

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 Militair, 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

the Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts. In 1986, he was appointed by Chief Justice Warren Burger as chairman of a committee to expand and improve the educational programs for all bankruptcy judges. Justice Rehnquist, upon assuming the position of the Chief Justice of the United States, reappointed him to continue as a chairman of that committee until his term expired in 1989. In addition, he was appointed to the State-Federal Judicial Relations Committee of the Commonwealth of Virginia in 1991.

In addition to his significant public service as a judge, Judge Bostetter has a strong record of civic contributions as well. He has served as president of the Alexandria Bar Association, president of the Alexandria Junior Chamber of Commerce, president and chairman of the board of the Alexandria Junior Chamber of Commerce, president and chairman of the board of the Alexandria Sertoma Club, president of the Alexandria Mental Health Association, and has also served on the boards of the Alexandria Hospital Corp., the Alexandria Mental Health Clinic, the Alexandria Community Chest, and the Alexandria Boys' Club. In 1959, the Alexandria Junior Chamber of Commerce awarded him the Distinguished Service Award as the "Outstanding Young Man of the Year 1959", and the Kiwanis Club of Alexandria designated him as an honorary member. In 1960, Judge Bostetter was nominated by the Alexandria Junior Chamber of Commerce as one of the Ten Outstanding Men of the United States for his work on the Juvenile Detention Commission.

REMEMBERING THE MIA's

HON. CHARLES E. SCHUMER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 10, 1997

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to ask my colleagues to join me in remembering the Israeli soldiers captured by the Syrians during the 1982 Israeli war with Lebanon.

On June 11, 1982, an Israeli unit battled with a Syrian armored unit in the Bekaa Valley in northeastern Lebanon. Sgt. Zachary Baumel, 1st Sgt. Zvi Feldman and Cpl. Yehudah Katz were captured by the Syrians that day. They were identified as the Israeli tank crew, and reported missing in Damascus. The Israeli tank, flying the Syrian and Palestinian flag, was greeted with cheers from bystanders.

Since that terrible day in 1982, the Israeli and United States Governments have been doing their utmost to obtain any possible information about the fate of these missing soldiers, working with the offices of the International Committee of the Red Cross, the United Nations, and other international bodies. According to the Geneva Convention, Syria is responsible for the fates of the Israeli soldiers because the area in Lebanon where the soldiers disappeared was continually controlled by Syria. To this day, despite promises made by the Syrian Government and by the PLO, very little information has been forthcoming about the condition of Zachary Baumel, Zvi Feldman, and Yehudah Katz.

June 11, marks the anniversary of the day that these soldiers were reported missing in

action. Fifteen pain-filled years have passed since their families have seen their sons, and still President Assad has not revealed their whereabouts.

One of the these missing soldiers, Zachary Baumel is an American citizen, from my district in Brooklyn, NY. An ardent basketball fan, Zachary began his studies at the Hebrew School in Boro Park. In 1979, he moved to Israel with other family members and continued his education at Yeshivat Hesder, where religious studies are integrated with army service. When the war with Lebanon began, Zachary was completing his military service and was looking forward to attending Hebrew University, where he had been accepted to study psychology. But fate decreed otherwise and on June 11, 1982, he disappeared with Zvi Feldman and Yehudah Katz.

Zachary's parents Yonah and Miriam Baumel have been relentless in their pursuit of information about Zachary and his compatriots. I have worked closely with the Baumels, as well as the Union of Orthodox Jewish Congregations of America, the American Coalition for Missing Israeli Soldiers, and the MIA Task Force of the Conference of Presidents of Major American Jewish Organizations. These groups have been at the forefront of this pursuit of justice. I want to recognize their good work and ask my colleagues to join me in supporting their efforts. For 15 years, these families have been without their children. Answers are long overdue.

HONORING REV. MATTHEW J.
PEARSON

HON. THOMAS M. DAVIS

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 10, 1997

Mr. DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to rise today to pay tribute to the esteemed pastor of Warner Baptist Church, the Reverend Matthew J. Pearson. The Warner Baptist Church is celebrating their 25th anniversary of guidance under Reverend Pearson.

Matthew was born in Washington, DC, on June 23, 1930. He first studied Bible courses at the Moody Bible Institute in Chicago, IL, and later graduated from the Washington Bible College in Washington, DC. In 1951, he married Mildred Robinson and together they have been blessed with two children, a son, Melvin, and a daughter, Donna. Matthew has been involved in the ministry for 36 years. Previous to this time, he spent 2 years in the United States Army during the Korean war, again showing his dedication to his country and serving others.

In 1955 Matthew joined the Warner Baptist Church where he began serving God as president of the senior choir, member of the deacon board, and as a Sunday school teacher. In 1961, he was called to the ministry and was licensed at the Warner Baptist Church, where he was ordained in 1963. Reverend Pearson became the pastor of Warner Baptist Church in 1972 and a number of accomplishments have been achieved under his leadership. One of his goals has been organizing the ministries of the church for all ages of parishioners.

Matthew is not only heavily involved in his church, but also in his community. He is the

chaplain for HOSPICE of Arlington, member of the Lott Carey Foreign Mission, member of the Annandale Christian Community for Action, and an active participant in the Meals-On-Wheels' program. He was also instrumental in organizing the Baileys Crossroads Shelter for the Homeless. Reverend Pearson was recently honored for his devotion to public service by being asked to give the opening prayer at the House of Delegates in Richmond.

The Warner Baptist Church has been blessed for 25 years with Reverend Pearson's religious teachings. I know my colleagues and the congregation of Warner Baptist Church will join me in saluting Reverend Pearson on this special anniversary. It has been a great honor and pleasure to work with Matthew Pearson for nearly 20 years. He is someone who has made a difference in our community. I wish him the best for continued success in the future.

EQUAL PAY ACT

HON. BERNARD SANDERS

OF VERMONT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 10, 1997

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. Speaker, today marks the 34th anniversary of the Equal Pay Act, the original legislation to address the wage disparity between men and women. I am of the opinion, Mr. Speaker, that while the Equal Pay Act is a necessary piece of legislation, it has not yet lived up to its promise of ensuring equal pay for equal work.

I recently attended a rally held in my district commemorating Pay Inequity Day, which fell on April 11, 1997. Pay Inequity Day marks the day when working women's 1996-97 paychecks will, on average, finally equal what men earned in 1996 alone. This day falls over 4 months into 1997. This is simply unacceptable.

In my work as a Member of Congress, I often focus on the growing problem of income disparity and how the families of America are affected by this and the growing inequality of wealth in our country. In looking at the statistics we see that even 34 years after enacting the Equal Pay Act, the wage disparity between men and women still plagues this country. In 1995, women earned only 71 percent of wages earned by men. According to the National Academy of Sciences, between one-third and one-half of the wage difference between men and women cannot be explained by differences in experience, education, or other legitimate qualifications. Bureau of Labor Statistics data indicates that women earn equal pay in only 2 out of 90 detailed occupations.

What does this mean for the American family? The picture is not good. Vermont families and families across the country are becoming more and more dependent on women's wages. Today, 40 percent of all working women have children under the age of 18—children who depend upon them for care, shelter, food, clothing, et cetera. Although most American families today must rely heavily on women's wages, women with the same qualifications as men continue to make less than their male counterparts.

If we look closely at the wage gap between men and women over the years, we notice