

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

TRIBUTE TO MICHIGAN'S 15TH DISTRICT PEARL HARBOR ATTACK SURVIVORS

HON. WILLIAM D. FORD

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 15, 1991

Mr. FORD of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to share with the House my experience this Veterans Day. As my colleagues know, Congress authorized the striking of Congressional Medals for the survivors of the attack on Pearl Harbor as part of the Defense authorization bill for 1991, Public Law 101-510. The medals serve to honor the survivors as we commemorate the 50th anniversary of the terrible attack that launched our Nation into World War II. Congressman FRANK GUARINI deserves recognition as the chief sponsor behind the original legislation authorizing the striking of the medals which was ultimately incorporated into the Defense authorization bill.

As a veteran of World War II, one of approximately 75 among the 102d Congress, I was particularly eager to meet the survivors who now reside in my district, the 15th of Michigan, and confer the medals upon them. In 1944, at the age of 17, I joined the Navy. I owe a tremendous debt of gratitude to these survivors, and the other men and women who preceded me in the fight against the Axis Powers.

The men and women who accepted the hit at Pearl Harbor deserve special acclaim. We did not expect that hit and consequently we were not prepared for it. On Sunday morning, December 7, 1941, dozens of our battleships, cruisers, aircraft carriers—almost the entire Pacific Fleet—were placidly sitting in the harbor while hundreds of our aircraft were neatly lined up tip-to-tip at nearby airfields. The devastation of the Japanese attack—which lasted under 2 hours—was unprecedented: 2,403 dead, 1,178 wounded, three battleships sunk, one battleship capsized, several severely damaged, 169 aircraft destroyed.

The survivors faced the horrible task of aiding the wounded, burying the dead, and resurrecting the scores of damaged aircraft and ships. These men and women did the job bravely and proudly and set the tone for the Nation's reaction to the war. We dusted ourselves off from this attack and joined together in the common goal of defeating our enemies. The soldiers in the Pacific, Europe, and North Africa, along with the factory workers in Michigan and throughout the States, proved an unbeatable force. I was never so proud to be an American than during those heady days from 1941 through 1945.

It was with great anticipation and honor that I brought together local veterans officials, interested veterans, and local officials to recognize 15 of 17 identified survivors of the attack on Pearl Harbor who live in my district. The

Harris-Kehrer Veterans of Foreign Wars, Post 3323, in Wayne, MI hosted the event.

I was privileged to host the event at this particular VFW post. The post was formed in 1936 before the outbreak of World War II. Harris-Kehrer is named after two veterans who served in Russia. Pfc. Jay W. Harris served in Archangel; he was killed in a car accident in 1932 and was buried at Michigan Memorial Park. Cpl. Charles J. Kehrer served in Archangel, Seleshov and Pologa; he is buried in St. Mary's Cemetery in Wayne, MI.

In 1936, 14 veterans came together to form the post. As they selected officers and applied for a charter, membership steadily grew. In October of that year, a charter was granted. Ben Comrade, elected in August, assumed the position of commander of the new post and served honorably for two terms. He is the only commander in history to serve two terms.

Through the end of the thirties, the post continued to expand. A post auxiliary was formed in 1938. By 1939, membership had grown to 110.

Despite the growth, the post was not immune to problems. Twice Michigan windstorms knocked down walls erected to house the new post. A completed building was burned to the ground in 1942. A new structure was finally built shortly thereafter.

During World War II, Harris-Kehrer sent hundreds of care packages to GI's overseas. The post repeated this practice during the Korean and Vietnam conflicts.

In the years that followed World War II, membership grew to 400. There was never a problem convening 35 or 40 for repatriation burials. This tradition continues today when their funeral details are never short-staffed, regardless of whether the comrade is a post member.

Harris-Kehrer annually donates \$20,000 to \$30,000 a year to a variety of community organizations. The post can boast of their Wayne Comets Senior Rifle Drill Team, winner of the State championship five times in the past 6 years and winner of the national championship 3 years. Harris-Kehrer commanders have consistently distinguished themselves as the best: seven of the past eight commanders have been honored as all-State commanders. Sam Lawson, commander from 1990 to 1991, was made an all-American commander this year. Jim Webb, who serves as the post's present commander, continues this fine tradition. Jim served in the Air Force and is a veteran of the Vietnam war. He has been a member of the VFW for 20 years. He is ably assisted by Randy Keiser, the senior vice commander. Randy spent 20 years in the U.S. Army, serving three tours of duty in Vietnam.

Randy and Jim joined me, along with Phyllis Stidham, who serves as president of the Ladies Auxiliary of Post 3323, to greet the Pearl Harbor survivors. The Wayne Memorial High School performed patriotic music and members of Harris-Kehrer presented the colors.

