

Associate Award, followed with life membership in 1981 and membership for life by the California Association of Realtors in 1989. In 1976 Joe was elected to the San Bernardino County Board of Supervisors from the 2d district where he served with distinction until 1978.

The community and service to others has been a constant part of the life of Joe Kamansky. He was a sustaining member of the Girl Scouts and Boy Scouts for many years. He served on the board of directors of the West End Boys Club for 5 years, volunteered as a Little League coach for 5 years, officiated at the Chaffey High School Invitational track meet for 33 years, and for 10 years sponsored the Eagle Scout Annual Dinner. Throughout all of his civic and community involvement, Joe is most recognized for his more than 40 years of service as a member of the board of directors for the West End YMCA. In 1975, he was named the YMCA Man of the Year. He found that through the YMCA he could do the most to benefit the community, working hand in hand with the youth of our community, helping to sustain and nurture our young people. Joe has found that the friendships and good people in the community made for a fine and lasting YMCA. His dedication and enthusiasm will always be appreciated, and will be passed on to the youth of our neighborhoods.

Joe truly deserves to be named to the West End YMCA Hall of Fame, and I salute his tireless efforts.

TRIBUTE TO COL. CHARLES P.
MURRAY, JR.

HON. FLOYD SPENCE

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 11, 1995

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Speaker, today, in a joint meeting, the Congress honored World War II veterans, their families, and those who served on the home front to ensure that freedom prevailed in that great conflict. This moving ceremony was part of the closing activities of the commemoration of the 50th anniversary of World War II.

Representing the Second Congressional District of South Carolina at the joint meeting was Medal of Honor recipient Col. Charles P. Murray, Jr., who was accompanied by his wife, Anne. Colonel and Mrs. Murray reside in Columbia. Colonel Murray served valiantly in World War II. He is an outstanding patriot who is most deserving of the recognition that he has received. I would like to take this opportunity to include in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, the entry of Colonel Murray, which appears in the publication "Medal of Honor Recipients 1863-1978," prepared by the Committee on Veterans' affairs of the United States Senate. I feel that his example is an inspiration to all as we honor those, like Colonel Murray, who dedicated themselves to the call of duty to our great Nation in World War II.

MURRAY, CHARLES P., JR.

Rank and organization: First Lieutenant, U.S. Army, Company C, 30th Infantry, 3d Infantry Division. Place and date: Near Kaisersberg, France, 16 December 1944. Entered service at: Wilmington, N.C. Birth: Baltimore, Md. G.O. No. 63, 1 August 1945. Ci-

tation: For commanding Company C, 30th Infantry, displaying supreme courage and heroic initiative near Kaisersberg, France, on 16 December 1944, while leading a reinforced platoon into enemy territory. Descending into a valley beneath hilltop positions held by our troops, he observed a force of 200 Germans pouring deadly mortar, bazooka, machinegun, and smallarms fire into an American battalion occupying the crest of the ridge. The enemy's position in a sunken road, though hidden from the ridge, was open to a flank attack by 1st Lt. Murray's patrol but he hesitated to commit so small a force to battle with the superior and strongly disposed enemy. Crawling out ahead of his troops to a vantage point, he called by radio for artillery fire. His shells bracketed the German force, but when he was about to correct the range his radio went dead. He returned to his patrol, secured grenades and a rifle to launch them and went back to his self-appointed outpost. His first shots disclosed his position; the enemy directed heavy fire against him as he methodically fired his missiles into the narrow defile. Again he returned to his patrol. With an automatic rifle ammunition, he once more moved to his exposed position. Burst after burst he fired into the enemy, killing 20, wounding many others, and completely disorganizing its ranks, which began to withdraw. He prevented the removal of 3 German mortars by knocking out a truck. By that time a mortar had been brought to his support. 1st Lt. Murray directed fire of this weapon, causing further casualties and confusion in the German ranks. Calling on his patrol to follow, he then moved out toward his original objective, possession of a bridge and construction of a roadblock. He captured 10 Germans in foxholes. An eleventh, while pretending to surrender, threw a grenade which knocked him to the ground inflicting 8 wounds. Though suffering and bleeding profusely, he refused to return to the rear until he had chosen the spot for the block and had seen his men correctly deployed. By his singlehanded attack on an overwhelming force and by his intrepid and heroic fighting, 1st Lt. Murray stopped a counterattack, established an advance position against formidable odds, and provided an inspiring example for the men of his command.

PROPOSED CHANGES IN CUBA
POLICY

HON. DICK ZIMMER

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 11, 1995

Mr. ZIMMER. Mr. Speaker, President Clinton's proposed changes in our Cuba policy are wrong. Allowing U.S. news agencies to establish bureaus, allowing academic exchanges, and easing currency restrictions will only reward the Castro regime for maintaining an oppressive dictatorial regime over the Cuban people and will undermine congressional efforts to tighten the noose by strengthening economic sanctions. Castro will be succored by President Clinton's proposals.

