

with his appointment as Director. During his tenure at the lab, Dr. Tarter has been steadfast in his commitment to apply science and technology to the important problems of our time, as well as establishing strong institutional ties with the University of California.

Dr. Tarter received his bachelor's degree from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and his Ph.D. from Cornell University. His formal career with Livermore lab began in 1967 as a staff member in the Theoretical Physics Division, where he was widely recognized as a future leader. Within the decade he was promoted to head of Theoretical Physics, where he advanced his belief that Livermore should use world-class science and technology of our national priorities.

It was also during this time that Dr. Tarter became a leader in solidifying the Livermore Laboratory and University of California relationship. Throughout the 1980s Dr. Tarter was a major player in the creation of the Laboratory Institutes, notably the Institute of Geophysics and Planetary Physics, the Center for Accelerator Mass Spectrometry, and the Institute for Scientific Computing Research. These institutes, created under Director Roger Batzel, have become important tools for the laboratory interacting with the university community.

To guarantee the laboratory ability to use science and technology to solve the major problems of our day, Dr. Tarter has long been a champion of building the world's best supercomputers at Livermore. He has worked to ensure that these supercomputers are used for cutting-edge fundamental supercomputing, as well as critical national security computing.

His leadership in these areas and others propelled him to the ranks of senior management in 1989, as associate director physics, during the waning days of the Cold War. Realizing that the political climate demanded a sharpened focus on weapons and space-age technology, he expanded the position to include weapons physics and space technology, leading to the Clementine mission to the moon. He also headed a broadly based environmental program in global climate and other environmental research.

In addition to his work at Livermore Laboratory, Dr. Tarter has served in a number of other outside professional capacities. These include a 6-year-period with the Army Science Board; service as an Adjunct Professor at the University of California at Davis; and membership on the California Council on Science and Technology, the University of California President's Engineering Advisory Council, the Laboratory Operations Board, Pacific Council on International Policy, Nuclear Energy Research Advisory Committee, and the Council on Foreign Relations. He is a fellow of the American Physical Society and received the Roosevelt Gold Medal Award for Science in November 1998.

Since being named director of Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory in 1994, Dr. Tarter has remained dedicated to the themes developed throughout his career and has continued to adapt to changes in both science and the world at large. Under his stewardship the laboratory has been a principal contributor to the Department of Energy's programs to maintain the U.S. nuclear weapons stockpile without testing underground testing and to reduce the international dangers posed by weapons of mass destruction.

Commenting on the Laboratory's mission, Dr. Tarter has said that these efforts have "set the base for major national security program accomplishments in the future." While Dr. Tarter is stepping down as director of Livermore Lab, and his official leadership will be missed, we are grateful that he will remain on staff at Livermore, no doubt continuing to lead in his field. Always forward-looking and full of boundless energy, Bruce would never want me to speculate about his legacy, and I don't need to—his record speaks for itself. Congratulations, Bruce, and on behalf of my colleagues and the American people, thank you.

LINDH PLEA BARGAIN REASONABLE

HON. DOUG BEREUTER

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 22, 2002

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, this Member wishes to commend to his colleagues an editorial from the July 17, 2002, edition of the Omaha World Herald entitled "Justice for Lindh."

As the editorial notes, the plea bargain agreement in the case of the "American Taliban" John Walker Lindh is appropriate because it will allow the U.S. Government to shield sensitive information from public release and to perhaps garner additional information through the debriefings in which Lindh has agreed to participate.

Mr. Speaker, this Member does not want to provide false hope that Lindh will be able to provide extensive insights on the operations of the Taliban in Afghanistan. However, this member strongly supports efforts to continue to investigate all available resources in an effort to paint the most complete picture possible of the terrorists' operations.

Furthermore, this Member would commend to his colleagues the editorial from the July 18, 2002, edition of the Lincoln Journal-Star entitled "Lindh's dad just keeps bile flowing." It correctly blasts Frank Lindh's ludicrous statements comparing his son, John Walker Lindh, with South African anti-apartheid leader Nelson Mandela. Clearly, Frank Lindh does not grasp the full scope of his son's decision to take up arms with the Taliban and the consequences of that decision.

[From the Omaha World-Herald, July 17, 2002]

JUSTICE FOR LINDH

The plea bargain arranged between the U.S. government and John Walker Lindh is a reasonable deal for both sides. Moreover, it offers Lindh, the notorious "American Taliban" captured in Afghanistan last November, an opportunity to atone for his crimes against his native land.

Critics will say—and their view-point is entitled to respect—that the punishment isn't harsh enough. Lindh betrayed his country. True enough. But consideration must also be given to how much damage his enlistment with anti-Western forces actually did to America.

By all evidence, it wasn't much. The young Californian wound up as a grunt—a low-level foot soldier—who apparently never fired a shot at anyone. All parties agree that he was never in direct combat against Americans.

However, it is assuredly also true that he was part of a vicious foreign regime that for

years lent aid and comfort to al-Qaida. For that alone, we'd be content to see him serve the maximum of 20 years to which he has been sentenced.

