

words, it is equally important that we reflect on the life of Todd Beamer.

A native of Illinois, Mr. Beamer was born in Glen Ellyn, the middle child of David and Peggy Beamer, and spent his young adulthood in this suburb of Chicago. He was raised in a caring environment where value was placed on family, hard work, strength of character, and faith in God. In high school, he starred in soccer, basketball and baseball, serving as a team captain. Mr. Beamer continued to excel in athletics at Wheaton College where he earned a degree in business in 1991. He was later awarded an MBA from DePaul University.

In 1993, Mr. Beamer married Lisa Brosious, and they moved to Central New Jersey, soon settling in Cranbury to start their family. His prior success in athletics and academics was mirrored in his professional pursuits on behalf of Oracle Corporation.

Mr. Beamer's faith and commitment to his church was always evident. He was a member of the Princeton Alliance Church in Plainsboro. He served as a Sunday school teacher, participated on the Church softball team, and mentored young adults.

Admired and loved by family, friends, and colleagues, the legacy of Todd Beamer will be his unwavering commitment to serving God and his fellow man. On behalf of all Americans, we extend our deepest gratitude to Todd Beamer's parents, David and Peggy; his wife, Lisa; his three children, David, Drew, and Morgan; and his two sisters, Melissa and Michelle.

Todd Beamer was a special man who made the supreme sacrifice for his country, and left a lasting mark on the people whom he touched. The Todd M. Beamer Foundation will ensure that his selfless act of giving to others in need continues in the future. He will be remembered by all.

TRIBUTE TO LIEUTENANT GENERAL ROY E. BEAUCHAMP

HON. SOLOMON P. ORTIZ

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 11, 2002

Mr. ORTIZ. Mr. Speaker, one of our nation's great patriots, Lieutenant General Roy E. Beauchamp, is retiring after 37 years of exemplary active military service in the United States Army. He served his country with dignity, honor, courage, and integrity.

General Beauchamp concludes his illustrious career as the Deputy Commanding General, U.S. Army Materiel Command from May 2001 to October 2002, and is retiring as the senior Ordnance officer in the Army. During this period, General Beauchamp also served as the Army's Executive Director for Conventional Ammunition, Single Manager for Conventional Ammunition.

General Beauchamp has been at the forefront of the AMC Strategic Plan, integrating technology, acquisition, and logistics to ensure the readiness and capability of today's U.S. Army. He is the strategic and operational developer of the Army's Logistics Modernization Program and a significant contributor to Single Stock Fund implementation throughout the Army, a huge endeavor that is saving countless millions of dollars for the Army and the nation by reducing inventory requirements

worldwide. He is truly committed to the Army Transformation and continues to market the need and direction of logistics transformation at every opportunity.

General Beauchamp is a world-class logistician with an unprecedented understanding of logistics at every level—tactical, operational, and strategic—and is undoubtedly the Army's most experienced and knowledgeable wholesale logistics expert. He has served our nation brilliantly and selflessly in numerous logistics assignments throughout his career. From September 1999 to November 2000, he served as the Director of Logistics and Security Assistance, J-4/J-7 at the United States Central Command, MacDill Air Force Base, Florida. He was the Commanding General of the U.S. Army Tank-Automotive and Armaments Command, Warren, Michigan from June 1997 to September 1999.

Other assignments included: Special Assistant to the Deputy Chief of Staff for Logistics, the Commander of the Defense Industrial Supply Center, Philadelphia, and the Commander of the 2nd Support Battalion, 3rd Infantry Division, and Germany. During Operation Desert Shield/Desert Storm, General Beauchamp was the Commander of the 101st Corps Support Group, 101st Airborne Division. During this tour of duty, his actions in combat were exemplary, ensuring the deep penetration of ground and air elements of the 101st Air Assault Division in leading General Schwarzkopf's famed "Left Hook" strategic envelopment of Iraqi forces. General Beauchamp's prior assignments include three tours with the United States Army Europe and one tour with the United States Forces Korea.

General Beauchamp is a native of Florida and a graduate of the University of Nebraska at Omaha. In 1965, General Beauchamp enlisted in the U.S. Army and later was commissioned as a 2nd Lieutenant in 1967. He earned a Master of Business Administration from the University of Dayton and a Master of Arts Degree in Public Administration from Central Michigan University. General Beauchamp is also a graduate of the Industrial College of the Armed Forces.

General Beauchamp's military decorations include: the Defense Distinguished Service Medal, the Distinguished Service Medal, the Defense Superior Service Medal, the Legion of Merit with 4 Oak Leaf Clusters, the Bronze Star Medal, and the Meritorious Service Medal with 5 Oak Leaf Clusters.

Throughout his career, his lovely wife Olivia has loyally supported him, providing loving support through 31 moves all over the world. She, too, epitomizes devotion to country and the Army, having volunteered countless hundreds of hours at each of her husband's assignments. On numerous occasions she has served in positions of responsibility and leadership in the local family support group infrastructure, working hard to ensure the very best for our military family members.

