

Jamelle Elliott, the junior from Washington's inner city whom Coach Geno Auriemma calls their rock, battled for rebounds and banked in a shot, and Nykesha Sales, the smooth but sometimes nervous freshman, hit a key 3-pointer.

Then Lobo struck, again and again: she hit a spin shot, threw in a drive, sank a jumper from the left side, and then another from the right side, and Connecticut was back in the ball game, 3 points off the lead, with seven minutes to go.

"When the game is on the line," said Pat Summitt, the Tennessee coach, "you naturally go to your all-American."

One recalled the time last year when Rebecca learned that her mother had breast cancer, and she broke down in tears. Her mother said, "You do what you have to do, and I'll take care of my end."

RuthAnn's cancer is in remission, and she never misses a game, because Becca says she always wants her there.

And so it seemed not unusual for Rebecca to be taking responsibility, on or off the court. RuthAnn remembers a significant moment, when Rebecca was 6 years old, and had taken an eraser from the home of Mrs. Lukasik, a neighbor in Southwick, Mass.

"I told Rebecca that the eraser wasn't hers, and she had to return it," RuthAnn said. "And I watched as she walked, sobbing, to Mrs. Lukasik's house. It broke my heart to see it, but I think it helped her understand right from wrong. And to think about other people."

If there was one criticism Coach Auriemma had of Lobo, it is that she has sometimes thought too much about other people. He had wished her at times to be more selfish, to shoot more. But the blend was there in this game.

And now on the free-throw line she had a chance to ice the proceedings. Lobo made her first free throw and with that her teammates on the floor mobbed her. RuthAnn, in section 129 and seated beside Dennis, clasped her hands in anticipation of the second free throw.

Rebecca bent, perched the ball near her ear, and let it go. It sailed right through the hoop, giving Connecticut the lead, at 67-62, that they would not relinquish.

Shortly after the victory, it was announced that Lobo had been named the outstanding player in the Final Four.

It was a hugely satisfying comeback for the Huskies, for a couple sitting in section 129 and for Becca Lobo. The fans cheered, the band blasted, and the team zealously cut down the nets.

As for Mrs. Lukasik, one imagines that she still has her eraser and the memory of a little girl who grew up to become a national champion.

IN RECOGNITION OF THE ONE-HUNDREDTH BIRTHDAY OF FREDERICK BENSON OF BLOCK ISLAND, RI

Mr. CHAFFEE. Mr. President, it is my honor and privilege to pay tribute to Mr. Frederick Benson of Block Island, RI, in recognition of his one-hundredth birthday on April 14, 1995.

In the 92 years Fred has lived on Block Island, since arriving as an orphan in 1903, he has immersed himself in almost every level of community activity on this small, close-knit island. His impressive list of efforts on behalf of the community include service as the island civil defense director for 12 years, police commissioner, first cap-

tain of the local rescue squad, and president of the Chamber of Commerce five times. In recognition of his selfless devotion he was chosen as Block Island's Man of the Year by the Chamber of Commerce in 1972.

But it is the children of this picturesque wind-swept island, 11 miles off the Rhode Island coast, that have benefited the most from Fred's unbounded generosity. After winning the lottery in 1976, Fred announced the money would go into a scholarship fund for worthy Block Island students. Since 1977, scores of Block Island High School graduates have been awarded Fred Benson scholarships.

Many Block Islanders have fond memories of Fred from their school days. Beginning as the island's high school baseball coach, Fred went on to teach auto shop, carpentry, machine repair, and driver instruction until he retired at the age of 69. His contributions to the youth of Block Island have extended to many generations, and the island is richer for it.

I commend Mr. Benson for his years of selfless community service and wish all the best to him and his many island friends. Mr. Benson is a truly remarkable man and a distinguished educator. I am proud to honor him on this joyous occasion.

TRIBUTE TO MARTHA HANSON KILPATRICK

Mr. HEFLIN. Mr. President, I rise today to pay tribute to one of the best teachers I ever had, Martha Kilpatrick. She taught me at Colbert County High School and has kept in touch over the years by attending my town meetings in Reform, AL, her hometown, and by sending me letters and news clippings from time to time. She is a dear friend to me, and I know she had a great deal to do with guiding me at an early age and pointing me in the right direction. Her wisdom, advice, and encouragement were helpful to me not only as a student long ago, but also throughout the several stages of my career.

It might surprise my colleagues to learn that I still have former teachers who are alive and well, but Martha is indeed among them. On April 25, she will turn 80, and Reform is planning a gala celebration of this milestone in her life, to take place on the 22d at the Methodist Church there. She will be surrounded by many friends and family members, each of whom have been influenced by Martha in special and unique ways.

