Reserve to Culpeper, as well as the Culpeper Memorial Hospital. Today, at the entrance of the Emergency Room of the Hospital, hangs a large bronze plaque, depicting Mr. Miller's likeness, which reads ''Giles H. Miller, Jr., Ambulatory Service Center, In Recognition of Outstanding Leadership and Support of Culpeper Memorial Hospital.''

Mr. Miller has received numerous awards, including, but certainly not limited to, Outstanding Citizen of the Year in Culpeper, was honored by resolution of the Virginia General Assembly for his service to VMI, Culpeper and the Commonwealth of Virginia, was presented a certificate as a member of the Culpeper School Board Selection Committee, received the Culpeper Colonel Award from the Board of Supervisors, was honored with a Certificate of Appreciation from Keep Virginia Beautiful, having served as its president, and received the Good Scout Award from the Boy Scouts of America.

Mr. Speaker, these few paragraphs do not begin to relate the accomplishments of this outstanding gentleman, known affectionately as Mr. VMI and Mr. Culpeper. He has been a friend to so many, has supported numerous causes and inspired others his entire life. On the occasion of his 99th birthday, I hope you will join me in recognizing Mr. Miller's positive influence and many contributions to the community of Culpeper, the Seventh District of Virginia and the Commonwealth of Virginia.

STOP HATE

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 22, 2002

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. once said, ''Injustice anywhere is a threat to justice everywhere. We are caught in an inescapable network of mutuality, tied in a single garment of destiny. Whatever affects one directly, affects all indirectly.'' Dr. King was referring to the struggles of African Americans to achieve basic civil rights and equality of opportunity in the civil rights movement of the 1960's and this same sentiment is applicable today. I come to the floor of the House of Representatives today in support of H. Res. 393. Concerning the rise in anti-Semitism in Europe because I believe it is time for us to speak out against this rise to expose and combat it.

The rise of anti-Semetic sentiment in Europe over the last 18 months is abominable, and detestable. The attacks on Jewish people and Jewish institutions are upsetting and should be the source of great concern by us all.

Anti-Semitism is just a fancy name for stupidity and ignorance. It is imperative that a goal of the governments in Europe be to eradicate sentiments and expressions of hate against any culture anywhere in their nations.

I stand in support of this bill, H. Res. 393, to express my belief that if we don't stop the spread of anti-Semitism in Europe we as Americans are as accountable as the arsonists who burned down the Or Aviv synagogue in Marseilles, France on March 31, 2002.

Individuals who harbored feelings of hate toward Americans and our way of life attacked the United States of America. That attack, September 11th, has permanently scarred us as a country. I believe that there is a direct correlation between anti-Semitism and terrorism.

It is therefore our duty, as Americans not to stand silent while our brethren across the pond allow for the spread of this form of terrorism.

To quote the great Dr. King again ''Nothing in the world is more dangerous than sincere ignorance and conscientious stupidity.'' It is therefore our responsibility to pressure the European of governments to root out anti-Semitism. I agree with my colleague, Congressman JOSEPH CROWLEY; who authored the resolution ''the governments of Europe should make a concentrated effort to cultivate an atmosphere of cooperation and reconciliation among the Jewish and non-Jewish residents of Europe''.

If we do not stop the spread of anti-Semitism in the streets of Germany, in the stadiums of Italy, in the Cafe in France, then what stops this hate from arriving here in the institutions of the United States of America?

THE MONTGOMERY GI BILL ENHANCEMENT ACT

HON. DAVE CAMP

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 22, 2002

Mr. CAMP. Mr. Speaker, I was recently contacted by one of my constituents who has dedicated his life to defending our Nation. His honorable service covers 19 plus years in the Air Force but he is denied the opportunity to participate in the Montgomery GI bill. Today, I am introducing the Montgomery GI Enhancement Act of 2002 to correct the unfair restrictions that are preventing some of our career servicemembers from using educational opportunities that they deserve.

Education assistance has been a cornerstone of military benefits for over 50 years. Congress recognized that military service often prevented young people from attending school and attaining higher levels of education. In 1944, Congress passed the original education bill for servicemembers, the Servicemen's Readjustment Act. This World War II era legislation provided billion of dollars in education and training incentives for veterans and active duty personnel. The Nation has reaped many times that amount in return investment from a well-trained workforce and a more productive society.

Building on the success of the original GI bill, Congress has passed several other pieces of legislation expending veterans' educational benefits. The Veterans' Educational Assistance Program, VEAP, was enacted in 1976 as a recruitment and retention tool for the post-Vietnam era. This was the first program requiring payment contributions from military personnel while they were on active duty and was available to people who entered active duty between December 31, 1976, and July 1, 1985.

In 1984, Congress passed the All Volunteer Force Educational Assistance Program; more commonly call the Montgomery GI Bill, MGIB. This expanded program provided better benefits that offered under VEAP and last year Congress passed legislation to boost MGIB by a record 46 percent over 2 years. With the enactment of this legislation, an estimated 409,000 veterans and servicemembers will receive assistance under MGIB for education and training in 2003.

In 1996, Congress passed Public Law 104–275, allowing VEAP participants to transfer their education accounts to MGIB and 41,041 veterans and servicepersons took advantage of the opportunity. The opportunity to convert to MGIB is very important because the benefits available are much greater. Unfortunately, those individuals who were on active duty before 1985 and did not participate in VEAP were not eligible to sign-up for MGIB, leaving a gap in available coverage for certain career military personnel. Congress has voted several times in the last decade to allow VEAP participants opportunities to transfer to MGIB, but there has not been an opportunity for those who did not have VEAP accounts to sign up for the new program, excluding them from taking advantage of great educational benefits.

This unjust situation can easily be remedied. My legislation provides a one-year open enrollment period for individuals falling into this gap to attain the benefits that they deserve. This is a matter of equity. We cannot neglect our career military personnel; they have served bravely and honorably for decades and their experiences are crucial to the security of our Nation. Now is the opportunity to ensure that they are provided for and have the same benefits that are available to other members of the Armed Forces.

COMMENDING JUANITA JOHNSON-CLARK

HON. ROBERT E. ANDREWS

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 22, 2002

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Speaker, I want to commend Juanita Johnson-Clark as she retires after 25 years of public service in Camden County. While I must be in Washington, DC during a ceremony in her honor, I want to recognize her achievement here in the House of Representatives.

Juanita Johnson-Clark's had work at the Camden County Department of Health and Human Services has benefited scores of people in South Jersey. I especially comment her important work to help people with substance abuse problems. I wish her continued success with whatever she chooses to pursue during this new phase of her life.

HONORING DR. BRUCE TAUCHER

HON. ELLEN O. TAUSCHER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 22, 2002

Mrs. TAUSCHER. Mr. Speaker, as we mark the end of Dr. C. Bruce Tarter's tenure as the Director of Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory, I would like to take this opportunity to celebrate his career and honor his accomplishments. During his more than 30 years with Livermore Laboratory he has served in capacities that truly span the broadest possible range, beginning with a summer internship as a graduate student, and culminating

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."