Mr. Speaker, Lieutenant General Beauchamp deserves the thanks and praise of a grateful nation that he faithfully served for so long. I ask my colleagues to join me in wishing him, Olivia, their son Joshua, daughter-in-law Bridget, and lovely grandchildren Riley and Maggie, all the best in the years ahead.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 11, 2002

Mrs. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, on Sept 9 and 10, 2002, I missed rollcall votes No. 375, No. 376, No. 377, No. 378, No. 379, No. 380, No. 381, No. 382, and No. 383.

Had I been present I would have voted "yea" on these 9 rollcall votes.

RELEASE OVER 52,000 SIKH POLITICAL PRISONERS, STOP ITS REPRESSION AND TERRORISM

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 11, 2002

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, on August 12, Indian Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee will meet with President Bush. The next day he will speak at the United Nations in New York. I am sure he will be preaching the principles of democracy and human rights, things that we all support. However, Mr. Vajpayee would have much more credibility on these issues if India lived by the principles it preaches.

Unfortunately, India is only a democracy for the upper-caste Brahmins. For minorities, it is a repressive state with little freedom. According to the Movement Against State Repression, India admitted to holding 52,268 political prisoners under the repressive, expired TADA law.

Recently, it was reported in the Hindu newspaper that the violence in Gujarat this spring killed over 5,000 Muslims. According to published reports, the government orchestrated the violence and ordered police not to stop it. This is typical of India's pattern of repression against minorities.

The Indian government has murdered over 250,000 Sikhs since 1984, over 200,000 Christians in Nagaland since 1947, more than 85,000 Kashmiri Muslims since 1988, and thousands of other minorities. Over 50,000 Sikhs have been made to "disappear." The Washington Times reported that India admitted that its forces committed the March 2000 massacre of 35 Sikhs in Chithisinghpura.

The former majority leader of the Senate, George Mitchell, has said that "the essence of democracy is the right to self-determination." Yet India has never kept its promise to the UN in 1948 that it would hold a plebiscite in Kashmir. India refuses to do the democratic thing and allow the people of Nagaland, Khalistan, and the other nations seeking their freedom from Indian rule. Multinational states like India, the Soviet Union, Austria-Hungary, and others are doomed to eventual collapse.

India is a practitioner of terrorism, as an excellent article by Tim Phares at NewsMax.com entitled "The Terrorism of the Indian Government" demonstrates. The Washington Times reported on January 2 that India sponsors cross-border terrorism in Sindh, a province of Pakistan. Journalist Tavleen Singh reported in India's leading news magazine, India Today, that India itself created the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE), which the U.S. government has called a "terrorist organization." It

paid the late governor of Punjab, Surendra Nath, \$1.5 billion to foment covert state terrorist activity in Kashmir and in Punjab, Khalistan, according to the Indian newspaper Hitavada. India has recently made deals to provide materials to Iraq. When we are fighting a war on terrorism, "the world's largest democracy" is practicing and supporting it.

Mr. Speaker, we must do something to stop these activities. I hope that President Bush and Secretary General Annan will press Mr. Vajpayee on the issues of political prisoners, violence against minorities, and terrorism. The U.S. government also has other actions at its disposal. It is time to impose sanctions on India and cut off its aid and trade. And the U.S. Congress should go on record in support of self-determination for Khalistan, Kashmir, Nagaland, and the other nations seeking their freedom in South Asia.

I would like to insert the article "The Terrorism of the Indian Government" into the RECORD at this time.

THE TERRORISM OF THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT

(By Tim Phares)

The South Asian subcontinent has been called the most dangerous place in the world, and events there over the past few months seem to confirm this description. While the danger of war seems to have passed for now, India and Pakistan remain on alert and both countries continued to point nuclear-capable missiles at each other. Unfortunately, tensions remain high as each side tries to gain an advantage over the other. Pakistan and minorities within India's borders charge that India is seeking hegemony in the South Asian subcontinent. Certainly is deployment of new missiles that can reach deep into Pakistan and its tests that began the nuclear escalation in the region suggest that this may be true.

At the recent Asian security conference in Kazakhstan, India refused to talk with the Pakistanis about Kashmir. In 1948, India promised to hold a plebiscite on the status of Kashmir, but it has never been held. Recently, the BBC reported that Iraq and India have signed an agreement to boost trade ties, especially in the oil sector. This comes at a time when the United States may be preparing to fight Iraq again. Unfortunately, this is consistent with India's pattern of behavior.

India now tries to create the impression that it supports the United States, but its long record says otherwise. The May 18, 1999, issue of the Indian Express reported that George Fernandes, the defense minister, organized and led a meeting with the ambassadors from Red China, Cuba, Russia, Yugoslavia, Libya and Iraq to discuss setting up a security alliance "to stop the U.S."

India had a long-term friendship with the former Soviet Union and supported its invasion of Afghanistan, yet it has shown little support for the United States in its war on terrorism. On Jan. 2, Tony Blankley wrote in the Washington Times that India is sponsoring cross-border terrorism in the Pakistani province of Sindh. Journalist Tavleen Singh has reported in India's leading news magazine, India Today, that the Indian government created the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE), which the U.S. government has identified as a "terrorist organization."