After a welcome from Commander Webb, I offered my reflections on Pearl Harbor. I then had the honor of conferring the congressional medals on the survivors in attendance. I submit to the RECORD a brief biography of each of the recipients:

Dave Allen enlisted in the Navy in 1936 and was discharged June 1, 1943. He had been stationed in Pearl Harbor since 1938 serving as a Signalman 2nd Class aboard the U.S.S. *Gamble*. At the time of the attack, he was on the ship. The men rushed to the deck to shoot at the incoming aircraft with machine guns. After the attack, the U.S.S. *Gamble* left the harbor to meet up with the U.S.S. *Enterprise* to search for Japanese aircraft carriers. Like every other American ship, they were unsuccessful in detecting any of the Japanese forces.

Archibald Bannerman, Jr. enlisted in the Army on August 21, 1941, and was discharged in September 1945 after spending three years and eight months overseas. Mr. Bannerman's training was in demolitions. At the time of the attack, he was returning from breakfast. Like his fellow servicemen, he thought the noise was just maneuvers.

Miles Brickley enlisted in the Army on December 15, 1939 (his 18th birthday) and was discharged on July 14, 1945. After basic training, he was immediately sent to Pearl Harbor where he was stationed at Hickam Field as a machine gunner. At the time of the attack, he was on his way to the mess hall for breakfast. He watched his barracks and others around it explode. Remaining outside, he attempted to make his way to the hangars. The hangars were also hit. Since the corps' planes were all destroyed, he spent the three days following the attack tending to the wounded.

Giuseppe "Joseph" Carlini enlisted in the Marines in 1941 and was discharged in 1946. A graduate of the Marines' engineering school, Mr. Carlini, along with the other top 40 graduates, was sent to Pearl Harbor where he served in the 1st Defense Battalion. Mr. Carlini had been on liberty the day before the attack and was asleep that Sunday morning when the Japanese planes arrived. Startled awake, he recalls looking up where the Japanese planes filled the skies like hornets. He joined his buddies firing at low-flying planes. Once the attack came to a close, Mr. Carlini was ordered to keep the roads cleared for Medics/Ambulances so the injured could be taken to the hospital. Mr. Carlini later was ordered to help dig long stretches of foxholes along Waikiki Beach.

Benjamin E. Dorotinsky enlisted in the Navy in 1938 and was discharged in 1948. During his tour at Pearl Harbor, he served as a Coxswain for the Captain's Gig. When the attack came, he initially thought it was practice "war games." Once he recognized the "rising sun" on the planes, he realized it was an attack.

Victor Hammett enlisted in the Army Air Corps in July 1939 and was discharged in July 1945. During his tour at Pearl Harbor, he served as an airplane mechanic. At the time of the attack, he had just finished breakfast and was celebrating a day off after having been "on alert" the previous day. When the

* This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

bombs began to hit, he and his buddies scattered. This made it difficult to know who was hurt and unhurt.

Earl Johnson enlisted in the Navy on May 15, 1940, and was discharged on May 21, 1945. Mr. Johnson served as a mess cook during his tour at Pearl Harbor. At 8:00 a.m. on December 7th, he had just finished clean-up duty on the U.S.S. *West Virginia*. He manned a 16-inch gun turret for about a half hour until the ship lost power and began to sink. The *West Virginia* ultimately came to rest on the bottom of the harbor.

James Kegley enlisted in the Navy in 1938 and was discharged in 1946. He served as a Yeoman on the U.S.S. *Blue* during the initial attack.

Edward B. Long enlisted in the Navy in August 1940 and was discharged in November 1946. At the time of the attack, Mr. Long, a Seaman Signalman on the U.S.S. *Nevada*, was just finishing his breakfast. Immediately after the attack, he went to a battle station on the first deck until the ship lost power. After the loss of power, he began carrying ammunition to the aft machine gunners. Like other survivors, once the Japanese had departed, he went up to survey the damage. He found it very troubling to see the dead and burned bodies of his friends and acquaintances.

Leroy Manning, whose sister, Audrey Byrd, resides in the 15th District, was serving aboard the U.S.S. *Arizona* at the time of the attack. He was one of 1,117 sailors and marines who went down with the ship at 8:19 a.m., nine minutes after being hit by an armor-piercing bomb. He is survived by his sister, Ms. Byrd, and a brother.

Richard Morey enlisted in the Army in 1938 and was discharged in 1958. At the time of the attack, he was a member of the 3rd Engineers on the Island of Oahu. After the attack, his group began the task of building barracks for the Coast Artillery coming in from Hawaii.

Theodore S. Moore was a member of the California National Guard when it was activated by FDR on September 16, 1941. He was discharged in September of 1945. He was shipped to Pearl Harbor prior to December 1941. At the time of the attack, he was a member of an anti-aircraft unit stationed on the roof of a submarine base. The submarine base was spared from attack. No bombs were designated for the base because the Japanese knew the subs were out to sea. After the attack, Mr. Moore recalls bodies of victims wrapped in the traditional white Navy blankets being carried from Ford Island and being placed side-by-side on a baseball field.