Martha Hanson was born in Columbus, MS, and as a baby moved with her family to Carrollton, AL, where she spent her formative years. Her family later moved to Reform, where she graduated high school. That same year, she entered Alabama College at Montevallo, now the University of Montevallo, where she majored in education. Her entire career was spent as a teacher in Alabama and Georgia. Her husband, Wilbur Kilpatrick, was born

and raised in Reform, and although they lived in a variety of places during their married life, Reform was always home to them.

Martha continued her own education in Atlanta, earning her masters degree and teaching in that school system for many years. When their children, Kay and Joe, were grown, Martha and Wilbur retired and moved back to the quiet peace of their roots in Reform, where she remains today. She has three grandchildren and four great-grandchildren.

Her home is a virtual museum of the things she has collected over the years—bottles, stamps, salt and pepper shakers, antique Christmas ornaments, pictures, linens, glassware, and books. Her husband has passed away, and Martha lives alone in the large, comfortable museum of her life. She stays busy doing things for others, as she has always done.

One of Martha's great characteristics is making and keeping friends. She is perhaps her local post office's best private customer, keeping an active correspondence with friends and family all over the world, including myself. She never forgets birthdays, anniversaries, special holidays, and her cards saying "Get well soon" or "With deepest sympathy" are always the first to arrive when a crisis hits.

Martha Hanson Kilpatrick has been one of the true treasures of my life and the lives of many others. I am proud to commend her on an outstanding life, one that has been lived out in the best American tradition, her nurturing of young minds, and her sincere love for family and friends, whom she counts as her most valuable collection of all. As she turns 80 later this month, I trust those many family members and friends will reflect on the outstanding qualities this extraordinary lady has exhibited throughout her life. We can all learn from her.

ALABAMA BUSINESS CONNECTIONS 1995

Mr. HEFLIN. Mr. President, each year, the Alabama Minority Supplier Development Council holds a major event known as Alabama Business Connections. This year, it will be held in Birmingham June 27-29, when more than 5,000 individuals and businesses will be actively participating.

During Alabama Business Connections, suppliers and purchasing personnel from majority and government organizations network and exchange information in order to develop mutually-beneficial business opportunities. This important event also furthers the year-round efforts of the Alabama Minority Supplier Development Council. The council is dedicated to providing economic and educational opportunities for certified suppliers and corporate-government members.

I am proud to call the attention of my Senate colleagues to the vital work

accomplished each year during Alabama Business Connections, and wish the Alabama Minority Supplier Development Council all the best for a successful event this summer. They are to be commended for their outstanding work toward the cause of furthering business opportunities for minority suppliers.

REINVENTING PUBLIC BROADCASTING

Mr. PRESSLER. Mr. President, another thoughtful voice has joined the debate in favor of re-inventing public broadcasting. Jack Kemp has written an article, published in today's Wall Street Journal, making the case that public broadcasting can be re-invented and become self-funding. This would be a win-win proposition for taxpayers, for television and radio audiences, and for the public broadcasting industry.

Secretary Kemp's analysis is timely, because through the rescission bill Congress has an opportunity to begin an orderly and reasonable phasing out of Federal subsidies for public broadcasting. I support the approach of the House of Representatives, to begin phasing out the subsidies in a significant measure, now.

Secretary Kemp just this week has been named chairman of the new National Commission on Economic Growth and Tax Reform. This is by appointment of Majority Leader DOLE and Speaker GINGRICH. Secretary Kemp is superbly qualified for this position. I offer Secretary Kemp my hearty congratulations.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD Secretary Kemp's article, entitled "Privatizing PBS Doesn't Mean Killing Big Bird," from today's Wall Street Journal.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

The Wall Street Journal, April 5, 1995
PRIVATIZING PBS DOESN'T MEAN KILLING BIG BIRD

(By Jack F. Kemp)

Politics doesn't have to be a zero-sum game, even when it comes to budget cutting—and especially when it comes to as contentious an issue as cutting the public television budget. I believe it's possible to find a compromise where both sides of this debate emerge winners and happy.

First, let's look at the impasse we seem to have reached in Congress. On the one hand, we have a new generation of Republicans who are absolutely serious when they talk about limiting the size, scope and power of the federal government. For these "neo-Federalists," it isn't enough that a program have some positive benefits or a committed political constituency (almost all programs do); there must be a compelling reason why the federal government, as opposed to state and local governments, or the private sector, is involved. As they have said, no domestic program, except Social Security, will be exempt from scrutiny.

Energizing the neo-federalists is a budget deficit that they have claimed they could get under control, when no one else could—and

to a great extent, they realize that their political legitimacy rides on making good on their promise. The almost \$300 million yearly subsidy to the Corporation for Public Broadcasting (CPB) will add up to almost a billion dollars over the next three years. That's not chicken feed, even for Big Bird.

