

reinvent itself. The leaders of CPB, NPR, and PBS have been specifically challenged to come up with new sources of funding to replace tax dollars. Given the realities of the deficit, public broadcasters were strongly encouraged to be innovative and far-reaching in their thinking, to take full advantage of the tremendous changes now taking place in the telecommunications marketplace and the resulting opportunities to get public broadcasting off the Federal dole.

And what have they come up with? PBS has proposed a trust fund capitalized in part by fees from commercial broadcasters and in part by allocations from the Government's sale and auction of spectrum, and CPB says that "no combination of cost savings and new sources of revenue can fully 'replace' the Federal subsidy."

Anyway you look at them, the plans rely on Government funding, slightly repackaged and devoid of a marketplace solution. Where is the vision so desperately needed in order to reinvent public broadcasting for the 21st century? Where is the innovative thinking in proposing an idea that died 30 years ago? Why should commercial broadcasters subsidize public radio and television when they themselves are faced with an increasingly competitive marketplace?

It is time for public broadcasting to reach beyond the tired proposals of bygone days and look for truly bold solutions for replacing Federal funding. It is time to look to the marketplace for ideas, alliances, and opportunities. Public broadcasting is a valuable network of local community institutions which has an intensely loyal audience. Surely this presents opportunities for more innovative solutions.

I believe we can find a way to preserve the educational mission of public broadcasting in the context of today's telecommunications market without relying on Federal funding, whether is direct appropriations or redirecting Federal revenues into a trust fund. For public broadcasting to remain viable, its leaders must first recognize that the congress will cut the umbilical cord to the Federal Treasury.

#### TRIBUTE TO LEROY WESLEY WATTS, JR.

#### HON. NANCY L. JOHNSON

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, May 18, 1995*

Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor the memory of LeRoy Wesley Watts, Jr., professor emeritus of social work at Eastern Michigan University.

Some people are able to reach young people at definitive moments in their lives—and open new vistas of insight and opportunity to them. Such a man was Professor Watts. He served in key academic and administrative roles within Eastern Michigan University, was instrumental in the development of the university's African-American Studies Department, and advocated for minority and disabled students. Roy sat on the boards of several civic and professional organizations that focused on health and social welfare and worked quietly but ceaselessly to make the world a better place for us all. He was a friend and mentor to many students and encouraged them to continue educational programs that they likely

would not have completed without his intervention. Roy was recognized for his humility, compassion, and abiding respect for the light in each of us.

#### REMARKS OF CONGRESSMAN DICK ZIMMER COMMENDING THE NEW JERSEY STUDENTS WHO PARTICIPATED IN THE BEES PROGRAM

#### HON. DICK ZIMMER

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, May 18, 1995*

Mr. ZIMMER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to more than 80 high school students from Hunterdon County, Princeton and Trenton who give us hope for our Nation's environmental future. As part of an innovative pilot project called Building Environmental Education Solutions [BEES], these students have spent the last 2 months examining the complex public policy choices that we face when addressing environmental issues.

Focusing on an abandoned industrial site in Trenton, this diverse group of students explored the many issues surrounding the reclamation and redevelopment of the property. The students were required to analyze the potential environmental and economic trade-offs, perform comparative risk assessments and evaluate the arguments of the various stakeholders.

On Monday, May 22, the students will present their findings, which I plan to distribute to each of my colleagues in the hope that we can learn from such an intense examination of these very difficult issues.

I would also like to thank and congratulate the coalition of business, community groups and government agencies that made the program work, particularly the American Re-Insurance Corp. of Princeton, which spearheaded the effort. This program is an example of the type of responsible environmental activism that benefits all segments of society, but is most effective when government and business work together.

Mr. Speaker, through programs like this one, we can prepare a generation of decision-makers who appreciate the interdependence of the environment and the economy. I congratulate the students for their accomplishments and thank them for assuming the responsibility for protecting our precious natural resources in the 21st century and beyond.

#### HEAD START

#### HON. JOHN W. OLVER

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, May 18, 1995*

Mr. OLVER. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to Head Start.

Head Start is 30 years old today.

Over those 30 years, 13 million low-income kids have gotten their head start for success.

Parents and staff have worked together to give poor kids a better chance in school.

But today is not a happy day for Head Start.

On the very day we should be celebrating 30 years of success—funding for Head Start is about to be slashed.

The budget resolution we vote on today freezes funds for Head Start for the next 7 years. This translates into a \$1.4 billion cut from current funding. Millions of low-income children will be cut off.

Why are we denying kids their head start on life? Because the Republicans want to give tax breaks to the wealthiest Americans, whose kids will never be at an educational or economical disadvantage.

What an inappropriate birthday present. Happy Birthday, Head Start.

#### INDIA SHOULD RELEASE SIKH LEADER

#### HON. DAN BURTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, May 18, 1995*

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to again speak about the human rights situation in India, which is deplorable. I want to speak about two issues today. The first is the destruction of a centuries-old mosque in Kashmir. The second is the continued imprisonment of Sikh leader Simranjit Singh Mann.