William Norrow enlisted in the Navy in 1940 and was discharged in 1945. He was assigned as a fireman below deck on the U.S.S. *Cummings*. At the time of the attack, he was below deck and thought people were joking with him. He recalls leaving Pearl Harbor with six inches of standing oil on the water. When he returned to the harbor three days later, the oil was still burning.

Chester O'Konski enlisted in the Marines on October 24, 1939, and was discharged in July 1945. At Pearl Harbor, Mr. O'Konski, then a sergeant, served as the gun captain of the 5" 51-caliber broadside guns on the U.S.S. *Tennessee*. On the morning of the attack, Mr. O'Konski was preparing for liberty. His side, the starboard, had been on alert the day before. Sunday was to be their day off. At 7:55 a.m., five minutes before leave officially began, the men were ordered to go to their battle stations. The men complained loudly until another announcement came over the system, "This is not a drill. This is the real

thing." With that word, everyone scrambled to their stations. Mr. O'Konski's guns were useless against aircraft so he ordered his men to go to where they were needed. The hard part, said Mr. O'Konski, came after the attack when he and other survivors manned rowboats in the harbor to pick up the dead from the U.S.S. *Arizona*. Mr. O'Konski credits the captain of the U.S.S. *Tennessee* with sparing his ship, plus many others, from destruction. The captain, in an attempt to prevent the oil and flames from reaching his ship, started the propellers. Although the ship could not physically move from the flames, the action of the propellers kept the oil and flames from spreading across the harbor.

Paul J. Valyasek enlisted in the Army on April 7, 1941, and was discharged on November 24, 1945. A member of the 97th Coastal Artillery, he served as a gunner on an anti-aircraft gun specializing in coastal defense. At 8:00 a.m. on the day of the attack, Mr. Valyasek's unit had been on special guard at the northern end of Oahu and was just returning for breakfast. His unit did not believe the attack was real until they came upon Pearl Harbor and noticed the ships sinking and the smoke and fire.

Nathan Weiser enlisted in the Army Air Corps on November 12, 1940, and was discharged August 24, 1945. Mr. Weiser was trained as a Radio Operator/Mechanic and had completed the necessary schooling to qualify for his tour in Hawaii. At 8:00 a.m. on the day of the attack he had just finished breakfast at Wheeler Field. He had planned to go aboard the aircraft carrier, *Lexington*, but it had just left port. At the time the bombs hit, dishes fell to the floor. The Mess Sergeant came running in, threatening to take cover under a nearby building. An old man called "Indian Joe" was sitting outside peeling potatoes and very calmly said "don't get under there—go to a residential area—they'll bomb here." Mr. Weiser and his friends ran to Scofield Barracks; after the bombing they went back to where "Indian Joe" had been sitting. The building, as predicted, had been leveled.

Jackson Wilson enlisted in the Army on July 9, 1940, and was discharged on June 30, 1945. Mr. Wilson passed away on October 23, 1988. His wife, Dorothy, accepted the Congressional Medal on his behalf. Mr. Wilson served as a radio operator during his tenure in the Army. At the time of the attack, Mr. Wilson was in Scofield Barracks. He and his fellow servicemen believed the attack was only maneuvers until he saw the burning planes and sinking ships.

Walter Wojtysiak enlisted in the Navy in 1940 and was discharged in 1963. At the time of the attack, he was serving as a baker aboard the U.S.S. *Phoenix*, stationed directly behind the U.S.S. *Arizona* in the harbor. Following the attack, Mr. Wojtysiak served as a "hot shellman" retrieving shell casings after they were fired out of 5" anti-aircraft guns.

INTRODUCTION OF THE PART-TIME AND TEMPORARY WORKERS PROTECTION ACT

HON. PATRICIA SCHROEDER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 15, 1991

Mrs. SCHROEDER. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to introduce today a bill that address-

es the needs of one of the fastest growing segments of the labor force—part-time workers. It is high time that we take a close look at a major segment of the labor force—part-time and contingent workers, and address the very real concerns of these workers. Part-time employees represent an essential component of the labor force and we must recognize their contributions to the economy.

Yet, many employers regard part-timers as second-class workers rather than bona fide members of the work force who have special skills and experiences to offer. Part-timers are often treated as inferior workers by both employers and their coworkers in spite of the fact that they increase flexibility in the workplace, allow employers to retain valuable employees who do not want to work full time and cut labor costs.

Part-time workers often lament that they wind up working full time for part-time wages. But many part-timers hesitate to speak out about their working conditions or their lack of benefits because they do not want to jeopardize their jobs. As a result, part-time workers are, in many instances, invisible workers.

Many part-time workers do not have access to health insurance, vacation or sick leave, pensions or other benefits. For those who do have access to benefits, they are often required to pay a proportionately higher share of their cost. Hourly wages are typically less for part-time workers than for full-time workers doing similar work. And part-time workers are also more likely to be women and minorities, the very same workers who are more frequently subjected to subtle and not-so-subtle discrimination in the workplace that lowers their ability to become self-supporting.

Recent studies have documented the current extent of use of part-time and contingent workers by employers and the availability of benefits to them.