The government also has taken quiet, implicit control of two Sikh organizations, Babbar Khalsa International and the International Sikh Youth Federation, which the United States also has designated as "terrorist organizations."

India's implicit support for terrorist activity is consistent with its internal behavior.

It has a record of repressing minorities that undermines its proclamation of democratic values.

The violence this spring in Gujarat, in which over 5,000 people were killed, according to The Hindu newspaper, has also heightened tensions. Muslims and other minorities charge that the violence was stirred up by the government to diminish Muslims in India.

In addition, the pro-Fascist Rashtriya Swayamsewak Sangh (RSS), the parent organization of the ruling BJP, has recently called for the majority-Muslim state of Kashmir to be divided into three states, despite India's 1948 pledge to the United Nations that it would let the people of Kashmir decide their fate in a plebiscite. The majority-Sikh state of Punjab, Khalistan, the predominantly Christian state of Nagaland, and several other states also have strong, active movements seeking their independence.

Human rights organizations report that more than 200,000 Christians in Nagaland have been killed by the Indian government. The book "The Politics of Genocide," by Inderjit Singh Jaijee, cites figures from the Punjab State Magistracy showing that over 50,000 Sikhs have been murdered by the Indian government since it invaded the Sikhs' holiest shrine, the Golden Temple, in June 1984.

In addition, according to a report by the Movement Against State Repression (MASR), the Indian government admitted to holding 52,268 Sikhs as political prisoners under the repressive, expired TADA law. According to Amnesty International, tens of thousands of other minorities are also being held.

In February, a bipartisan coalition of 42 members of the U.S. House of Representatives, led by Reps. Dan Burton, R-Ind., and Edolphus Towns, D-N.Y., wrote to President Bush urging him to work for the release of these political prisoners.

In 1994, the U.S. State Department reported that the Indian government paid out over 41,000 cash bounties to police officers for killing members of the Sikh minority. In the same year, the Indian newspaper Hitavada reported that the Indian government paid the late governor of Punjab, Surendra Nath, the equivalent of \$1.5 billion to foment terrorist activity in Punjab and Kashmir. According to human rights groups, Indian forces have killed over 80,000 Muslims in Kashmir and thousands of other minorities, including Dalit "untouchables," Tamils and others.

MASR also co-sponsored with the Punjab Human Rights Organization an investigation of the March 2000 massacre of 35 Sikhs in Chithisinghpura. It concluded that Indian forces carried out the massacre. A separate investigation conducted by the International Human Rights Organization came to the same conclusion. Retired General Narinder Singh has said that "Punjab is a police state."

The book "Soft Target," written by Canadian journalists Zuhair Kashmeri of the Toronto Globe and Mail and Brian McAndrew of the Toronto Star, shows that India blew up its own airliner in 1985, killing 329 people, apparently in order to blame Sikhs for the atrocity and create a pretext for more violence against them. The book shows that the Indian consul general in Toronto pulled his daughter off the flight shortly before it was due to depart. An auto dealer who was a friend of the consul general also canceled his reservation at the last minute. Surinder Singh, director of North American Affairs for the External Affairs office in New Delhi, also canceled his reservation on that flight.

The consul general also called to finger a suspect in the case before the public knew

that the bombing had taken place. The book quotes an agent of the Canadian State Investigative Service (CSIS) as saying, "If you really want to clear the incidents quickly, take vans down to the Indian High Commission and the consulates in Toronto and Vancouver, load up everybody and take them down for questioning. We know it, and they know it, that they are involved."

In recent months, India has been added to the State Department's "watch list" of countries that violate religious freedom. Some members of Congress have called for sanctions against India and for an end to American aid. Some have also endorsed self-determination for the peoples seeking freedom from India through a plebiscite on independence. While these events seem unlikely to occur anytime soon, the Indian government has held negotiations with the freedom fighters in Nagaland. Home Minister L.K. Advani recently admitted that if Kashmir achieves freedom (which now seems more likely than ever), it will cause India to break apart. Some experts have predicted that within a decade, neither India nor Pakistan will exist in their current form.

The Indian subcontinent will continue to be a region that bears close attention by American policymakers.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. JIM SAXTON

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 11, 2002

Mr. SAXTON. Mr. Speaker, regretfully, I was not present for business before the House on September 9, 2002. Had I been here, I would have voted in support of rollcall votes Nos. 375, 376, and 377.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. ANTHONY D. WEINER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 11, 2002

Mr. WIENER. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably detained in my district on Tuesday, September 10, 2002, and missed rollcall votes 378, 379 and 380. I would like the record to indicate how I would have voted had I been present.

For rollcall vote No. 378, On Closing Portions of the Conference on H.R. 5010, I would have voted "aye."

For rollcall vote No. 379, on the Motion to Instruct Conferees on H.R. 3210, I would have voted "aye."

For rollcall vote No. 380, on approving the Journal, I would have voted "aye."

TRIBUTE TO THE LIFE OF ESTHER MATA

HON. JOE BACA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 11, 2002

Mr. BACA. Mr. Speaker, I would like to pay tribute to the life of Esther Mata, a beloved community member.

Esther took much pride in her cherished San Bernardino community. Being a long time