

Chad Gentry, Robbie Scott, Daniel Genung, Austin Dillon, Christopher Sanders, Alex Robertson, Scott Riggsbee, David Morgan, Michael DeLuca, Sammy Lucas, David McConnell II, Taylor Russell, and Peyton Covington. Manager: John Scott, Coach: Chuck DeLuca, Coach: Mark Wylam.

Mr. Speaker, August saw the passing of the baseball torch in North Carolina: from one who made the sport what it is to those who will make it what it will be. I join all North Carolinians in mourning the passing of Enos Slaughter, but celebrating the accomplishments of the Southwest Forsyth County Little League. It thrilled us all to see the ideals of sportsmanship and team camaraderie Enos believed in being carried forward by North Carolina's new Boys of Summer. We caught a glimpse of the potential each of these boys possesses, both as athletes and ambassadors of our State. We thank them for a Summer full of memories and look forward to watching them grow and prosper as productive citizens of our community.

IN TRIBUTE TO OFFICER MICHAEL
BARWICK

HON. RICHARD A. GEPHARDT

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 4, 2002

Mr. GEPHARDT. Mr. Speaker, August 29, 2002, was a sorrowful day for our community. St. Louis Police Officer Michael Barwick died that day when his police cruiser collided with another vehicle and caught fire. This fine young officer was performing his duty to protect and serve the citizens of St. Louis when the fatal crash occurred.

Officer Barwick attained his lifelong dream of becoming a police officer just two years ago. He loved his work and was committed to helping people in trouble; this devotion was evident to all who knew and worked with him. He was 27 years old.

Officer Barwick was not a police officer to become rich or to work easy hours. He worked long hours, in many dangerous situations, for a very modest salary. He joined the St. Louis Metropolitan Police Department out of a sense of duty to his community and his belief that he could make a difference. This belief was reflected in the way he conducted himself on and off the job.

Mr. Speaker, all of us are affected by the loss of this good and decent man, and the entire St. Louis community grieves with his family. His bravery and dedication to others won't be soon forgotten, and we are grateful to have had him among us.

PRO-INDIAN CHARITIES SUPPORT
TERRORISM

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 4, 2002

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, on August 8 there was a very significant article in the Indian newspaper *The Hindu*. It was written by Robert M. Hathaway, whom many of us know as a former aide to former South Asia Sub-

committee chairman Steven Solarz. As you may remember, Chairman Solarz was a fervent defender of India.

Mr. Hathaway's article is called "Charity . . . or Terrorism?" It exposes the rise of terrorism in India and how charitable contributions from Indian-Americans support it. In his article, Mr. Hathaway writes, "substantial sums of money are sent from Indians resident in the U.S., and from American citizens of Indian origin, to groups and organizations in Gujarat and elsewhere in India that are directly linked to the violence in Gujarat." He also writes that "respected Indian journalists have uncovered disturbing linkages." These transactions could raise issues of fraud and they appear to violate U.S. antiterrorism laws.

We must not allow money from the United States, even in the form of private contributions, to be used in support of terrorism. In that case, President Bush should act. After September 11, the President froze the assets of charities involved in supporting the terrorist network that attacked the World Trade Center and the Pentagon. Similar action should be taken to freeze any American assets of charities involved in the violence and terrorism in India. And contributions from U.S. residents to those charities' offices in India should expressly be prohibited. America should also stop its aid to India until it stops repressing the minorities, sponsoring cross-border terrorism against Sindh and other neighbors, and until it allows self-determination for all the people and nations seeking freedom from India.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to put Mr. Hathaway's article into the RECORD at this time. It shows Indian terrorism in great detail.

[From the *Hindu*, Aug. 8, 2002]

CHARITY . . . OR TERRORISM?

(By Robert M. Hathaway)

It is probably advisable for the American Government to hold an official inquiry into fund-raising in the U.S. by groups implicated in the Gujarat violence.