A survey conducted by Hewitt Associates found that while 93 percent of employers offer medical benefits to full-time employees, this figure drops to 78 percent for employees working 30 hours or more. Just 20 percent of employers offer medical benefits for part-timers working less than 20 hours per week. Only 28 percent of employers provide paid sick leave to part-time employees working less than 20 hours per week.

A GAO study found that, even when education, gender and age were controlled for, part-time workers earn about 38 percent less per hour than comparably employed full-time workers. As a result, one in five families headed by part-time workers lives below the poverty line compared with one in 20 families headed by a full-time worker.

While three-quarters of part-time employees have chosen to work less than full time voluntarily, the recession has swelled the ranks of involuntary part-time workers. Since July 1990, the number of these workers has increased by 1.3 million. Thus, it is even more imperative that we begin to address their needs and concerns.

The GAO study recommended better documentation of the contingent labor force. We need to know the answers to such questions as: How extensive is contingent work? What are the reasons that some workers choose to work less than full time? How long have part-

time workers worked less than full time? What is the long-term impact of part-time work on the workers themselves, social security and pension benefits, the economy and other workers?

Data currently being collected by the Census Bureau and analyzed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics do not adequately address these issues. Furthermore, if a worker works two or more part-time jobs that add up to 35 hours or more, he or she is counted as a full-time worker. So current data collection does not present a complete picture of part-time workers.

There are other serious problems that part-time workers face. The unemployment insurance systems in virtually every State fail to adequately address the reality of part-time workers. In some States, the minimum income requirements prevent laid-off part-time workers from collecting unemployment compensation. The minimum-number-of-weeks-worked requirement keeps many seasonal workers from collecting unemployment compensation as well. Laid-off part-time workers must be willing to accept full-time jobs in order to collect unemployment compensation. These and other restrictions are just a few examples of how our workplace has failed to adjust to the changes that have taken place over the last 20 years.

The Part-Time and Temporary Workers Protection Act, which I am introducing today, addresses some of these problems. The bill requires the Census Bureau to gather additional information about part-time and other contingent workers. It also provides that individuals seeking part-time employment are not disqualified from receiving unemployment compensation for their failure to seek or accept full-time employment.

This bill takes a major step in recognizing that our current system of analyzing the labor force does not adequately count the more than 32 million part-time and contingent workers. In addition, the bill addresses some of the most critical concerns of part-time workers—their access to benefits and unemployment insurance when they become unemployed.

I urge my colleagues to join with me in supporting 25 percent of our labor force.

**CONGRESSIONAL LEGAL ANALYSIS
FINDS PRESIDENT'S GAG RULE
MEMO LEAVES GAG IN PLACE**

HON. RON WYDEN

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 15, 1991

Mr. WYDEN. Mr. Speaker, with a veto override vote possible early next week, a new Congressional Research Service report says that the President's 11th-hour memorandum to HHS on the gag rule, issued in an attempt to sway votes in his favor, does nothing to change or loosen the gag rule in any way.

The CRS report states that "the guidance provided in the memorandum does not conflict with existing regulations and consequently is not a modification of those regulations."

The fact is, CRS dissected the President's memo, principle by principle, and came up with nothing but the old gag rule in disguise.

The analysis makes it clear that title X doctors and nurses are gagged as tightly as ever, and that poor women still can't get the basic medical information about their pregnancy options that they deserve.

The memorandum to Secretary of Health and Human Services Louis Sullivan came on the eve of the first House vote on the Labor-HHS appropriations bill that would block enforcement of the gag rule.

In the memo, the President says that he wants "to ensure . . . that the operation of the title X family planning program is compatible with free speech and the highest standards of medical care."

For the Bush administration, free speech and high standards of medical care only belong to those who can afford it. The President has put a price tag on medical information, leaving poor women at title X clinics who can't afford a private doctor in the dark about their medical choices.

When Congress votes next week, every Member should be aware that this legal analysis makes it absolutely clear that nothing has changed.

CONGRESSIONAL RESEARCH SERVICE,
THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS,
Washington, DC, November 8, 1991.

To: Honorable Ron Wyden.

From: American Law Division.

Subject: The effect of the Sullivan memorandum on title X family planning regulations.

This amended memorandum is in response to your request to determine the legal effect of a November 8, 1991 memorandum from President George Bush to Secretary Louis Sullivan of the Health and Human Services Department (the Sullivan Memorandum). Specifically, you requested an analysis of whether this memorandum would modify existing regulations which restrict certain doctors who provide family planning services from discussing abortion with their patients; these regulations have been referred to as the "gag rule." Based on our analysis, it appears that the guidance provided in the memorandum does not conflict with existing regulations, and consequently is not a modification of those regulations.

