

deep appreciation to Jim Lake for his outstanding service, for his leadership of the American Nuclear Society and in wishing him well in all future endeavors.●

IN RECOGNITION OF WILLIAM N. GUERTIN

● Mrs. FEINSTEIN. Mr. President, I am pleased today to commend Mr. William N. Guertin for his election as President of the American Association of Medical Society Executives and for his 30 years of service to the medical doctors of Alameda-Contra Costa counties and his many achievements.

Mr. Guertin has been a member of the Alameda-Contra Costa Medical Association, ACCMA, since 1971, and has held two executive offices, Assistant Executive Director and Executive Director. The ACCMA serves over 3,100 doctors and is the second largest medical association in California.

Mr. Guertin's leadership supported many California doctors' efforts to help, cure, and care for people in need of support and medical help. He has worked to create programs that promote public health, quality access to care, and professional standards in California. Mr. Guertin has worked to protect physicians from impositions that would interfere with their ability to interact successfully with their patients. Mr. Guertin created the first doctor-owned professional liability insurance carrier in California, at a time when doctors were not able to obtain the insurance necessary to practice quality medicine.

The practice of medicine has long been a profession of people who devote their time and effort to helping others. Mr. Guertin has worked tirelessly for the past 30 years to facilitate the work of physicians and to enhance the quality of care for the people of Alameda-Contra Costa counties.

For these reasons, I congratulate Mr. Guertin on his new position as President of the American Association of Medical Society Executives. I am confident that Mr. Guertin will succeed in his new position and work to augment the lives of patients and physicians throughout the Nation.●

JAN KARSKI—A QUIET HERO

● Mr. DEWINE. Mr. President, today I remind my colleagues of a story I read in the New York Times almost exactly one year ago today. It was the July 15, 2000, obituary of a man named Jan Karski. I was absolutely fascinated by this man's life story and with the first anniversary of his death, I am reminded of the role he played in our modern history. Like few others, he had a unique window view into an appalling and shameful era of history—the Holocaust. Let me explain.

During World War II, Jan Karski brought to the Allied leaders in the West—and at no small risk to his own life—what is believed to be the first

eyewitness reports of Hitler's indescribable acts of hate and cruelty against the Jews. In 1942, Jewish resistance leaders asked Jan, then a 28-year-old courier for the Polish underground, to be their voice to the West—to convey to the Allies an actual eyewitness account of the Jewish genocide in Europe.

He readily accepted this dreadful task, as he knew that someone had to tell the world exactly what was happening in Europe. Though he succeeded in relaying the nightmarish sights to Western leaders, his reports were met initially by indifference. While many others eventually would confirm Jan's horrifying accounts of the Jewish concentration camps and the Warsaw Ghetto in Poland, he was one of the first—and one of very few—to take a stand against these atrocities.

We are discovering that Jan's voice was not the only warning of the wholesale slaughter of innocent human life by Nazi Germany. As we speak, a dedicated group of individuals, both in government and in the private sector, are declassifying and releasing to the public thousands and thousands of pages of previously classified material about Nazi war criminals, persecution, and looting. This effort is the result of the "Nazi War Crimes Disclosure Act"—legislation I wrote into law with my friends and colleagues from New York, Senator PATRICK MOYNIHAN and Congresswoman CAROLYN MALONEY.

Just this past April, in fact, our law made history with the release of 10,000 pages of previously classified Central Intelligence Agency, (CIA), files on 20 key figures from the Nazi party, including Adolf Hitler, Klaus Barbie, Adolf Eichmann, Kurt Waldheim, Heinrich Mueller, and Josef Mengele. And, prior to that last summer, 400,000 pages of other historical documents were released.

A number of those documents contained information that Fritz Kolbe provided to U.S. intelligence authorities in 1943. Mr. Kolbe was a member of the German resistance and worked in the German Foreign Office. Code-named "George Wood," Mr. Kolbe put his life on the line by traveling to Switzerland, carrying highly sensitive information on Nazi activities for delivery to U.S. intelligence agents. A complete set of these documents in translation is now available for historical review. Also available in its entirety is the U.S. State Department's complete debrief of Mr. Kolbe from September 1945. This document shows that he did not act alone, but relied on what he called his "Inner Circle," which consisted of as many as 20 other Germans. The names of these individuals are not well known members of the resistance—they are ordinary people, like Jan Karski.