TERRORISM COMES in many guises. An armed assault against Parliament House in New Delhi. A suicide bomber detonating high explosives in a crowded bazaar. Political assassination. Angry young men flying commercial aircraft into the World Trade Center. And, yes, hate-consumed mobs butchering innocent women and children. The people of India need no instruction from foreigners regarding the moral issues raised by this spring's communal violence in Gujarat. Except for an embittered but fortunately minuscule minority, Indians of all religions and beliefs reacted with horror and disgust to the great human tragedy that unfolded in their country earlier this year.

All those who admire Indian culture and accomplishments, who celebrate the extraordinary progress India has achieved in its still brief national existence, understand that the tragedy of Gujarat strikes at the very essence of India's being and promise. The assassination earlier this year of Abdul Gani Lone, who opposed Indian rule in Kashmir but who in his final years had come to the realization that violence and extremism offer Kashmiris no way out in their struggle with New Delhi, represented another blow to the ideals of tolerance and moderation, another triumph for the forces of hatred and sectarian-based violence. In this sense, the tragedies of Gujarat and of Kashmir are inextricably linked.

Kashmir was certainly not the cause of Gujarat. Sadly, the seeds of Godhra and Ahmedabad and Baroda spring from still more ancient soils. But the continued vio-

lence in Kashmir makes the hatred recently seen in Gujarat more likely, and in a perverted sense, more "respectable", or at least acceptable. Perhaps, it does not go too far to assert that until the Kashmir sore is at last healed, the poison that produced Gujarat will make other Gujarats increasingly likely.

Some Indians, of course, say that the tragic events in Gujarat are a domestic Indian affair, and that the United States and the rest of the world have no business intruding into a purely internal Indian matter. This is a self-serving falsehood. Important American interests, including the global war against terrorism, can be directly impacted by what the U.S. says—and fails to say—about Gujarat.

At this particular moment in history, the U.S. cannot allow the impression to take hold that Americans somehow value a Muslim life less than the life of a person of another religion. Sadly, there are those in the Islamic world who assert that the present conflict is a war directed not against terrorism, but against Islam. That the U.S. does not care about Muslims. That Washington seeks to hijack the tragedies of 9/11 to carry out long-held plans to repress the Islamic world. These are detestable lies, but many in the Muslim world are prepared to believe them. So leaving aside the moral issue, it is essential that India's friends in the U.S. speak out to condemn the injustice and hatred so prominently displayed in Gujarat, and to lend support to those Indians, of all religious beliefs, who are working to strengthen the forces of secularism, tolerance and multiculturalism. Some have asked what impact the recent events in Gujarat will have—should have—on the new and healthier relationship that the U.S. is developing with India. No one needs to be reminded of the tortured history of U.S.-India relations over the years, or the difficulty the two nations have had in working collaboratively with one another, even on those issues where our purposes and interests ran along parallel tracks.

Over the past half dozen or so years—and notwithstanding the temporary if traumatic jolt to the relationship administered by India's 1998 nuclear tests and subsequent imposition of U.S. sanctions—Washington and New Delhi have begun to construct a qualitatively better relationship, so much so that the Prime Minister, Atal Behari Vajpayee, has come to describe the two countries as "natural allies", a phrase increasingly used by Americans as well.

Following the trauma Americans experienced on September 11, India was one of the first countries in the world to step forward with a pledge of unconditional and unambivalent support for the U.S. in its quest to bring to justice those responsible for the terror attacks in New York and Washington. The administration of George W. Bush, already keen to upgrade relations with Delhi, took notice. Prior to the February 27 Godhra attack that touched off the bloodshed in Gujarat, this new and more sanguine relationship between the U.S. and India was widely viewed by Americans as in the national interest. It remains so today; Gujarat has not changed this calculation.

And yet, it is neither possible nor practical simply to pretend that Gujarat did not happen. The violence in Gujarat, and the steps the Indian Government might take in coming months in response to those events, could have a significant impact on American views of India, and hence, on political and public support in the U.S. for a close and collaborative U.S.—India partnership.

Credible reports have recently suggested that substantial sums of money are sent from Indians resident in the U.S., and from