

JOHNSON's views and wish to restate them for the record. I voted for H.R. 1022 yesterday as a means of allowing the debate to continue. Like Mr. JOHNSON, I find the bill flawed and in need of much improvement by the Senate or conference committee. If the bill is not improved, I will not be able to vote for its final passage. Overall, I support the general thrust of requiring risk assessment and cost-benefit tests for Federal regulations. However, like the gentleman from South Dakota, I believe that the current version of this legislation will lead to costly increases in Federal bureaucracy and litigation, and possibly pose a risk to public health and safety. The House leadership seems more concerned about making political statements with this bill than in crafting legal language that would actually serve the public interest. I am optimistic, however, that this issue will receive more deliberate and responsible consideration in the Senate, and I believe it should now be moved to the Senate for that consideration. Again, I want to make it clear that like Mr. JOHNSON, I will not vote for final passage of this legislation unless significant improvements have been made.

#### TRIBUTE TO ROBERT D. CLARK

#### HON. VIC FAZIO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, March 2, 1995*

Mr. FAZIO of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a selfless community leader and constituent, Mr. Robert Clark. For 25 years, Mr. Clark served as general manager of the Glenn-Colusa Irrigation District [GCID]. He was also secretary to the district's board of directors.

His job was a difficult one, and he carried it out with incredible success and professionalism. Water is an extremely important resource, especially to the farmers and ranchers in agricultural-rich California. Back home, my constituents depend on this all-important resource for their livelihood and for the lives of a country that depends on the nourishment from their agricultural product.

Mr. Clark was responsible for ensuring water delivery to approximately 175,000 acres of land. He was in charge of mitigating all of the problems associated with water delivery, and let me tell you from firsthand experience the headaches are, indeed, many. I have worked with Mr. Clark and the GCID board of directors on difficult and ongoing issues such as salmon protection, riffle restoration, and dredging.

In this time of intense struggle for balance among environmental protection and water and land use, Mr. Clark was a rational and calm voice. His constant demeanor was remarkable considering that he supervised water deliveries to over 20,000 acres in three national wildlife refuges. On his watch, GCID irrigated up to 140,000 acres in fertile agricultural land.

Among his most notable accomplishments, was a \$20 million rehabilitation program for the district's main canal system, including the construction early last decade of a new pump station. That effort added capacity and increased the security of the water distribution system.

Mr. Clark also accomplished the refinement of hydraulic measurement within the district, which led to the implementation of more equitable water distribution to water users.

In addition to his work at GCID, Mr. Clark has participated in professional water resource activities, worked as an international consultant in the irrigation field and served as a director of the Water Education Foundation.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me today in honoring Mr. Clark for his many years of service to the Glenn-Colusa Irrigation District. Personally, I will miss him very much. I wish him much happiness and continued success in all his future endeavors.

#### KCPT PRESIDENT SPEAKS OUT ON PUBLIC BROADCASTING

#### HON. KAREN MCCARTHY

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, March 2, 1995*

Ms. MCCARTHY. Mr. Speaker, with the House of Representatives on the verge of considering rescissions legislation that would cut Federal funding for the Corporation for Public Broadcasting by 15 percent in 1996 and 30 percent in 1997, I commend to my colleagues a statement recently prepared by William R. Reed, the president of KCPT—channel 19, which is Kansas City's public television station.

Bill's statement, which is a response to common reasons given for the elimination of Federal funding for public broadcasting, follows:

#### REASONS GIVEN FOR THE ELIMINATION OF FEDERAL FUNDING FOR PUBLIC BROADCASTING (By Bill Reed)

1. Public broadcasting funds liberal and controversial programs with federal dollars. Taxpayers' money should not be used for these purposes.

While KCPT does not receive large numbers of complaints about our political coverage, those received come equally from both left and right. For example, KCPT received many calls from liberals who were upset that McNeil/Lehrer devoted a large amount of time interviewing Senator Dole and Congressman Gingrich. And on the other side, we hear complaints about Bill Moyers' alleged liberal bias. But on balance, I believe KCPT is perceived by most viewers to be apolitical or non-political, as we should be. I think that McNeil/Lehrer is the most balanced program covering political issues on television anywhere.

PBS is aware of this criticism, and I have heard that staff are taking steps to ensure more internal balance in individual programs, rather than relying on balance over a series of programs. PBS President Ervin Duggan's proposed Democracy Project, which is coverage of the 1996 national elections, will have an emphasis on fairness and balance.

The statement that public television occasionally airs controversial programming is true, and the program of controversy last year was Armistead Maupin's *Tales of the City*, a six-hour series about San Francisco in the mid 1970s.

Before KCPT aired *Tales*, Dave Welsh, Vice President for Broadcasting, Katherine Soden, Director of Programming, and I viewed the series at least twice. The decision to air the series was not an easy one because we knew that it would be controversial—it

contained strong language, drug use, homosexual relationship and some brief nudity (and no sex or violence). But it was also brilliant television with a legitimate look at a specific time and place in our history. The series was a moral tale with the central character, Mary Ann, a young woman from the Midwest who did not give in to the lifestyles of that time—the drug use and the promiscuity—because of her values. *Tales of the City* was more a story about the emptiness of lives lived without commitment, without a moral core, than anything else.