This outcome serves U.S. interests well on at least two counts. First, it allows the government to avoid airing sensitive information that might have become public if it had pressed its case vigorously at trial. Second, Lindh has committed himself to cooperate fully, answering truthfully any questions government investigators come up with. He also has agreed to take lie-detector tests to help assure that he stays on the straight and narrow.

How much is his information worth? That's hard to say, and may never become publicly known. His involvement was so far removed from that of the Sept. 11 hijackers that it seems doubtful he can shed much new light on their operation.

Still, he was a low-level operative with the Taliban's de facto government. He may be able to offer names not previously known to investigators. At a minimum, he probable can describe some levels of the organization's decision-making processes, methods of passing along orders and so on. If the Taliban and al-Qaida soldiers being held at the Guantanamo naval base are remaining as tight-lipped as some news reports have suggested, then Lindh's knowledge has real potential to add to the pool of what's known about these thugs.

From Lindh's standpoint, if he serves the whole sentence, he will emerge from prison having endured about as many years behind bars as he spent as a free American. He'll be 41—still young enough to live something like a real life in his remaining years, especially starting from the advantages that probably will be afforded by his family's wealth.

John Walker Lindh knowingly made himself into a turncoat, whether out of studied enmity or sheltered naivete. No matter—his acts were a danger to the land that nurtured him. His punishment will address that. Now he has a chance to make amends. We hope he'll approach that task with contrition and dedication. It's about time he did something right.

[From the Lincoln Journal-Star,
July 18, 2002]

LINDH'S DAD JUST KEEPS BILE FLOWING

From an objective perspective, the 20-year sentence and plea bargain for John Walker Lindh may very well be reasonable.

But it would be a lot easier to accept if his father would just shut up.

Frank Lindh said he compared his son to Nelson Mandela, "another good man," who spent 26 years in prison.

John Walker Lindh is no Nelson Mandela.

Mandela is a hero, a political prisoner who courageously stood for freedom and dignity against the apartheid government of South Africa.

Lindh chose to carry an AK-47 and grenades in the service of one of the most repressive regimes on the planet.

Neither is Lindh quite the friend of America that his father tried to portray. "Never, in all the interrogations . . . did John ever say anything against the United States. Not one word. John loves America, and we love America," his father told reporters. "God bless America."

Before Lindh was facing life in prison he had considerable criticism for the United States. "What has America ever done for anybody?" he asked in a February 2000 note to his mother, urging her to move to Britain after his parents separated. Lindh told his mother. "I don't really want to see America again."

In truth, now that the shock of discovering the dirty, bearded American Taliban in Afghanistan has worn off, Lindh seems more pitiable than threatening.

Lindh said he never fired a gun or tossed a grenade. The government had no evidence to the contrary.

Lindh seems more like the "poor fellow who obviously . . . has been misled" described by President George W. Bush than Abdul Hamid, the holy warrior whom Lindh aspired to be.

What Lindh—known as Johnny Jihad to would-be humorists—actually might have done or not done while in the service of the Taliban probably will remain a mystery. Facts other than Lindh's own statements are in short supply.

Under the circumstances, putting the 21-year-old behind bars for 20 years arguably fits the crime. The government had some legitimate reasons to accept the agreement. Lindh has agreed to share information about his tour of duty with the Taliban. The agreement also shields the government from having to reveal details about its effort to root out the Taliban in the war against terrorism.

And if Frank Lindh can just keep quiet, some of the anger and bitterness Americans feel toward his son might subside by the time he gets out prison in 2023.

TRIBUTE TO REX AND ANN THOMAS

HON. JEFF MILLER

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 22, 2002

Mr. JEFF MILLER of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the family of Rex and Ann Thomas. For eight generations this farming family has symbolized the tradition of the American family and our community values.

The Thomas family can trace their roots in America back to the early 1700's where their family homestead in North Carolina. The Thomas family remained in North Carolina until the death of William Elias Thomas, who died in the Civil War. His wife, Mary, went south with six of her nine children settling in Alabama. Their grandson, Charles Thomas married Blanche Stevens and moved to Santa Rosa County, FL, to farm new land and raise six children. Upon the retirement of Charles Thomas, he handed the farm over to his two sons, James and John Rex.

Rex Thomas' passions in life were his family and agriculture. Rex farmed from the time of his father's retirement; he also worked in other areas of the agricultural world. This included farm equipment sales, the management of granaries, and the ownership of his farm supply business.

Ann Thomas, with the help of her sons Dale and Richard, farms around 660 acres of row crops and hay while running the farm supply business. John Rex Thomas Jr. lives with his family in Texas, but can be seen helping out around the farm whenever he is home. Lowell, Rex and Ann's second son, can also be seen driving a truck or tractor whenever help is needed.

The Thomas family has been blessed throughout the years by having strong family values. Whether they are watching their grandchildren's T-ball games, enjoying family gatherings or at a local church function, Rex and Ann Thomas like to be surrounded by as many family and friends as possible.