Section 1008 of the Public Health Service Act specifies that none of the federal funds appropriated under the Act's Title X for family planning services shall be used in programs where abortion is a method of family planning. In 1988, the Secretary of Health and Human Services promulgated new regulations which prohibited Title X projects from either counseling regarding, referring for, or advocating abortion as a method of family planning. These regulations, which were immediately challenged in federal court, were recently upheld by the Supreme Court in the case of *Rust v. Sullivan*.¹

The regulations provide that projects funded under Title X of the Public Health Service Act may not provide counseling concerning the use of abortion as a method of family planning, nor may they provide referrals for abortion as a method of family planning.² The regulations do not, however, prevent medical treatment referrals which may result in abortion; the only restrictions on non-emergency medical treatment referrals³ are that suggested providers cannot be weighed toward providers who perform abortions, nor may such referrals include providers who principally perform abortions.⁴ Finally, although the regulations restrict the information a doctor may provide

a patient regarding their treatment options,⁵ the regulations do not restrict the information that a doctor may give a patient regarding the patient's underlying medical condition.

The Sullivan memorandum contains four principles which are to be used in interpreting the Title X regulations. The first provides that the regulations do not prevent a woman from receiving "complete medical information about her condition" from a physician. As noted above, Title X regulations do not restrict a doctor from discussing a woman's medical condition with her. The second and third principles provide that a woman should be referred for medical treatment when medically indicated, even if the ultimate result is termination of a pregnancy. Again, nothing in the existing regulations would prevent such referrals, as long as the Title X grantee does not counsel abortion.⁶ Finally, the memorandum notes that referrals may be made to health care providers who perform abortions, as long as their principal activity is not providing abortions; again, this is consistent with the regulations discussed above.⁷

KENNETH R. THOMAS,
Legislative Attorney.

FOOTNOTES

¹111 S.Ct. 1759 (1991).

²42 C.F.R. §59.8(a)(1)(1990).

³Where a patient of a Title X project requires emergency medical treatment, the regulations provide only that the client shall be referred immediately to an appropriate provider of emergency medical services. 42 C.F.R. §59.8(a)(2)(1990).

⁴42 C.F.R. §59.8(a)(3) states that: "A Title X project may not use prenatal, social service or emergency medical or other referrals as an indirect means of encouraging or promoting abortion as a method of family planning, such as by weighing the list of referrals in favor of health care providers which provide abortions, by including on the list of referral providers health care providers whose principal business is the provision of abortions, by excluding available providers who do not provide abortions, or by 'steering' clients to providers who offer abortion as a method of family planning."

⁵See *supra* note 2 and accompanying text.

⁶See *supra* note 2 and accompanying text.

⁷See *supra* note 4 and accompanying text.

SIX PATHWAYS TO THE FUTURE
FOR ISRAEL

HON. HOWARD COBLE

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 15, 1991

Mr. COBLE. Mr. Speaker, the following article recently appeared in the Greensboro News & Record, which is a newspaper in my district. It was written by Mr. Ralph D. Nurnberger, who teaches graduate courses on foreign policy at Georgetown University. I would urge anyone who is interested in the current peace process in the Middle East to read Mr. Nurnberger's thoughtful commentary:

SIX PATHWAYS TO THE FUTURE FOR ISRAEL

(By Ralph D. Nurnberger)

Secretary of State James A. Baker III is to be commended for his marathon efforts to bring Israel and its Arab enemies to a peace conference. However, despite the pomp and circumstance that will mark the opening of the conference in Madrid, it will quickly become apparent that bringing the parties to the table is easy compared with the monumental task of finding substantial areas of agreement.

Syria will attend mainly to pressure Israel into returning the entire Golan Heights, which Israel will find almost impossible to do. It is strategically vital to Israel's survival. Despite its almost intractable nature, this issue could prove to be the least complex at the conference. Golan is sparsely populated and has little religious or historical significance. It might be possible to demilitarize Golan and make territorial adjustments that both nations could accept.

The major focus of the conference will be how to obtain for Israel secure, defensible and recognized borders, while simultaneously satisfying the demands of the more than one million Palestinians who have lived under Israeli occupation since 1967.

There are at least six broad solutions to this question; however, each is replete with internal contradictions and objections. For the sake of clarity, these can be discussed within the context of the Israeli body politic—moving from the extreme right to the extreme left.

The extreme right, as represented by the followers of the late Rabbi Meir Kahane, advocate expelling the Arabs from the territories and annexing Judea and Samaria (the West Bank). According to adherents of this approach, since Israel now occupies this territory and, even more important, has claims to this land going back to Biblical times, the Arabs should be forced to leave.

There is not a country in the world, including the United States, that would accept this remedy. The forced removal of large numbers of people would violate the lessons Jews should have learned throughout the course of their own history. Fortunately, those holding these views represent only a small, albeit vocal, minority within Israel.

Moving slightly to the left, a second solution calls for Israel to annex the territories, but not expel the Palestinians. This would also lead to universal international condemnation and potential Arab military reaction.