KCPT received about 200 telephone calls and letters about the series—about 100 for and 100 against. Congress, however, reportedly received over 100,000 postcards as a result of a national campaign by the American Family Association and its president, the Reverend Donald E. Wildmon, against the series.

Even if one did not like the series, should funding be eliminated because of six hours of programming? What about the other 5,994 hours KCPT airs each year? Obviously, *Tales* and other potentially controversial programs raise some profound questions. Should KCPT censor programs if we think they might be controversial, even if they are good television dealing with legitimate issues? What about individual choice? And what about the "off" button? But these questions, as they relate to this series, anyway, may be moot. PBS has decided not to fund a sequel to *Tales of the City*.

2. We should privatize public television.

One of public television's strengths is that it serves many specialized audiences: Sewing programs, the old Lawrence Welk shows, cooking programs, GED programming, gardening programs, carpentry programs, how-to-fix-up-your-house programs, and painting programs. All these target audience programs would disappear because there simply are not large enough audiences to support them with commercial advertising.

Programming currently airing on Discovery, Arts and Entertainment and Nickelodeon cable channels attract smaller audiences than on public television, but they continue to exist financially because those channels are owned by large corporations with a financial interest in the success of cable television as a larger business. For example, Nickelodeon is owned by Viacom, Inc., which also owns the MTV and VH-1 cable channels. While there are commercials on those channels, they are also supported by the cable companies' carriage fees and their owners' subsidies. None of those three cable channels is making a profit—they are loss leaders for the cable companies. But, to the public and to members of Congress, the impression is that those channels are making it in the marketplace because they see commercials on them, and everyone knows that commercial television is a successful business. That is not true for all cable channels, but that news is seldom reported because the cable channels not making profits continue to operate.

To privatize public television means that we would have to at least break even to continue to exist, which would be impossible if we continue to broadcast the special audience programs that we are currently carrying. Privatization would mean, as we know, common-denominator programming to serve large enough audiences to attract enough commercials to bring in the revenues to break even or to make a profit. Privatization would be the end of what we call public television today. And, privatization would mean another commercial television station (and probably another commercial radio station) in Kansas City. Do we need another one? Would it even be financially feasible?

Finally, the original FCC intent in reserving television channels was to create educational television services across the country that would be delivered by television stations that did not have to make a profit to exist. Privatizing public television would take away from the public the one television channel that has been established to provide programming and services that otherwise would not be available on commercial television.

3. Federal funding for public broadcasting is an involuntary tax.

Since we do not vote directly on what programs and projects are funded with tax money, it follows that all federal programs are funded with involuntary tax funds.

The federal government, through the Federal Communications Commission (FCC), licenses commercial television and radio stations, allowing them to use the public airways to distribute programs, to sell advertising to pay for those programs and to return dividends to the owners of those stations. Each of us pays for the advertising costs on commercial radio and television every time we buy one of the products advertised—and we pay far more than the one dollar per year per citizen (the amount paid each year in tax support of public broadcasting) in increased costs for those products. How about that involuntary tax?

4. When there were only three commercial television networks, there were reasons to provide support for an alternate public television service, but cable television has eliminated that need with services such as the Discovery Channel and Arts and Entertainment available for adults and Nickelodeon for children.

Nationally, over 36 percent of all television households do not subscribe to cable television because either they cannot afford to or they have chosen not to (cable television is available to over 95 percent of all television households). Public television, of course, is free to anyone with a television set, while cable users pay a monthly fee.

While Discovery and Arts and Entertainment are excellent cable networks, they do not provide the breadth of service that viewers receive from KCPT—public affairs programs, children's fare or educational services, all part of KCPT's daily schedule of services.

Discovery, Arts and Entertainment and Nickelodeon provide no local programs or services. Compare these services to KCPT's City Watch; Marquee, Viva, Kansas City!; Kansas City Week in Review; specials such as our coverage of the Mid-West Health Summit; Women's Health issues; political coverage and debates; A great Current Running, a 90-minute documentary on Charles Gusewelle's epic trip down the Lena River in Siberia; KC Crossroads, a 60-minute pilot now being considered for funding by CPB as a national series featuring jazz and blues from the Kansas City area; and Ain't Seen Nothin' Like It Since, a 90-minute documentary on the world champion Kansas City Monarchs of the former Negro Baseball League; and our outreach efforts such as Sesame Street Pre-School Education Project (PEP); GED on TV; The Ready to Learn Project; Outstanding Community Kids; Break the Mold Teacher Awards; and Act Against Violence, an anti-violence outreach project now in the planning stages.

