence called Dimensions of Culture, a course in the physical sciences, humanities, and the arts. These bright and able Third College students, who receive academic credit for training and placement as tutors and mentors in local inner-city elementary schools, have also been commended time and time again for their community contributions.

Supporters of Third College have continually sought to find a more meaningful name. Associate Justice Thurgood Marshall's passing in January 1993, led to enormous support for the University of California San Diego campus to rename the college. I could not agree more, and that's why I urge you, Mr. Speaker, and my colleagues to join me in supporting the name change to Thurgood Marshall College, a name that will forever be known for its important impact in the area of access to quality education. Indeed, Thurgood Marshall is an icon which the University of California wishes to have its students emulate.

**TRIBUTE TO THE LOS ANGELES  
CENTER FOR ENRICHED STUDIES**

**HON. JULIAN C. DIXON**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 26, 1993

Mr. DIXON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay special tribute to a school in my district which has been nationally recognized by the U.S. Department of Education with the Blue Ribbon School Award. In commemoration of this pres-