In addition, if Israel were to annex the West Bank and Gaza Strip, it would have to offer citizenship to the Arab inhabitants, which could result in a large, hostile Arab electorate whose votes could undermine the effectiveness of the Knesset, Israel's parliament. Although the recent Soviet emigration minimizes the more far-reaching danger for Israel, the possibility still exists that granting citizenship to Palestinians living west of the Jordan River might ultimately end either democracy in Israel or its Jewish control.

A third alternative, the status quo, is favored by the current Likud government. Under this approach, Israel would not annex the territories, but would remain a permanent "occupier." This role would be enhanced by building ever-increasing numbers of settlements, to help establish Jewish control over the land and makes any potential division of the land virtually impossible.

Despite its defense by Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir, the status quo has serious shortcomings. As long as the territories are "occupied," the Palestinians remain disenfranchised, with all of the social, economic and political ramifications of this status. Granting them limited rights, or autonomy, would be merely a stop-gap measure.

Equally distressing, permanent Israeli "occupation" plays havoc on the psyche of the nation, especially upon those young Israeli soldiers stationed in the territories.

A fourth alternative, one generally favored by the Israeli Labour Party, calls for the division of the territories between Israel and

some form of Arab leadership, either Jordanian or indigenous Palestinian.

The proposal, originally developed by former Israeli Deputy Premier Yigall Allon, has been made virtually impossible by the placement of settlements throughout the West Bank. The so-called "Allon Line" could no longer divide the Jewish from the Palestinian areas of the territories.

Even if the land could be divided, Jews living in the West Bank and those who support them would never allow an Israeli government to surrender an inch of this territory. Just as the Israeli Army was required to remove Jewish settlers from such Sinai towns as Yamit after Camp David, the Army would be needed to remove settlers from the more historically and strategically important West Bank. It is doubtful that the Israeli Army could or would perform this function.

Similarly, Palestinians and Arab leaders have consistently rejected the notion of accepting anything less than a return of all the land they "lost" in 1967. No Arab leader could accept permanent Israeli control over parts of the West Bank, especially over Moslem holy sites in East Jerusalem. The entire Camp David accords almost broke apart over control of Taba, a few relatively worthless acres of beachfront property near Eilat.

The "Jordanian option" of this approach is equally unrealistic. The Palestinians living in the West Bank have become more politically active since 1967 and are unlikely to trade an Israeli master for a Jordanian one.

A fifth alternative, giving control of all or part of the West Bank and Gaza to the Palestinians, would set the stage for renewed fighting in the very near future. The PLO does not view the creation of a Palestinian state in the territories as its ultimate goal but merely the next stage in the final destruction of Israel.

No Israeli government, however liberal, could accept this proposal. In addition to creating an unacceptable threat to the existence of Israel, a Palestinian state would probably require the forcible removal of Jews currently living there.

The territories are not contiguous and could not be independently economically viable. This state would likely set up a "law of return" to encourage Palestinians from around the world to emigrate, which would also increase the potential for turmoil.

A sixth alternative calls for the Jews and Arabs in the territories to remain where they are, with Jews remaining Israeli citizens while the Arabs would become citizens of Jordan.

This would create a pandemonium of competing and intertwining laws and regulations and would require generations of good will before its details could become part of people's daily routines.

Despite this rather gloomy analysis, the peace conference offers a glimmer of hope for the future and Secretary Baker is to be congratulated and encouraged to proceed with cautious optimism in Madrid.

(Ralph D. Nurnberger is a vice president of Conkling Fiskum & McCormick, a public affairs firm that represents organizations in the Pacific Northwest in Washington, DC. He teaches graduate courses on foreign policy at Georgetown University. He spoke in Greensboro last year.)

TRIBUTE TO BENEVOLENT AND PROTECTIVE ORDER OF ELKS LODGE NO. 191, BETHLEHEM, PA, ON ITS 100TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. DON RITTER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 15, 1991

Mr. RITTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Lodge No. 191 of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks of Bethlehem, PA, as its members celebrate its 100th anniversary and its legacy of service and fellowship to Bethlehem and our entire Lehigh Valley community.

Elks Lodge No. 191 was officially instituted on March 31, 1891, with 25 charter members. And, according to the Bethlehem Daily Times newspaper account of the day, on its first anniversary members of the lodge dedicated its new quarters in the Kershner block of the city in a ceremony witnessed by representatives of every Elks Lodge in the country. At the dedication, the lodge's officers included Past Exalted Ruler Joseph A. Weaver, Exalted Ruler Dr. H.J. Laciari, Esteemed Leading Knight Dr. E.H. Schnabel, Esteemed Loyal Knight H.B. Chamberlin, Esteemed Lecturing Knight Frank Weiss, Secretary E.D. Whetford, and Treasurer C.A. Smith.

Another Elks Lodge, No. 1209, was instituted in south Bethlehem in 1910, under the leadership of Exalted Ruler Robert K. Berkemeyer. Lodge No. 1209 soon moved to the fifth floor of the E.B. Wilbur Trust Co., where a cafe and grill opened. Records show that a full course Sunday dinner could be purchased there for a whopping 75 cents. Following the consolidation of South Bethlehem into the city of Bethlehem in 1917, Elks Lodge No. 1209 asked for and was granted permission by the Grand Lodge to merge with Elks Lodge No. 191, bringing all Bethlehem Elks into a single lodge.

