

risked their lives to protect American personnel carrying out our foreign policy abroad. Their actions set the standard for valor in the line of duty. These American heroes are a credit to the Bureau of Diplomatic Security, the Department of State, and the people of the United States of America.

We must do all we can to protect American personnel abroad who we ask to carry out U.S. foreign policy, often in far away, and often dangerous places. The Diplomatic Security Bureau and agents like Hargraves, Reilly, and Salmon deserve our full support and understanding, as they carry out this difficult, and often dangerous task.

TRIBUTE TO JO ANNE SIMON

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 28, 1996

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, Jo Anne Simon is an outstanding community activist who represents the brownstone community of Boerum Hill in downtown Brooklyn. Ms. Simon is the president of the Boerum Hill Association. The association serves the historic community that has thriving merchant businesses.

Jo Anne works closely with local community board and public officials to ensure that critical issues such as education, crime prevention, historical preservation and quality of life issues are responsibly addressed on behalf of community and neighborhood members. Ms. Simon recognizes that her efforts must be special because Boerum Hill is a very special Brooklyn enclave.

An attorney and former teacher of the blind, Jo Anne has been very active in the disability rights movement. She is a founding member of the Association of Higher Education and Disability, a national organization which advocates for equal access to higher education. She currently serves on its board of directors. I am pleased to bring Jo Anne Simon's community activism to the attention of my colleagues.

TRIBUTE TO ROBERT E. DOYLE

HON. AMO HOUGHTON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 28, 1996

Mr. HOUGHTON. Mr. Speaker, Robert E. Doyle recently passed away at his home in Schenectady, NY. Robert was known as the "Commish". He served longer than any other State Liquor Authority Commissioner in the United States. He was considered by his colleagues as the dean of liquor administration.

Robert was born in Thendara, NY. This is in Herkimer County. He was a 1952 graduate of Siena College, and he served during World War II in the Pacific campaign as a Pfc. in the U.S. Marine Corps.

Robert began his tenure with the State Liquor Authority in 1959 as a deputy commissioner. His advice and counsel were sought by public administrators, elected officials, industry executives, and community leaders. He was a warm and caring man willing to help virtually anyone with a problem.

He retired from his post as commissioner in 1995. Mr. Doyle's wife Geraldine Fitzgerald Doyle passed away in 1990. He had five children and eleven grandchildren. He also had a brother, the Very Reverend Mathias Doyle, and three sisters Mary Lou Provost, Gayle Michon, and Joanne Dee.

Robert Doyle had made numerous contributions to his Nation, his State, and his Family. He was truly a good man.

Many including the family, the State of New York, and others mourn his loss. The "Commish" passed away on February 14, in the year of our Lord 1996.

TRIBUTE TO LETICIA P. JOHNSON

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 28, 1996

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, there is no greater calling than attending to the education and nurturing of our children. For the past 20 years Leticia P. Johnson has been performing that very vital task. Leticia is a graduate of Brooklyn College and received a master's degree in supervision and administration.

Leticia believes that early childhood learning sets the stage for positive human development. Leticia has dedicated herself to getting society and educators to focus on the total needs of our children.

Leticia's participation in various organizations reflects her commitment to children. She is a member of the National Black Child Development Institute, and is the cochair of the Early Childhood Task Force. Leticia is also a member of the Bedford-Stuyvesant Community Conference Inc. For the past 10 years she has served as the director of Young Minds Day Care Center, sponsored by Fort Greene Citizens Council Inc. Brooklyn sees the fruits of Leticia's efforts each time a child is nurtured and educated in her institution. I am happy to acknowledge her selfless efforts.

OFFICER ROBERT ALLMOND HONORED AT POLICE CEREMONY AWARDS

HON. JON D. FOX

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 28, 1996

Mr. FOX of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a resident of the 13th Congressional district who recently was named one of the best law enforcement officers in the Nation.

Abington Township, Montgomery county, Police Officer Robert Allmond was recognized as one of 10 honorable mentions during the Police Officer of the Year ceremony. Officer Allmond received the distinction from the International Association of Chiefs of Police and Parade magazine after his name was submitted for consideration by Abington Police Chief William J. Kelly and Edie Richards, director of community development for the Township of Abington.

Mr. Speaker, there are 604,000 police officers in the United States and many past winners have been picked for single outstanding

incidents involving a shooting incident or dangerous rescues. Officer Allmond's award is based on a long-term commitment to community policy work which has reduced crime, brought community support for police officers and raised neighborhood esteem.