While the gruesome reality of Nazi Germany eventually became clear to the world and as the Allies acted to end Hitler's evil regime, Jan's job—his mission—never really ended. For the rest

of his life, he carried with him the sights, the sounds, the smells, and the sadness of the Holocaust. Karski, himself, once said: "This sin will haunt humanity to the end of time. It does haunt me. And, I want it to be so."

Jan Karski wanted us all to be haunted by the Holocaust. He wanted us never to forget. He devoted his life to ensuring that such inhumane horror would be present forever in our collective conscience, so that we, above all else, will never let this dark chapter in our history ever, ever repeat itself.

While we often think of heroes in terms of epic feats on the battlefield or in the face of great danger, Jan Karski is no less a hero for giving a voice to a silent slaughter. I ask my colleagues to think about that and to take some time to consider the life of Jan Karski and the life of Fritz Kolbe. Their stories, along with others newly discovered, help fill the holes of history, while revisiting a fundamental, troubling question of what the West knew about the Holocaust and when we knew it.

I encourage my colleagues to learn more about Jan and Fritz. Read last year's New York Times obituary about Jan's life. Talk about his story with your families. To understand the Holocaust is to remember the lives of Jan Karski and Fritz Kolbe—to remember—"always remember," as Jan would say—what their sacrifices meant—and still mean—for our world.●

TRIBUTE TO DR. MORTIMER ADLER

● Mrs. BOXER. Mr. President, today I would like to pay tribute to a great American who passed away on June 28, at the age of 98½—an American whose life spanned virtually the entire 20th century and whose work influenced the course of the century.

Dr. Mortimer Jerome Adler, author, educator and philosopher was born in New York City and subsequently moved to California where he lived a great portion of his life.

Mortimer Adler devoted his life to the pursuit of wisdom, understanding, truth and knowledge, and to sharing what he learned with others. After having read John Stuart Mill's Autobiography at age 14 and learning that Mill had read Plato by the time he was five, he hit the books and never looked back.

A prolific writer, Adler authored well over 50 books, including *How to Read a Book*; *The American Testament*; *The Common Sense of Politics*; *Aristotle for Everyone*; *Ten Philosophical Mistakes*; and *Art, the Arts and the Great Ideas*. It is readily apparent, Mr. President, that his interests were wide ranging and extensive. As editor of the *Encyclopedia Britannica*, Adler was responsible for revamping the encyclopedia in the form we know it today. He was also editor of the 60 volume set, *The Great Books of the Western World* and was also instrumental in devising

the Great Books reading program, a book discussion program with chapters throughout the United States in which participants read and discuss classic texts.

A professor at several universities including Columbia University and the University of Chicago, Mortimer Adler was probably the only person in America to receive his PhD before receiving his high school diploma, bachelors or masters degrees. As part of his unending quest to reform the American education system, he wrote, on behalf of the Paideia Group, *The Paideia Proposal*, a book explaining how and why the education that the best receive should be the education that all receive.

Known as "Everyone's Philosopher" or "the Philosopher of the Common Man," Mortimer Adler spent a lifetime demonstrating that philosophy was not a field only for some, but an endeavor for everyone. As the title of a journal that he published since the early 90's puts it succinctly, "Philosophy is Everybody's Business."

He was also the founder of the Institute for Philosophical Research and was instrumental in founding the Aspen Institute, an organization which engages leaders in business, academia and politics in discussions of perennial ideas using classic texts to facilitate discussion.

Only rarely does a person of Mortimer Adler's intellect and ability come along. We are fortunate that Professor Adler was with us for as long as he was. ●

TRIBUTE TO LT. GEN. HENRY T. GLISSON

● Mr. ALLEN. Mr. President, I rise today to honor a lifetime commitment to serving the United States of America. On August 31, 2001, Lt. Gen. Henry T. Glisson of Alexandria, Virginia, will retire as a Lieutenant General after 34 years of dedicated service in the United States Army.

General Glisson was commissioned as a Second Lieutenant of the Quartermaster Corps through the Reserve Officer Training Corps program at North Georgia College, where he earned his bachelor of science degree in Psychology. Thereafter, he received his master's degree in Education from Pepperdine University of California. His military educational background includes the Quartermaster Officer Basic and Advanced Courses, the Command and General Staff College, and the Army War College.

Selected as a Regular Army Officer in 1967, and detailed to the Infantry for 18 months, his early years included assignment as a Platoon Leader for the 549th Quartermaster Company, Air Delivery, and Aide-de-Camp for the Commanding General of the U.S. Army in Japan; Advisory in the U.S. Military Assistance Command in Vietnam; and S4, Logistics, and Commander of the Headquarters Company of the 2nd Bat-

talion of the 5th Infantry; Commander of Company C of the 425th Support Battalion; Executive Officer/S3 of the 25th Supply and Transport Battalion.