In the years following the merger, Elks Lodge No. 191 met at 325 Wyandotte Street in Bethlehem, and while at that location played host to the Pennsylvania State Elks Association Convention twice, in 1925 and in 1939. In 1948, the lodge moved to its current location on West Union Boulevard in Bethlehem.

The Elks continue to carry on their worthy traditions through their support of charitable efforts ranging from the fight against cerebral palsy to the D.A.R.E. program against drug abuse. Their longstanding commitment to education, through the awarding of scholarships to deserving young people, takes on even greater significance as our Nation strives to improve its education system.

Efforts to improve the community have been augmented in the past few years by the work of the members of ladies auxiliary of Lodge No. 191. Their participation has helped strengthen the lodge's commitment to community service; and has provided a most welcome break from the early days, when women were permitted in the club quarters only two Thursdays of every month.

Mr. Speaker, as Elks Lodge No. 191 completes its first century of service to its members, it can look back on a rich history in which its members have shown themselves to

be dedicated to the Elks' guiding principles of "Charity, Justice, Fidelity, and Loyalty." As a member of Lodge No. 191, and as one who was proud to receive its Citizen of the Year award, I am delighted to have the chance to salute this fine organization.

I ask you and my colleagues to join me in congratulating Exalted Ruler Charles Reinert and the members of Elks Lodge No. 191 on its 100th anniversary. I thank them for their many contributions to our community and to the people of the Lehigh Valley, and I wish them many more years of fellowship and joy.

BAKER IN CHINA; SLAVE LABOR PRODUCTS IN THE UNITED STATES

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 15, 1991

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, while Secretary of State Baker visits the People's Republic of China this week, the Chinese are busy in California selling slave labor products.

It is against longstanding U.S. trade law to import products from prison camps. The Chinese are flagrantly violating that law and selling a wide variety of slave camp products on the west coast and throughout the United States.

The Secretary has to deliver the message: No more Chinese exports to America made by the prisoners from Tiananmen Square.

The Congress will not approve the continuation of lower tariff rates on Chinese goods given this continuing, flagrant violation of all standards of human decency.

ORTRIE D. SMITH ELECTED PRESIDENT OF THE MISSOURI BAR

HON. IKE SKELTON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 15, 1991

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, at the recent annual meeting of the Missouri Bar, a resident of Nevada, MI, which is in the Fourth District, was elected president of that organization. Ortrie Smith is a partner in the Nevada law firm of Ewing, Carter, McBeth, Smith, Gosnell, Vickers & Hoberock. He received his undergraduate and legal degrees from the University of Missouri. A member of the board of governors of the Missouri Bar since 1978, he is a former member of the State bar's Young Lawyers' Section Council. In addition to membership and involvement with a number of State bar activities, he also is a member of the Vernon County Bar Association and the American Bar Association.

Along with his many bar-related activities, he has been active in a variety of civic and charitable causes in Nevada. Those efforts in the local community have been recognized with a number of awards and honors. Also, Mr. Smith is an active member of the Baptist Church in Nevada.

Through the years, Ortrie Smith has worked hard to further the cause of justice through his

practice and this association. I know Members of this body join me in sending congratulations to my friend through the years, and the new president of the Missouri Bar, Ortrie D. Smith.

HONORING THE USC SCHOOL OF MUSIC FRANK KERZE, JR. FUND

HON. C. CHRISTOPHER COX

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 15, 1991

Mr. COX of California. Mr. Speaker, this Saturday, November 16, 1991, the University of Southern California's Symphony Orchestra will be performing in Concert Hall at the Kennedy Center here in Washington. Conductor Daniel Lewis and the USC Symphony alone generate enough beautiful music for an afternoon, but this Saturday, they will be joined by one of America's most talented and renowned classical musicians—cellist Lynn Harrell.

Bringing this entire wonderful west coast orchestra 3,000 miles east to join with Lynn Harrell is not easy. But we will be graced by their music because of two sisters who never attended the University of Southern California. Although not alumni of USC, Therese and Florence Kerze founded the Frank Kerze, Jr. Fund at the USC School of Music in honor of their late brother. Their generous donation is used to encourage young American cellists to fulfill and utilize their talents. Saturday's concert will be just one result of their good work.

Frank Kerze, Jr., the man honored by his sisters, was one of our Nation's leading nuclear chemists. A former professor of nuclear engineering, and a former team member of the Manhattan Project, Frank Kerze, Jr., died in 1985. While he loved his vocation of nuclear chemistry, his real avocation was the cello. In fact, Frank Kerze, Jr., had the option in college of pursuing a career as a cellist. He opted for chemistry, but never stopped playing the cello. Frank Kerze, Jr., was active until his death in community orchestras throughout the Washington area.