On the other hand, there are large numbers of people inside and outside Congress who value public broadcasting. Leaving aside for a moment questions of political bias, they have for many years found on the PBS stations quality programming that is hard to find elsewhere. Those with young children especially value what I would call the "trust factor," the fact that one can leave one's children watching PBS without having to constantly monitor the TV for fear that they will be exposed to the kind of mind-numbing violence so common on the other stations. For adults, the "MacNeil-Lehrer Newshour" provides a similar respite from "sound-bite" news programs.

What is the solution? It lies, as it so often does, in a growing, technologically expanding private sector—in a future that is bigger than the present, where one person doesn't have to lose for another to gain. Where both sides can be winners.

The following is a brief sketch of how the CPB can be privatized in such a way that it emerges stronger, healthier and in a better position to continue the kinds of quality programs that many admire it for.

It must first be stressed that "privatization" does not mean "extinction." Far from it. Look at Britain's experience: British Airways, British Telecom and British Petroleum are good examples. In our own country, Conrail has benefited from privatization. Privatization is the new rage in our nation's cities and towns because local governments have found that services are often delivered better when they are transferred back to the private sector.

The fact is, as many on the side of public broadcasting concede, the CPB, like most government-funded agencies, has its share of waste and redundancy. An analysis by the Twentieth Century Fund found that 75% of its budget went to overhead (including inflated executive salaries). The most expensive, and least necessary, expenses are the number of stations that carry its programming. ABC, the largest network, has 221 stations. NBC has 213. CBS and Fox have 208 and 201 stations, with sometimes as many as four or five signals serving essentially the same market.

As part of any privatization scheme, CPB should be asked to choose a core group of, say, 160 stations that would cover the entire country. All other stations would have the opportunity to "merge" into the core station that served their market. PBS could shift the licenses of the "non-core" stations to commercial usage and auction them off to the highest bidder. The proceeds would go to a National Programming Endowment that would be administered by PBS and used to make the network self-sustaining.

Pro-PBSers should realize that spectrum auctions are no small potatoes. Even with the current technology, PBS could garner some \$2 billion from auctioning off its redundant stations. But the technology is changing, making each one of these station's signals potentially many times more valuable. Meanwhile, the market is getting more competitive as the newly created networks of United Paramount and Warner Bros. scramble to pick up affiliates—and that pushes value up, too.

A conservatively estimated endowment of \$2 billion would eliminate PBS's need for federal subsidies. CPB—which currently administers government subsidies to PBS—would no longer need to exist, eliminating an

expensive layer of bureaucracy. Certainly, PBS's cushy executive salaries would have to be trimmed to be more in line with the private sector, but each core station would receive increased membership contributions (from the redundant "non-core" stations that have been eliminated), as well as corporate and foundation grants. Meanwhile, PBS would, by dint of necessity, become entrepreneurial by developing and owning shows that it would sell around the world, as well as merchandising rights to its children's productions (an area of funding that officials admit they have not taken proper advantage of).

Will there be resistance to this plan? Yes, by those who distrust the private sector, no matter what. And by those politicians who like having a PBS station in their district that is required to carry local school board or city council meetings, giving incumbents a free platform. But for those who honestly want to cut the budget deficit, and for those who care about the future of PBS, this is a plan that makes everyone a winner.

WAS CONGRESS IRRESPONSIBLE? THE VOTERS HAVE SAID YES!

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, the incredible Federal debt which long ago soared into the stratosphere is in about the same category as the weather—everybody talks about it but almost nobody had undertaken the responsibility of trying to do anything about it until immediately following the elections last November.

When the 104th Congress convened in January, the U.S. House of Representatives approved a balanced budget amendment. In the Senate all but one of the 54 Republicans supported the balanced budget amendment but only 13 Democrats supported it. Thus, the balanced budget amendment failed by just one vote—there will be another vote later this year or next year.

As of the close of business yesterday, Wednesday, April 5, the Federal debt stood—down to the penny—at exactly \$4,878,158,190,719.92.

REED LARSON'S 40 YEARS: TIRELESS DEFENSE OF FREEDOM

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, a little over 40 years ago—January 28, 1955—the Nation's pre-eminent defender of workers' freedom was founded in the basement of Washington's Mayflower Hotel.

It was named the National Right to Work Committee, and it was organized by a small group of railroad workers and small businessmen. The Right to Work Committee has grown into a proud home for freedom-loving Americans who believe that while workers may have the right to unionize, no American worker should ever be compelled to join, or even support, a labor union.

Mr. President, upon the founding of the committee, its first president, Congressman Fred A. Hartley, Jr., of New Jersey, declared, "[We] will not shrink because of attacks which may be made against us. We intend to do everything