In a speech last March, Nickelodeon's president, Geraldine Laybourne, announced a \$30 million three-year initiative, demonstrating, according to her, the breadth of Nick's commitment to children's programming. The fact is that public television invests over \$16 million each year on children's programming, or an average of \$48 million over three years (not including local expend-

itures on children's programming). She went on to say that Nickelodeon could concentrate on creating entertaining children's programming, while PBS had to incorporate education into its children's shows—thereby making them dull programs. Preschoolers are drawn to PBS programs far more than commercial children's shows precisely because they so effectively combine fun with learning. Our mission is not to offer fun for fun's sake—cable and broadcast commercial television offer that—but fun programs that also help children love to learn. Experts agree on the importance of developing basic learning skills at an early age, the skills that ultimately enable children to succeed in school and interact socially.

Discovery, Arts and Entertainment and Nickelodeon have no responsibilities to the local communities receiving their programming nor is any revenue generated for their services returned to those communities. KCPT \$5.3 million budget is spent primarily in the greater Kansas City area. KCPT pays local companies for janitorial services, electricity, maintenance and other services. KCPT employs 65 people who receive \$2 million in salaries. In fact, KCPT is the only locally owned telecommunications organization serving the greater Kansas City area. KCPT's Board of Directors come from the communities served by the station and are responsible to those local communities for KCPT's operations.

5. Public television's educational services are no longer needed because cable and satellites are available to deliver those services.

Once again localism and commercial-free programming are keys in addressing this statement KCPT serves 350,000 K-12 students in Kansas and Missouri each year. The instructional television programs for that service are selected by the teachers who will use them. KCPT also has a staff of resource specialists for hands-on training for the teachers, and more than 300 hours of training each year is provided by these staff.

In designing our on-line computer support system for our teachers and students, Link 19, local components of the service were created in response to the needs of the schools in the area KCPT serves.

KCPT is now constructing an electronic training facility that will enable us to help teachers master the use of telecommunications in the classroom and improve the quality of education in our community.

KCPT initiates numerous local outreach activities including Sesame Street PEP; GED on TV; Outstanding Community Kids; Breaking the Mold awards for outstanding teachers; women's health-care outreach programming; and reducing violence in our youth campaign.

Local components of the Ready to Learn project, to begin January 16, 1995, are being developed with the advice of over twenty community organizations that are part of KCPT's Ready to Learn Advisory Council.

The National Teacher Training Institute provides a two-day training workshop with college credit for in-service development for more than 100 K-12 faculty on an annual basis in math and science education.

#### SUMMARY

Federal funds for KCPT are matched by nine community dollars for every one federal dollar—a good return on investment by any measurement. All federal support for public broadcasting amounts to about one dollar per year per person. Are there any other federal programs you know about that return on that small investment all that public broadcasting does? Support for public broadcasting is an example of a federal program that works, a private/public partnership that returns quality national and local edu-

cational and informational programs and services not available anywhere else.

## COMMEMORATING TEXAS INDEPENDENCE DAY

**HON. HENRY BONILLA**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, March 2, 1995*

Mr. BONILLA. Mr. Speaker, today, commemorates Texas' independence from a despotic government. During the Texas revolution, 1835–36, Texians, as they called themselves, struggled, fought, and ultimately achieved a victory over a much larger foe. These freedom loving men, women, and children sacrificed their all in the pursuit of liberty. One of the greatest symbols of the ultimate sacrifice for Texas freedom—the Alamo—is in my hometown of San Antonio, TX.

The Alamo, originally a mission inhabited by European priests and their native American flock, still stands in tribute to the 189 fallen defenders.

Many of the defenders of the Alamo were natives of other American States. Represented and well honored are men from Alabama, Georgia, Kentucky, Vermont, Massachusetts, Mississippi, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Louisiana, New Jersey, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, Missouri, Maryland, Arkansas, and New York and the Volunteer State of Tennessee. To my fellow members from these States—Texas and Texans are grateful for their sacrifice.

Let us also not forget that amongst those who died defending the cradle of Texas freedom and who fought along side of such famous names as Travis, Bowie, and Crockett were Spanish surnamed, native born "Tejanos." These Tejanos were proud to fight for a just cause. I am proud of their legacy and I am proud of my Texas heritage.

Remember the Alamo! Viva Los Tejanos! Long Live the Lone Star State, and God Bless America!

## A WELL EARNED DAY OF RETIREMENT

**HON. PETER J. VISCLOSKY**

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, March 2, 1995*

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to mark March 3, 1995, as the retirement day for four employees of the United Steelworkers of America. This is a well-earned day of retirement and celebration for Leonard Hickey, Gayle Cody, R.L. Pace, and Catherine Hatch, whose distinguished careers in the labor movement have made their communities and Nation a better place to work and live.

Leonard "Len" Hickey, United Steelworkers of America, district 31, assistant director, was born in Muddy, IL, and began working, in 1952, at the Taylor Pipe Works in 1952. A heater at Bethlehem Steel's Burns Harbor plant, Len was elected as the first president of Local Union 6787. He later served in negotiations with Bethlehem and National Can. Len's