Officer Allmond began his assignment in 1992 as community policing officer in the Crestmont area where crime, violence, and drug abuse were the highest in the township, according to Chief Kelly. Eighteen months later, a survey showed that overall fear of crime in the neighborhood had dropped by 12.75 percent, community support for police had increased 63 percent and neighborhood esteem was up by 4 percent.

Officer Allmond initiated several programs in Crestmont including organizing trips for youngsters to the New Jersey State Aquarium at Camden, the Franklin Institute Science Museum, the Philadelphia Zoo and the Academy of Natural Sciences. He has also taken children to Philadelphia Eagles, Phillies and 76ers games and arranged for weeks of free bowling so youngsters could participate in a league-like environment.

Almost as important as the outings was the fact that community leaders like Chief Kelly, the township commissioners, police officers, dispatchers, township staff and parents went along as chaperones and got involved with the children.

Officer Allmond organized a program to bring doctors and nurses into the neighborhood using a community policing vehicle as a mini-medical office to do free blood-pressure screenings and other tests for low and moderate income residents. The Lions Club used the vehicle to provide free vision screenings.

Allmond helped coordinate a Citizen's Police Academy to create better understanding between police and residents. Citizens were invited to participate in a 30-hour course about police duties and many Abington police officers volunteered to teach the courses and became involved in the interaction between police and citizens.

Officer Allmond also worked with Abington Memorial Hospital, a leader in community health services, to take information about the outstanding Children's Health Insurance Program [CHIPS] to the community, again using the specially equipped van. CHIPS officers subsidized health insurance for children based on family income.

Officer Allmond's work with the Crestmont Community Policing Program was recognized earlier this year when the program was one of six national winners of the Audrey Nelson Community Development Achievement Award and was honored by the National Community Development Association "for exemplary and creative uses of community development block grant funds which best address the needs of families, homes and neighborhoods of low and moderate income."

Officer Allmond's boss, Chief Kelly, has said of this outstanding citizen: "Bob's initiative, energy, and willingness to try new approaches are greatly responsible for his success, but at the same time, I know that he would be the first to point out that area residents and local beat officers are the keys to the long-term success of these programs in this neighborhood."

Mr. Speaker, that is high praise for the 34-year-old officer who joined this outstanding police department in 1986. Officer Allmond has

shown that what lies at the heart of a troubled neighborhood is complex and unique to that community and cannot be fixed, necessarily, with a brick and mortar approach to community development, or with a cops and robbers approach to law enforcement.

Prior to the implementation of this outstanding community policing program under Officer Allmond, we had been treating the symptoms without diagnosing the illness. It took Officer Robert Allmond and a very courageous community to show us what and where the problems really were.

This is the heart of community policing and I urge all my fellow Members to investigate this program and help create similar models in their own districts.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to have Office Robert Allmond as a member of one of Montgomery county's finest police departments. His service to the people of Abington Township have made that community one of the finest places on earth to live, work and raise our families.

CORRECTION OF VOTES IN COMMITTEE REPORT

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 28, 1996

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, the Rules Committee's report, House Report 104-463 on H. Res. 366, the rule for the consideration of H.R. 2854, the Agricultural Marketing Transition Act contains one erroneously reported rollcall vote due to a typographical error during the printing process. The vote was correctly reported in the original report filed with the Clerk.

Below is a correct version of that vote as contained in the Rules Committee report as filed with the House.

The amendment number referred to in the motion is to amendments filed with the Rules Committee.

The corrected rollcall vote for rollcall No. 290 is as follows.

RULES COMMITTEE ROLLCALL NO. 290

Date: February 27, 1996.

Measure: Rule for consideration of H.R. 2854, Agriculture Market Transition Act.

Motion By: Mr. Hall.

Summary of Motion: Make in order Volkmer Amendment No. 12, retain permanent law.

Results: Rejected, 3 to 7.

Vote by Member: Dreier, "nay," Goss, "nay," Linder, "nay," Pryce, "nay," McInnis, "nay," Waldholtz, "nay," Moakley, "yea," Frost "yea," Hall, "yea," and Solomon, "nay."

TRIBUTE TO TUSHIA N. FISHER

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 28, 1996

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I want to recognize Ms. Tushia N. Fisher who is employed as a special assistant to the New York State Senate Minority Leader, Martin Connor. She is a student enrolled in the State University of New

York, Empire State College, in a combined master's degree program in political science.