Through the foresight and generosity of Frank Kerze, Jr.'s surviving siblings, his beloved cello music lives on for all of us to enjoy. I hope that my colleagues will be able to join with me on Saturday, November 16, 1991, at the Kennedy Center to do just that—to listen to the beautiful music of the USC Symphony and cellist Lynn Harrell, compliments of Therese and Florence Kerze on behalf of their brother, the late Frank Kerze, Jr.

THE SARAH VAUGHAN CONCERT HALL—A TRIBUTE TO A NEWARK GIRL WHO SANG JAZZ

HON. DONALD M. PAYNE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 15, 1991

Mr. PAYNE of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, this evening, a special tribute will be bestowed in my hometown on two of Newark's prize jewels—the late Sarah Vaughan and the Newark

Symphony Hall. This evening, the main hall of Newark's Symphony Hall will take on the name of the Sarah Vaughan Concert Hall.

Sarah Vaughan, known to her friends and fans as Sassy or the Divine One, was born in Newark, NJ, on March 27, 1924. Her outstanding career as a world-famous jazz diva began in a theater much like Newark's Symphony Hall. Although Sarah traveled the world, she never forgot her hometown. It's been noted that she often referred to herself as "just a Newark girl who sings jazz."

This year the Sarah Vaughan Jazz Festival at Newark was instituted. The festival, featuring events over a 9-day period, has attracted many luminaries in the jazz world, as well as bringing recognition to local talent. Tonight's gala event will feature Joe Williams, Abbey Lincoln, the Count Basie Orchestra, and other great artists.

The Newark Symphony Hall is New Jersey's largest and oldest showcase. Seating 3,365, it is larger than Carnegie Hall and its acoustics are on par with Boston's renowned Symphony Hall. The hall is home of the New Jersey Symphony Orchestra, the Newark Boys Chorus, the New Jersey State Opera, the Garden State Ballet, the New Jersey Ballet Company, and the Theater of Universal Images.

Newark Councilman George Branch is to be commended for sponsoring a resolution, which was unanimously passed by the Newark Municipal Council, renaming the main hall in honor of the Divine One, Ms. Sarah Vaughan. Last year's death of Sarah Vaughan marked the end of an elegant era in the jazz world. The Sarah Vaughan Concert Hall will make certain that her legacy and memory will live on, especially in Newark. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased and proud to let my colleagues know that the place she never forgot will never forget her.

A CONGRESSIONAL SALUTE TO CROSS ROADS COMMUNITY CHURCH—UNITED CHURCH OF CHRIST

HON. GLENN M. ANDERSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 15, 1991

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. Speaker, on November 17, 1991, Cross Roads Community Church will celebrate its 40th anniversary of worship services. It is with great pleasure that I rise today to pay tribute to this church and its congregation.

Cross Roads Community Church has grown from its humble roots of holding Sunday school classes in various neighborhood homes to the thriving, dedicated congregation it is today. The church under the leadership of the late Rev. Barron McLean was incorporated in August of 1951 and purchased the property where the sanctuary, fellowship hall, and classrooms now stand. In 1954, the congregation became affiliated with the Congregational Christian Churches whose beginnings date back to the pilgrims of New England. The Congregational Christian Churches merged with the Evangelical and Reformed Church in 1957 to become the United Church of Christ.

Their doctrine seeks to tear down the dividing walls between Christians of all denominations and to unite them in fellowship. The Cross Roads Community Church cooperates in joint worship services and community action through South Coast Ecumenical Council, an organization comprised of both Roman Catholics and Protestants.

The "community" in this church's name is much more than just a word to the congregation. The Cross Roads Community Church

provides food, counseling, and referral services for the poor and homeless through the Mid-Cities Help Center in Bellflower. It opens its doors to provide day care, and before and after school care for children through the Mothers at Work Children's Center and it offers meeting rooms to 7 different groups of alcoholics anonymous. In addition, the church is actively involved in glass and newspaper recycling, assists with a scholarship for an agricul-

tural student at the Philippine Christian University, serves as companions for a disabled person, and provides summer camperships for children.

My wife, Lee, joins me in congratulating the ministers, the Reverend Grace Moore and the Reverend Richard Moore, and the entire congregation of the Cross Roads Community Church on their 40th anniversary. We wish them all the best in the years to come.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to have the opportunity to discuss the work of the Cross Roads Community Church in Bellflower, California. This church is a shining example of ecumenical cooperation and community service. It is a place where people of different faiths come together to worship and to work for the betterment of our community. The church's commitment to social justice and its outreach programs are truly commendable. I am proud to represent the people of California who support the values and principles that this church stands for.

MR. ROBERT LEE MOORE
OF CALIFORNIA

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to have the opportunity to discuss the work of the Cross Roads Community Church in Bellflower, California. This church is a shining example of ecumenical cooperation and community service. It is a place where people of different faiths come together to worship and to work for the betterment of our community. The church's commitment to social justice and its outreach programs are truly commendable. I am proud to represent the people of California who support the values and principles that this church stands for.

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