There can be no reconciliation with the murderous regime that has enslaved the Cuban people for more than 36 years and continues to sustain itself by inflicting pain on the island nation. I must disagree with the comments attributed to Richard Nuccio, President Clinton's special advisor on Cuba, as reported in the Sunday edition of the New York Times when he characterized the administration's propos-

als as steps to help the Cuban people produce change.

I deeply regret the suffering of the Cuban people, but the greatest pain one could inflict on them is to allow Fidel Castro to continue in power.

I urge the Clinton administration to support congressional efforts to isolate the Castro regime and to create an international coalition that will force the end of Castro's rule.

I also urge my congressional colleagues to oppose the administration's policies of appeasement and to repudiate them unequivocally.

A 300TH ANNIVERSARY TRIBUTE
TO PHILADELPHIA'S CHRIST
CHURCH

HON. THOMAS M. FOGLIETTA

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 11, 1995

Mr. FOGLIETTA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to one of Philadelphia's most renowned religious and historic institutions. As Christ Church of Philadelphia prepares to celebrate its tercentenary anniversary this November, I would like to take a moment to reflect on the remarkable longevity and history of this most special congregation.

Since the opening of its doors on November 15, 1695, Christ Church of Philadelphia has influenced and witnessed the development of our Nation. On July 20, 1775, the Continental Congress gathered at the church to worship. Before penning the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution in 1776 and 1787, our Founding Fathers entered the halls of Christ Church for strength and guidance. The list of Christ Church's early congregants reads like a history text book. George Washington, Betsy Ross, and Benjamin Franklin were all members of the parish. Christ Church's adjacent graveyard is the final resting home for scores of American patriots including three of the six men who signed both the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution.

Throughout its sacred history, the congregants of Christ Church have dedicated themselves to public and community service. The first African American Episcopal priest, Absalom Jones, was ordained Deacon at Christ Church in 1795. During the Civil War, members of Christ Church helped wounded soldiers. In World War I, Rector Louis Washburn established medical clinics and soup kitchens which assisted community residents through the Great Depression. In recent years, Rector James Trimble has led Christ Church in their coordination of the Philadelphia Interfaith Action Alliance which has raised more than \$4 million to build 1,000 low-cost homes for families in Philadelphia.

Commencing on November 10, 1995, Christ Church has planned a 10-day schedule of events to celebrate its Tercentenary. The highlight of this occasion will be a three day conference entitled, "The Soul of America in a World of Violence: A Religious Response." Continuing in Christ Church's rich history of social progress, this vital conference will assemble leaders from throughout the Nation to address how violence affects our cities, our children, and our Nation as a whole.

Mr. Speaker, Congress has already recognized the historical significance of Christ

Church when it was designated a national shrine in 1950. I would like to ask my colleagues to rise and join me once again in paying tribute to Christ Church on the glorious occasion of its 300th anniversary.

COMMEMORATING THE END OF
WORLD WAR II

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 11, 1995

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I am very pleased to participate in today's joint meeting of Congress to honor World War II veterans, their families, and those who served on the home front.

In recent years Washington has witnessed the construction of a host of memorials: We have honored the veterans of the Vietnam war. We have honored the Korean war veterans. We have honored the Navy with an impressive memorial on Pennsylvania Avenue. It is proper that we honored those veterans for their sacrifices.

But we have not properly honored the veterans of World War II with a permanent memorial here in the Nation's Capital. As a result, World War II veterans may feel they have not been sufficiently recognized. But that oversight will be corrected. We are finally preparing to construct a memorial to the veterans of World War II. I commend those who have pushed so hard to see this approved.

Today's joint meeting is one in a series of events designed to commemorate the end of World War II and honor the contributions made by those who served in that effort. I wish to add my voice of appreciation.

Without any doubt, World War II and its struggle against totalitarianism is the defining event of our time. It continues to reverberate 50 years later, overshadowing all of the events that have occurred since 1945. It will shape our history and our attitudes into the next century.

I am impressed by the many ways World War II has shaped the world we live in today: The global struggle of the past half century—the cold war—was the direct result of World War II. Today, we still live in the ideological shadow of the cold war: the post-cold-war era.

The great powers of today emerged victorious from World War II: Not just the United States, which became the world's most powerful Nation, with the strongest economy—but also France, Britain, and Russia. Other powers—Germany and Japan—emerged from the war's ashes of the war.

World War II laid the groundwork for the longest economic boom in world history. It also ushered in the atomic age.

The boundaries of Europe and Asia that were drawn in the aftermath of World War II remain, with few exceptions.

Many of our political leaders during the last 50 years were tested in World War II, from Dwight Eisenhower to Jack Kennedy to George Bush.

World War II also has affected our life in more subtle ways. A number of technological advances we take for granted today are the direct result of World War II: jet engines, penicillin, radar, synthetic rubber, even computers, just to name a few.

