

death rate by gunshot. There are certainly ways we could achieve this: by establishing stricter requirements for gun ownership, by restricting access to the guns used most often to commit crimes, by making guns themselves safer, and by teaching people to use them safely. However, I propose that we can best reduce the incidence of firearm-related deaths not by restricting the supply of guns, but by restricting the supply of ammunition, particularly those rounds used disproportionately in violent crime. Even if we were able to resolve the intense conflicts surrounding the gun control debate, we would still have enough guns on the street to last us more than a century. Our current supply of ammunition, on the other hand, might well last only 3 or 4 years.

We must heed the lessons of the past. Clearly we cannot change the behavior of criminals overnight, as we could not change the behavior of drivers. But there are other ways to control the escalating death rates. I believe that ammunition control is the best way, and I hope my colleagues will agree.

FUNDING FOR PUBLIC BROADCASTING

Mr. SARBANES. Mr. President, today we find ourselves in the midst of an information services technological revolution. At no time in our history has access to information and information services been more important. In light of this, I am concerned about recent proposals to reduce drastically or to eliminate Federal support for public broadcasting, a primary source of information for millions.

As we consider the future of public broadcasting, let us not forget that cable television, which many have suggested can fill the gap, currently reaches only 60 percent of U.S. households. Forty percent of American households do not have cable television primarily because it is cost prohibitive or because cable service is simply unavailable in their communities. While cable television has given millions of Americans remarkable access to information and entertainment, it is not an adequate substitute for public broadcasting. Mr. President, currently on no other network can you find the variety of programming which public broadcasting offers.

Children's programming on public broadcasting provides parents with a guaranty of quality without violence. Programs such as "Ghostwriter," "Reading Rainbow," "Bill Nye the Science Guy," "Sesame Street," and "Where in the World is Carmen Sandiego" educate and entertain our children without bombarding them with commercials. In addition, from "Wall Street Week With Louis Rukeyser" to "MacNeil/Lehrer NewsHour," from "Austin City Limits" to "Live From Lincoln Center," millions of adult Americans turn to public broadcasting for exposure to cultural

events, news and commentary, documentaries, and instructional programming. Public broadcasting has brought our Nation unparalleled historical and political documentaries such as "Eyes on the Prize" and "The Civil War." For a little less than \$1 per American annually, we make an investment in our children and in the preservation and dissemination of our culture and our history.

I am proud that my own State of Maryland has a State public broadcasting network, Maryland Public Television [MPT], with an unequalled commitment to State historical and educational programming. Maryland Public Television produces more local documentaries than any other local station in the State. Marylanders can study for their GED or earn college credit through MPT. MPT has also been one of the leaders on the information superhighway. Through its electronic classroom, MPT has made it possible for students to see and talk to scientists at the South Pole. MPT is just one example of the many superb public broadcasting networks across the Nation which, on very limited budgets, manage to serve viewer needs while keeping up with the technological advancements currently sweeping the telecommunications industry.

We have recently heard claims that public broadcasting is elitist. I would suggest, Mr. President, that it is in fact anything but elitist. Public broadcasting is the one network available to Americans regardless of where they live or how much money they earn. There are communities in my State, both rural and urban, in which a public broadcasting station is one of perhaps two or three stations accessible without cable. In fact I grew up in one of those towns, Salisbury, MD, and my mother still resides there. Corporation for Public Broadcasting [CPB] statistics show that 48 percent of Americans who listen to National Public Radio [NPR] have household incomes of \$40,000 or less annually. Public broadcasting is often one of the tools used by rural America to attract businesses and residents. The presence of a public broadcasting radio or television station assures prospective businesses and residents that they will not be cut off from cultural events and access to news and information.

Often when we discuss the future of public broadcasting we talk only about television. We forget the importance of public radio. How will cable compensate for the loss of public radio? Nearly 90 percent of all Americans have access to a public radio signal. Public radio provides its listeners with local community-oriented programming while also linking them to the Nation and the world. Public Radio International [PRI] and National Public Radio [NPR] are the two major distribution services for public radio. PRI's mission of operation is to engage listeners with distinctive radio programs that provide information, in-

sights, and cultural experiences essential to understanding a diverse, interdependent world. PRI distributes to public radio stations across the Nation such widely popular shows as Garrison Keillor's—"A Prairie Home Companion" and the "Baltimore Symphony Orchestra," jointly produced by WJHU of Baltimore and WETA in Washington, DC. NPR is known nationwide for producing outstanding programs such as "All Things Considered" and "Morning Edition." Individual public radio stations can be affiliates of both PRI and NPR. This assures public radio stations of access to the broadest possible range of programming regardless of their location.

Many public radio stations serve rural communities which would otherwise be entirely without radio service. Over 90 percent of public radio's share of public broadcasting funds goes directly to local stations serving local communities. These radio stations respond directly to the needs and wants of their communities. Many of these communities and ethnically disparate, therefore requiring a commitment to diverse programming. Commercial radio has declared many of these areas commercially inviable. These communities are often too small and too far flung to support stations on their own. In my own State of Maryland, public radio stations such as WESM on the Eastern Shore play an important role in supporting the goals of education, literacy, volunteerism, and in working to combat youth violence. Are we now prepared to tell these communities that at a cost of 29 cents per taxpayer, the Federal Government is also declaring them unworthy of radio access to news, information, and entertainment?