Tushia is a remarkable example of a 1990's woman, dedicated to her family, striving to improve herself as a single parent, and dedicated to improving and empowering her community. Tushia believes that children are our future. She has embarked on a campaign, starting with her 6-year-old son Jamere Jamison, to improve the plight of African-American youth. Her efforts include volunteering at the Interfaith Hospital holiday drive, as well as the City Kids Foundation. Additionally, Tushia is an active member of Concord Baptist Church. She provides a wonderful example for single and dedicated parents about how to pursue personal and professional development while providing volunteer service to her community. I am happy to cite this wonderful community success story.

PUBLIC BROADCASTING SELF- SUFFICIENCY ACT OF 1996

HON. JACK FIELDS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 28, 1996

Mr. FIELDS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing a bill that will start public broadcasting on the road to self-sufficiency. This bill is certainly not the total solution to the challenge that faces us. Rather, it is a first step in the process.

Last year, the House leadership, recognizing the need to cut Government spending and balance the budget, challenged public broadcasting to find alternative sources of funding for their operations. After some initial misgivings the industry responded to this challenge with enormous enthusiasm, seeing this not as a threat but rather as an opportunity. I have been very impressed with the thoughtful and insightful response, and while I cannot agree with all of the proposals, it is obvious that there is strong sentiment for innovation and change.

My bill can help to accomplish this move away from Government support and ensure that public broadcasting continues to serve the educational and entertainment needs of the American public, the purposes for which it was established. I believe that the overarching goal of reorganizing public broadcasting should be to return to the original concept of local, community stations, and funding for these stations should come from sources other than the Federal Government. It should come from local public subscription, city and State appropriations, sponsorship by educational institutions, regional foundations, mergers or local marketing agreements with profitable commercial stations, and flexible use of spectrum. It should also depend, now more than ever before, on the pursuit of innovative ideas and entrepreneurial activities.

It is now time for public broadcasting to become self-sufficient and prepared to compete in the dynamic marketplace of the 21st century. We are, therefore, embarking on a historic change from our Government's policy, the origins of which date back several decades. Public broadcasting, with the help of Federal and State governments, has evolved in its 30-year history into a mature industry providing quality programming to American

viewers. We want a healthy and independent future for public television and radio, and it is our responsibility to ensure that public broadcasting continues to serve the educational and entertainment needs of the public. It is our obligation not only because of its inherent value but also because we have decades of Government investment to protect.

Government support for public broadcasting began with Federal matching grants to construct educational television facilities in 1962. That 5-year program, although helpful, did not address the need for long-term financing. It was this financing problem that resulted in the establishment of the Carnegie Commission on Educational Television in 1965, which was also funded by private money, this time from the Carnegie Foundation. The Carnegie Commission was the immediate catalyst for enactment of the Public Broadcasting Act of 1967. In addition to providing needed financing for public television and radio, the act created the Corporation for Public Broadcasting [CPB]. The act attempted to ensure CPB's role in developing an independent educational broadcasting system that provided high quality objective and balanced services to the local community.

As the industry has matured, it has been at the forefront of exciting innovation, including such things as distance learning, which combines television satellite, computer, video disk, and telephone to bring greater educational opportunities to students regardless of their geographic or economic situation. I believe most people would agree that over the years public television has consistently provided high quality programming to the American public. From historical series such as "The Civil War" and "Baseball" to the excellent children's programming such as "Barney and Friends" and "Sesame Street," public television has offered interesting, educational, and entertaining programs for just about everyone.

However, public broadcasting is not without its faults or its critics. Last Congress, the Subcommittee on Telecommunications and Finance held a hearing that was invaluable in revealing the gross inefficiencies of the system. Even some of the system's strongest supporters say that it is mismanaged and should realize new operating efficiencies through consolidations, automation, joint operating agreements, mergers, and other forms of partnerships. Others say that the industry has failed to take advantage of revenue sources through licensing and merchandising agreements.

This bill is designed to address many of these failings and correct many of the problems. It does so in several ways. First, it gives public broadcasting stations additional flexibility and offers new and innovative earned income options. For example, in markets where there are two overlapping stations, a licensee would be allowed to operate one as a commercial station and one as a "pure" public broadcasting station. The profits from the commercial station would be used to fund the second public broadcasting station. Neither station would be eligible for grants from CPB. In the case of duopolies, the licensee could elect to sell one station, as long as the proceeds from the sale go to the retained public broadcasting station. This station would not be eligible for CPB grants.

The bill would also allow VHF and UHF channel swaps. It further provides that stations