World War II also had a profound impact on American society and culture. Our higher education system was radically altered by the millions of veterans who attended college on the GI bill. Women emerged as a power in their own right as a result of World War II, and have become a crucial force in our workplace. Our suburbs—now the dominant lifestyle in America—were first created for returning veterans. The baby boom generation that dominates much of American culture is the direct result of World War II.

Today, as we remember the end of World War II, let us honor the sacrifices made by our World War II veterans. Let us guard the freedoms they fought to protect. And let us never forget that the political pluralism and economic prosperity that we see around the world are the legacy of World War II and those who fought and died in that war.

H.R. 1555—TELECOMMUNICATIONS

HON. MIKE WARD

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 11, 1995

Mr. WARD. Mr. Speaker, in early August this House passed a historic bill to update this Nation's telecommunications laws. H.R. 1555 will change the status quo and allow for full and fair competition in local service, cable, and long distance. Consumers across America will benefit from the new jobs and economic benefits that will be created by this important bill.

While the long distance companies opposed H.R. 1555, there are still a number of advantages they retain if this bill becomes law. I would like to include in the RECORD the attached paper which outlines these advantages.

WHY BELL COMPANIES NEED FEDERAL
LEGISLATION

The states are opening the Bell companies markets to competition, without Federal legislation. Currently over 60% of all local telephone lines are in states that allow local competition. By year end 1995 it is expected that almost 80% of all local telephone lines will be subject to competition.

Nevertheless, a Federal Court-approved AT&T consent decree absolutely bars Bell companies from offering interLATA services or manufacturing, and seriously interferes with their information services and other offerings (e.g., customer premises equipment, cellular and PCS).

This results in government-mandated advantage to long distance companies that can offer one-stop shopping of local, long distance and information services.

The Bell companies have only two avenues for relief—Congress and the courts. The triennial review process promised by the Department of Justice to lift the decree prohibitions has broken down. The waiver process in the AT&T consent decree has broken down.

Even when it works, the Court process (e.g., information services relief), including appellate review, takes years, creates uncertainty, delays relief, and stifles real competition.

AT&T reneged on its commitment to support Bell companies efforts to lift the "line of business" restrictions in the Decree, restrictions that AT&T said it did not support.

AT&T and others continue to use the decree successfully to limit competition in their long distance markets.

With increasing competition from new local exchange carriers, cellular providers and PCS, the Bell companies will increasingly be harmed by the inability to offer the same one-stop shopping alternatives that long distance companies can offer.

Congress should reestablish itself as the principal telecommunications policy maker and open all markets to competition as soon as possible and at the same time.

WHY LONG DISTANCE CARRIERS CAN AFFORD TO
KILL FEDERAL LEGISLATION

There are no Federal restrictions uniquely applied to long distance companies affecting their ability to enter any other telecommunications market including the local exchange market, the intraLATA toll market, the cable TV market, or manufacturing.

Virtually all States already permit intraLATA toll competition, 29 States have opened and 14 others are considering opening the local exchange to competition.

Currently over 60% of all local telephone lines are in states that allow local telephone competition.

By year end almost 80% of all local telephone lines are expected to be subject to competition.

States commissions have years of experience working with carriers on interconnection of local networks, e.g., cellular to local, intraLATA toll to local, and local to local networks, so no new Federal program is required.

Issues of interconnecting local to interstate networks have largely been resolved through FCC-mandated equal access and interconnection rules.

The FCC already has fully adequate powers over interconnection in the communications Act.

Long distance carriers have already announced that they are investing billions of dollars in local networks and services in virtually every major metropolitan market as soon as possible, showing their confidence in existing processes.

Long distance carriers also have access to alternatives to the local loop.

Cellular services through ownership (e.g., ATT/McCaw) or simple resale (e.g., MCI's recently announced strategy).

Personal Communications Services: AT&T spent over \$1.68B in 21 MTAs, and will spend an estimated additional \$2.5B to build out those properties; Sprint spent \$2.1B in 29 MTAs. Cable loops to over 70% of households and businesses in the US.

Long distance carriers have been able to use consent decree restrictions to keep the Bell companies from competing with them. As a result, the long distance companies have been able to raise their rates 5 times and 20% in the last 4 years, while the Bell companies lowered their access charges to those long distance companies 7 times and 40% during the same period.

In other words, long distance companies win if there is no Federal legislation. They keep their markets closed to Bell company competition, maintain oligopoly profits for the Big Three, gain unrestrained access to the Bell companies' markets, and can offer one-stop shopping while the Bell companies cannot.

KEY ADVANTAGES RETAINED BY LONG DISTANCE
CARRIERS UNDER REVISED H.R. 1555

LONG DISTANCE CARRIERS MAY ENTER THE
LOCAL TELEPHONE EXCHANGE MARKET IMMEDIATELY

Bell Companies Cannot Enter the Long Distance Market Until:

They Face Facilities-based Competition in Residence and Business Markets.

They Comply with Checklist.