

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