

are so many competing standards that adults cannot access some sites.

We do not object to your controlling what comes through the Internet to your own computer and what your child sees. There are softwares available for just for that purpose. It's low cost and schools can obtain that as well.

Ms. LEACH: Also monitoring what your children are seeing on the Internet is very important. Relating to what the kids are doing on the Internet is important so you know what they are looking at. It is the parents' responsibility just as it is with television to watch what your kid are looking at and whether you want them to see or not to see. It is illegal to do things like yell fire when it is inappropriate but that is a totally different subject, that is a different kind of expression.

Mr. HERR: I would argue that it is their right to yell fire, but they have to face the consequences of their actions which would be prosecution for manslaughter in that case. It is a valid idea from that person's point of view and whoever did the acts that were portrayed on that Internet site would be liable to prosecution under the current laws.

TRIBUTE TO JAN KARSKI

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 10, 1997

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the extraordinary and heroic accomplishments of Jan Karski, and to invite my colleagues to join me in commending this man who refused to sit quietly and watch the extermination of millions of Jews during the Holocaust. Mr. Karski risked his life to journey into the heart of the Warsaw ghetto and a concentration camp so that he could effectively detail and then convey the horrors of the Nazi regime to the Allied forces. Through his accounts, he is credited with providing President Franklin D. Roosevelt with the motivation to establish the U.S. War Refugee Board, an organization that saved tens of thousands of Jewish lives toward the end of World War II.

Born in 1914 in Lodz, Poland, Jan Karski joined the Polish underground at the age of 25. He was caught and tortured by the Gestapo but did not divulge any information pertinent to his cause. After being rescued from a prison hospital by members of his underground organization, he disguised himself and snuck into both the Warsaw ghetto and in concentration camp. There he witnessed the emaciation, hopelessness, and subhuman conditions that characterized both by the ghetto and the camp.

Mr. Karski's mission was to gather information and convey these horrors to the outside world. Upon speaking with London authorities in 1942, his frightful accounts were met with disbelief and denial. One member of the Polish National Council, Szmul Zygebojm, insisted upon hearing every detail of the squalor that Karski had witnessed, Zygebojm made a vow to do what he could for his fellow Polish Jews that were still living. A few days after his conversation with Mr. Karski, he committed suicide, despairing, and discouraged that he could not help his homeland.

In July 1943, Mr. Karski met with President Roosevelt to inform him of the atrocities being committed by the Nazis and of Hitler's Final

Solution. he also met with Felix Frankfurter, a member of the U.S. Supreme Court. At Justice Frankfurter's request, Mr. Karski again described the horrors he had seen with his own eyes. After listening quietly, Justice Frankfurter responded, "Mr. Karski, a man like me talking to a man like you must be totally frank. So I must say: I am unable to believe you." The Polish Ambassador jumped to his feet in indignation at having his young representative insulted. Justice Frankfurter explained, "Mr. Ambassador, I did not say this young man is lying. I said I am unable to believe him. There is a difference." Mr. Speaker, one can only imagine the strength Mr. Karski must have possessed to constantly tell his harrowing story, only to be met with disbelief and in some cases denial.

In 1944, Jan Karski wrote the book "Story of a Secret State" detailing his experiences, which became a bestseller. After the war, he moved to the United States where he married, became an American citizen, and received a doctorate from Georgetown University. Mr. Karski went on to a distinguished teaching career at Georgetown. His many honors and awards include the distinction of "Righteous Gentile," bestowed by the Yad Vashem Holocaust Memorial in Jerusalem. He is also an honorary citizen of Israel, the recipient of a Doctorate of Human Letters honoris causa from Georgetown University, the recipient of a special citation by the United Nations, and the recipient of the Order virturi Militar, the highest Polish military decoration.

Mr. Karski's humility is always evident. When visiting the National Holocaust Museum, he came upon the Wall of Righteous, the tribute to non-Jews. He quickly passed the plaque upon which his name was inscribed, instead preferring to seek out the names of his underground comrades. Mr. Karski is quick to point out that "the Jews were abandoned by governments, by church hierarchies, and by societal structures. But they were not abandoned by all humanity." He feels that he is no different from anyone else who tried to ease the plight of the Jewish people. Remarkably, he insists he did "nothing extraordinary."