The half-a-million Indian security forces in the valley of Kashmir have for years run rampant over the civilian population there. They have gang-raped women. They have tortured and murdered political prisoners. They have shot indiscriminately into civilian crowds, and they have burned entire villages into the ground.

Just last week, in the town of Charar-e-Sharies, the Indian military, with no regard for the safety of civilians, launched an attack that resulted in the burning of hundreds of homes and the gutting of a centuries-old walnut-wood mosque, one of the most famous religious sites in Kashmir. The Indian Government, time and time again, has shown absolute disregard for basic standards of human rights in Kashmir, Punjab, and other areas. India must be held to account for the crimes that have been committed against the Muslims of Kashmir, including the destruction of the sacred shrine of Charar-e-Sharies. The Indian Government's utter disregard for Moslem mosques and other holy places is shocking and must not be swept under the rug.

The Indian Government must also be held to account for the horrible human rights abuses committed against the Sikhs in Punjab and the Christians of Nagaland. Few people know about what is happening in those areas because the government will not allow the media or human rights groups into those areas.

Indian paramilitary forces in Punjab are responsible for thousands of cases of well-documented disappearances and extrajudicial killings. Thousands of Sikhs are held in prisons throughout Punjab, and human rights groups have reported that virtually all Sikhs held in prison are routinely tortured.

Four months ago, I came to the House floor to talk about the detention of Sikh leader Simranjit Singh Mann. Mr. Mann is a former member of Parliament and probably the most prominent of all the Sikh leaders. He has been a forceful, but peaceful, advocate of independence for a Sikh homeland called Khalistan. Mr. Mann was arrested in January after addressing a gathering of thousands and speaking out

for freedom and democracy for the Sikh people. It was the most recent of dozens of times Mr. Mann has been arrested for peacefully expressing his political views. He was arrested and held without trial for 5 years in 1984. He was the target of an assassination attempt in 1993. He has been a victim of constant harassment by the Indian Government, and is once again a political prisoner who has been in detention in a windowless cell for the last 4 months.

Mr. Speaker, it is imperative that the Indian Government release Mr. Mann immediately and allow him to return to his family. The government has no right to put people in prison because it doesn't like their political views. I am enclosing for the record a chronology of the instances in which this distinguished man has been imprisoned and harassed by the Indian Government. The government of India must stop the harassment of people with whom it disagrees. It must stop the lawless activities of its security forces in Punjab and Kashmir. The abuses that the Indian security forces are committing will not snuff out the movement for an independent Khalistan among the Sikhs. They will only add fuel to the fire. India must improve its human rights record if it truly wants to be recognized as a lawful and democratic nation.

#### ARREST RECORD OF SIMRANJIT SINGH MANN

Name: Simranjit Singh Mann.

Father's Name: Sarda Joginder Singh Mann.

Status: Former President of the Shiromani Akali Dai (Sikh Political Party). Ex-Member of Parliament. Present Member of Ad-hoc Committee, Shiromani Akali Dal (Amritsar).

1. Nov. 29, 1984, arrested at Jogbani (Bihar State).

2. Dec. 4, 1984, sent to Bharatpur jail (Rajasthan) under different charges.

3. Dec. 10, 1984, released and rearrested by Maharashtra police.

4. Nov. 24, 1989, arrested in Chandigarh.

5. Feb. 26, 1990, arrested in Bathinda, Punjab.

6. March 7, 1990, arrested in Nathu Ke Burj (District Amritsar).

7. Mar. 11, 1990, detained in Amritsar.

8. Jan. 26, 1990, detained in Jammu and Kashmir.

9. Mar. 6, 1991, detained in Usma village (District Amritsar).

10. Mar. 7, 1991, detained in Amritsar.

11. Mar. 11, 1991, detained in Jalandhar.

12. Jun. 2, 1991 detained at Taran Taran (District Amritsar).

13. Jun. 6, 1991, detained at Gurdwara Manji Sahib (District Amritsar).

14. June 26, 1991, detained at Sanga Village (District Amritsar).

15. Nov. 1991, arrested at Gaziabad, detained in Fatehgarh (Uttar Pradesh).

16. Jan. 28, 1992, detained near Moga (District Faridkot).

17. Jan. 30, 1992 detained at Rajpura (District Patiala).

18. Feb. 1992, arrested and kept in Nidampur Sub jail (District Sangrur).

19. Apr. 22, 1992, arrested in New Delhi.

20. Jun. 25, 1992, arrested in Behla (District Amritsar).

21. Aug. 5, 1992, arrested in Tarn Taran (District Amritsar).

22. Aug. 16, 1993, detained in Amlah (District Patiala).

23. Aug. 27, 1992, arrested in Ludhiana.

24. Sep. 11, 1992, arrested in Chhapar District Ludhiana

25. Oct. 18, 1992, detained in Amritsar.

26. Dec. 17, 1992, detained at Quilla S. Harnam Singh (District Fatehgarh Sahib).

27. Jan. 6, 1993, arrested in Kaunke (District Ludhiana).

28. No. 1, 1993, arrested in Amritsar.

29. Dec. 15, 1993, arrested at Gurdwara Pariwar Vichhora Sahib (District Ropar).

30. Jan. 5, 1995, arrested at village Bassi Pathana (Dist. Fatehgarh Sahib).

#### TRIBUTE TO CAMARA KAMBON

#### HON. KWEISI MFUME

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 18, 1995

Mr. MFUME. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to honor an individual who has demonstrated talent and ambition at a very early age. His name is Camara Yero Kambon, which means "teacher, warrior, of the people," his creative aptitude and musical gifts appear endless.