From 1978 to 1982, he served as the S3 of the Division Support Command; Executive Officer of 701st Maintenance Battalion; and Commander of the Materiel Management Center of the 1st Infantry Division in Fort Riley, Kansas. His next assignment was Commander of the 87th Maintenance Battalion of the 7th Support Group for the United States Army in Europe. He served as Chief of the Quartermaster Branch of the United States Army Military Personnel Command in Alexandria, Virginia, from 1985 to 1987.

In 1989 he became Commander of Division Support Command for the 4th Infantry Division in Fort Carson, Colorado. He returned to the Pentagon in 1991, serving as the Executive Officer and Special Assistant to the Deputy Chief of Staff for Logistics; and then as Deputy Director, Directorate for Plans and Operations in the Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Logistics. In 1993, he was promoted to Brigadier General and has served in four consecutive command assignments: Commander of the Defense Personnel Support Center for the Defense Logistics Agency; Commander of the U.S. Army Soldier Systems Command of the U.S. Army Materiel Command; and 44th Quartermaster General and Commandant of the U.S. Army Quartermaster Center and School. In 1997, he was promoted to Lieutenant General and began his service as Director of the Defense Logistics Agency in Fort Belvoir, Virginia.

His tireless and selfless dedication to serving his country is represented by the many decorations he has earned, including the Defense Distinguished Service Medal, the Defense Superior Service Medal, the Legion of Merit with Five Oak Leaf Clusters, the Bronze Star with "V" Device, the Bronze Star, the Purple Heart, the Meritorious Service Medal with Four Oak Leaf Clusters, the Army Commendation Medal, the Air Medal, the Combat Infantryman Badge, the Parachutist Badge, the Parachute Rigger Badge and the Army Staff Identification Badge.

In closing, I wish to commend General Glisson for his many years of distinguished service to our Nation, protecting our freedoms of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. I wish him and his wife, Sherry, Godspeed in his retirement. ●

TRIBUTE TO REVEREND CHRISTIAN

● Mr. CORZINE. Mr. President, I bring to the attention of my colleagues a great man in the State of New Jersey, Rev. Ron Christian.

Reverend Christian is a man of integrity who is committed to the spiritual, mental, social, civil, and economic well-being of his congregation and of the residents of Essex County.

I want to congratulate him on his installation as the pastor of the Christian Love Baptist Church. He is a dynamic gentleman who has turned his life around and has become a leader and role model in the community.

Reverend Christian is a true American, who believes that all people should have access to America's Promise. He has the enviable gift of being able to bring people together to work for a common cause. Reverend Christian is an unselfish man whose motivation is not self-gratification. He possesses a higher calling.

On July 8, Reverend Christian became the pastor of the Christian Love Baptist Church in Irvington, New Jersey. I am certain that under his guidance, Christian Love Baptist Church will experience enormous growth and will continue its tradition of being a warm congregation filled with joy and love.

Reverend Christian's devotion to the community is very well known, and the State of New Jersey is a better place because of his leadership.

Lastly, I am proud to call Reverend Christian a friend. It is an honor for me to bring him to your attention. ●

ALBUQUERQUE HISPANO CHAMBER OF COMMERCE GRAND OPENING

● Mr. DOMENICI. Mr. President, I rise today and ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating the Albuquerque Hispano Chamber of Commerce in my home state of New Mexico, as they continue their work to serve the community, with the opening of their Barelvas Job Opportunity Center.

The Albuquerque Hispano Chamber of Commerce was founded in May 1975 and is dedicated to improving the quality of life for citizens, by promoting economic and education activities, with an emphasis on small business.

In those many years, the Albuquerque Hispano Chamber of Commerce has helped small business people by providing much needed services and informing them of business opportunities. It also serves as an advocate for issues affecting the small businessperson.

Through the Chamber, the entrepreneur also has access to a portal through which they can contribute to the economic and civic development of the community.

The Chamber just moved into a new building in an area of Albuquerque that is not affluent or wealthy, but one that is predominately Hispanic, and with history and pride: the South Valley. It is a fitting location for the Chamber, since it has always worked to protect, perpetuate and promote the Hispanic Culture, language and tradition.

The Albuquerque Hispano Chamber of Commerce will now be able to take their assistance a step further with the opening of their Barelvas Job Opportunity Center within their new building.

The Opportunity Center, to be dedicated on August 10, 2001, will allow the