The true nature of Jan Karski, despite his protestations, is summed up by two men whose words speak for themselves. Shimon Peres said, "a great man is one who stands head and shoulder above his people, a man who, when surrounded by overpowering evil and blind hatred, does all in his power to stem the tide. Karski ranks high in the all-too-brief list of such great and unique personalities who stood out in the darkest age of Jewish history." In the words of Elie Wiesel: "Jan Karski: a brave man? Better: a just man."

Mr. Speaker, once again I urge my colleagues to join me in recognizing the courage and selflessness of Jan Karski. He is a hero who risked his life for strangers to fulfill what he considered his duty as a human being.

THE CHIEF BANKRUPTCY JUDGE
MARTIN V.B. BOSTETTER, JR.
COURT HOUSE

HON. JAMES P. MORAN

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 10, 1997

Mr. MORAN of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, it is a great honor to rise today in appreciation of

Chief Bankruptcy Judge Martin V.B. Bostetter, Jr. and to introduce legislation naming the U.S. Courthouse on South Washington Street in Alexandria in his honor. Chief Judge Bostetter was born on March 11, 1926, in Baltimore, MD, and attended Mount Vernon High School in Fairfax County. During World War II, he served in the U.S. Navy and then attended the University of Virginia where he obtained his bachelor of arts degree in 1950 and his Latin bachelor of laws degree in 1952.

Since 1952, his entire legal career has occurred within an eight block radius in Old Town Alexandria. He began the practice of law in the city of Alexandria, and in 1953, he was appointed special assistant to the city attorney, serving in the capacity of city prosecutor. He resigned that position in 1957 to become associate judge of the municipal court of the city of Alexandria, where he served for a period of 2 years, resigning in 1959.

Judge Bostetter was appointed to the U.S. Bankruptcy Court in 1959, and presently serves as U.S. Bankruptcy Judge for the Eastern District of Virginia, having been appointed chief judge on February 1, 1985. He ranks among the longest sitting full-time bankruptcy judges in the United States.

In 1959, Judge Bostetter established the First Bankruptcy Court in Alexandria, in the former Federal District courthouse—the very building he now occupies as chief judge of the Bankruptcy Court for the District of Virginia, 38 years later. He has taken special interest and great pride in the ongoing renovation of this historic building and landmark.

When Judge Bostetter first sat on the bench in 1959, there were approximately nine bankruptcy filings per month and the bankruptcy court had only one employee. He remained the only full time bankruptcy judge in the Alexandria Division from July 1959 until December 1994. During the late 1980's and early 1990's, he handled the caseload of approximately 2½ judges.

During his service on the bench, Chief Judge Bostetter has seen the Bankruptcy Court for the Eastern District of Virginia grow to three divisions with 5 full-time judges and staff, 90 employees in its clerk's office and averages of more than 2,600 bankruptcy filings per month. The Alexandria Division where he now sits has two full-time judges, 22 employees and averages approximately 790 bankruptcy filing per month.

Chief Judge Bostetter has been a dedicated and loyal public servant serving the people of Virginia faithfully with honor, integrity, and distinction during his tenure as a bankruptcy judge. He has fulfilled his duties with a strong sense of fairness and pragmatism, while at the same time adhering to the constraints imposed by the bankruptcy code and related case law. Moreover, he has set very high standards for the lawyers who practice before him making those lawyers better prepared and more effective advocates for their respective client's interests.

In addition to his responsibilities as a bankruptcy judge, Chief Judge Bostetter has served as a member of the Committee on Court Administration of the Judicial Conference of the United States from July 1, 1982, until it was dissolved by reorganization of the Judicial Conference in 1987. On October 16, 1984, he was elected by the Judicial Center, serving in that position until September 1987. He is a former member of the Transition Advisory Committee on Bankruptcy to