Camara has a wide variety of musical interest and ability. Whether he is mastering the keyboard to produce an urban contemporary sound or melodically soothing you with a classical or jazz rendition, Camara always plays with poise and passion.

As a native of Baltimore, he began his musical career at the age of 3, when he learned to play the piano under the instruction of Odell Wilson of Delwar Studios. At 10, he was awarded a scholarship to attend the Peabody Preparatory of Music.

His early focus was exclusively on classical and jazz piano but his instructors saw in him an endless energy and inexhaustible talent. Little did they know that he was also to become a perfectionist. Camara has explored rhythm and blues, jazz, fusion, house music, classical, and straight ahead jazz, but for the past few years he has worked on developing his own new and novel sound.

His abilities have also been acclaimed in the numerous film scores he has helped produce, including several PBS documentaries and projects for Boston University, Cornell University, Blackside Film & Video, Inc., and most recently the film scores for, "Malcolm X: Make it Plain" and "Frederick Douglass: When the Lion Wrote History."

His talents have earned him several scholarships over the years, including the Eubie Blake Scholarship, the Hilton Head Jazz Society Scholarship, the Boston Jazz Society Scholarship for Jazz Performance, the Berklee College of Music Merit Scholarship, and the Jesse Stone Scholarship.

In the process of perfecting his sound he has compiled numerous awards for his hard work. He won the Emmanuel Zembelli Award for Classical Performance. He was a finalist in the ASCAP Young Composers Competition and the National Guild of Composers Competition. In 1991, he came in first place at the NAACP Act-So National Competition for music composition and won first place for contemporary music. He also won second place for music composition at the 1990 competition.

In addition to the impressive array of awards, scholarships, and competitions, Camara has performed with some of music's most distinguished artists: Dizzy Gillespie, Gary Bartz, Phil Wilson, Chuck Rainey, Dennis Chambers, and Giovanni Hidalgo to name a few.

Outside of his music, Camara finds it absolutely essential to develop himself as a role model for younger people. While others have

continued to praise him as a musical prodigy, Camara hasn't forgotten his commitment to others.

Camara's mother, Anana, has sacrificed over the years in order to see both her children's talents flourish. She has never failed to encourage, support, and share in the growth and development of her children. Camara probably wouldn't have had the same opportunity to develop his gifts if it were not for his mother's selflessness and dedication to him.

This is a young man to watch, Mr. Speaker. I have no doubt that Camara's greatest artistic abilities have yet to be discovered. As he graduates this month from the Berklee College of Music in Boston I want to pay tribute to his numerous achievements and thank him for presenting his many talents with love and dedication.

Our Nation and its people join the citizens of Baltimore in congratulating Camara Kambon and wishing him continued success.

#### REQUIRING MEDICARE TRUST FUND TRUSTEES TO REPORT CERTAIN FINANCIAL RECOMMENDATIONS

SPEECH OF

#### HON. RONALD D. COLEMAN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 16, 1995

Mr. COLEMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong opposition to H.R. 1590, a bill to require the Trustees of the Medicare Trust Fund to report recommendations on resolving projected financial imbalances in the Medicare Trust Fund. I want to see the initiation of genuine efforts to save the trust fund, and to overhaul our health care system. This bill is merely a fig leaf for the Republican budget plan of providing tax cuts for the wealthy.

I think that the Republicans are entitled to propose tax cuts. I think that they are entitled to propose cuts in programs to pay for their tax cuts. But I do not see any reason that they should then be entitled to pass the buck when it comes to actually achieving those cuts.

If they want to provide billions of dollars in tax cuts for the wealthy, that is their prerogative. But they need to demonstrate the courage of their convictions. They need to illustrate their proposed cuts in Medicare by telling health care providers that their reimbursement rates will fall. They need to be able to look the elderly in the face and tell them that their out-of-pocket costs are going to increase \$1,060 by the year 2002.

Or they need to drop the idea of providing a massive tax cut to the wealthy. If they are willing to do this, I think we would all be willing to search for ways to extend the longevity and the viability of the Medicare trust fund.

H.R. 1590 was rushed through Committee without hearings or public input. No effort was made to garner bipartisan support, and I will not support the bill now. I hope that the next time my colleagues on the other side of the aisle introduce the issue of reforming the Medicare Trust Fund, they do so with greater integrity of purpose. This bill should not be tied to their tax package for the wealthy. The issue is too important.