On behalf of the U.S. Congress, I would like to recognize this special family for the example they have set in their community. I offer my sincere thanks for all that they have done for northwest Florida.

CYPRUS

HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 22, 2002

Mrs. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, we are approaching a solemn time in the calendar of Cypriots. Twenty-eight years ago, on July 20, 1974, the Turkish armed forces invaded Cyprus, in a tragic and brutal disregard for the human rights of Cypriots. Since the devastating attack on Cyprus in 1974, 37 percent of Cyprus has remained under Turkish rule.

This year, PSEKA (the International Coordinating Committee Justice for Cyprus), the Cyprus Federation of America (an umbrella organization representing the Cypriot American Community in the United States), SAE (the World Council of Hellenes Abroad) and the Federation of Hellenic Societies are commemorating the anniversary of the invasion with a series of special events in New York. They have chosen to hold these events in New York City out of respect for the terrible tragedy that occurred here on 9/11 and in support of New York, which bore the brunt of the terrorist attack on America. The largest Hellenic Cypriot community outside of Cyprus is located in the 14th Congressional District of New York, which I am fortunate to represent.

In a spirit of remembrance and commemoration, a concert will be held on July 20, 2002 at the SummerStage in Central Park, New York, with the participation of two exemplary artists from Greece, Dionyssios Savopoulos and Alkinoos Ioannides. These remarkable performers have been strong advocates against the division of Cyprus and the human rights violations perpetrated by the Turkish army in Cyprus.

On July 21, 2002, memorial services will be held for the victims of the Turkish invasion and occupation of Cyprus at the Cathedral of Holy Trinity in Manhattan. His Eminence, Archbishop Demetrios, Primate of the Greek Church of America, will officiate.

The occupation of Cyprus has had a devastating impact on the people of Cyprus. Families have been separated, parents have lost the right to bequeath land that has been in their families for generations, churches have been desecrated and historical sites destroyed. More than 1,500 Greek Cypriots, including four American citizens, were missing after the invasion and we still do not know what happened to many of them. By commemorating the tragic anniversary of the invasion of Cyprus, we keep alive the memory of those who perished and those who have suffered under occupation.

After twenty-eight years of occupation, all Cypriots deserve to live in peace and security, with full enjoyment of their human rights. I am hopeful that their desire for freedom will one day be fulfilled.

In recognition of the spirit of the people of Cyprus, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring PSEKA, the Cyprus Federation of Amer-

ica, SAE and the Federation of Hellenic Societies and in solemnly commemorating the twenty-eighth anniversary of the invasion of Cyprus. I hope that this anniversary will make the advent of true freedom and peace for Cyprus.

JAN NOWAK SAYS, "THANK YOU, AMERICA"

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 22, 2002

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I want to do two things today. First, I want to pay tribute to Jan Nowak, who like me is an American by choice. Second, I want to call to the attention of my colleagues in this House an outstanding article by Mr. Nowak that appeared in The Washington Post earlier this month.

Jan Nowak is a Polish patriot and an American patriot. He was born in Poland, was a Ph.D. student in economics at Poznan University, and was drafted into the Polish army in 1939 as his native land was threatened by Adolf Hitler's Nazi Germany. Jan was captured by German troops, but he successfully escaped from a German prison camp. During World War II, he became a critical link between the underground fighting against the Germans in Poland and the Polish government-in-exile which was forced to flee to London. He recounted his experiences during this time in his autobiography *Courier from Warsaw*.

Jan was in Poland at the time of the Warsaw Uprising of 1944. In that heroic but tragic battle, the Soviet army stood just east of Warsaw poised to march into the Polish capital, but Stalin did not order his troops to assist the heroic Polish partisans as they fought a losing battle against the Nazi German forces. The city of Warsaw was largely destroyed and much of the partisan movement was killed by the Nazis. This eliminated Polish leadership in Poland and made it much easier for the Soviet Union to impose a communist regime at the end of the war. During the Warsaw Uprising, Nowak ran the radio station "Lightening" to keep Poles informed of partisan activities, and he managed to escape from the German forces as they destroyed Warsaw.

Mr. Speaker, in 1951 with Central and Eastern Europe under Soviet dominance, the United States established Radio Free Europe (RFE) to provide information and democratic ideas to the peoples of these communist countries. Jan Nowak was asked to direct the Polish Service of RFE. He continued in that key position of responsibility for 25 years—until his retirement in 1976.

Following his retirement from RFE, Jan Nowak came to Washington, where he served as a consultant on Central and Eastern Europe to the National Security Council staff of Presidents Ronald Reagan and George H. W. Bush. He has continued to promote freedom and democracy in Poland, and he has been one of the most visible and vocal leaders of the Polish community in the United States. Certainly one of the highlights of his recent activity in behalf of Polish democracy—and one that Jan most enthusiastically welcomed—was Poland's admission to NATO in 1999. A reflection of his continued vigor and involvement in