Mr. President, throughout its history public broadcasting has set the standard against which we have measured the quality of commercial programming, and with the advent of the information superhighway public broadcasting is needed now more than ever. Millions of Americans will find themselves on byroads instead of the superhighway without public broadcasting. In my view, we should protect the access of all Americans to reliable educational programming and quality entertainment. I look forward to working with all of my colleagues in affirming the contributions of public broadcasting to our society and in ensuring that public broadcasting continues to enhance our lives and enlighten our minds.

TRIBUTE TO FRANK E. RODGERS

Mr. LAUTENBERG. Mr. President, I rise today to pay tribute to Mayor Frank E. Rodgers, who may well have set a record that will stand forever as the longest serving mayor in the history of the United States.

Mayor Rodgers has 58 years of experience in public service. He served for 48 years as the mayor of Harrison, NJ.

That set the record for the longest successive tenure as a mayor in the history of the United States.

That would be impressive enough by itself. But even while he was serving as mayor, Frank Rodgers also found the time to hold several other public service appointments. He served as secretary to the New Jersey Racing Commission between 1963 and 1964. He served as clerk to the Board of Chosen Freeholders of Hudson County from 1964 to 1982. And he served as a member of the New Jersey Highway Authority from 1976 to 1978.

In 1978, he was elected to the New Jersey State Senate where he served until 1983. And from 1984 to 1994, Mayor Rodgers served as a commissioner of the New Jersey Turnpike Authority.

Mr. President, who could help but be in awe of this committed public servant? Who could help but wonder how he stayed so popular for so long?

The answer is actually quite simple.

Mayor Rodgers has devoted his life to the people of New Jersey. He has doggedly pursued our vital interests, although in the time he served as mayor, those interests have changed dramatically.

When Mayor Rodgers was first elected in 1946, America had just won World War II. Mayor Rodgers was swept into office on a veteran's ticket, and he focused, in his first term, on post-war concerns.

Over the years, Mayor Rodgers continued to respond to the needs of his constituents, whether they were young or old, veterans or new immigrants.

More recently, he has proved adept at tackling more contemporary issues, including transportation, crime, and economic development.

Mr. President, I believe that we can all learn a great lesson from Mayor Rodgers, a gracious statesman who faced Harrison voters 29 times without a defeat.

Over the last five decades, Mayor Rodgers has developed a close working relationship with the people of Harrison. He did so by listening to their concerns, responding to their needs, and always sticking to his word.

Those are characteristics that all of us, in the private and public sectors, could learn a lot from.

I yield the floor.

IN MEMORY OF ROSE KENNEDY

Mr. KERRY. Mr. President, I rise to honor the memory of a woman and a mother from Massachusetts. Not just any woman, not just any mother, but a most extraordinary example of both.

Rose Fitzgerald Kennedy's long life will be remembered by a grateful Nation as a legacy of parental strength and family leadership.

To those of us who remember images of her campaigning with her sons, or mourning in quiet dignity, she shall always reflect a moment in time when we believed in ourselves, in our fami-

lies, in our faith, and in our ability to survive.

She lived through incredible victories and wrenching tragedies, but through it all her resolve, her deep religious devotion, and her profound belief in family and community, gave this Nation a vision of who we could be.

To my generation she defined faith, courage, and dignity, and once said, "A mother should be a bulwark of strength." And in her courageous response to sorrow, and in her reflections on how good life can be, and on how lucky we are, she was that bulwark of strength for all of us.

During good times and bad times that touched the hearts and lives of every American, we looked to her for guidance and for a mother's perspective, and she gave us both.

She set a standard of parental leadership that will live long after those of us lucky enough to have shared God's Earth with her are gone.

I remember being invited to Hyannis, and meeting Rose Kennedy for the first time. And I remember being moved by her intensity and concern, by a warmth and graciousness that recalled a proud time when our belief in ourselves demanded that we accept what God has bestowed upon us, and that we bare the burden and share the bounty.

Rose Kennedy was an extraordinary woman and mother. Now it is time we pay tribute to her for what she sacrificed for service to the community.

Mr. President, I know I speak for every member of this institution and for the people of Massachusetts in offering my deepest and most sincere condolences to my friend and colleague, the senior Senator from Massachusetts, and the entire Kennedy family.

I say to Senator KENNEDY and to his family that we will always remember Rose Fitzgerald Kennedy, and that we are a better people for having had her among us for over a century.

Thank you, Mr. President.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the eulogy delivered by the senior Senator from Massachusetts be printed in the RECORD.

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

TRIBUTE TO ROSE FITZGERALD KENNEDY

On my office wall, there is a note from Mother, reacting to a comment I once made in an interview. "Dear Teddy," she wrote in the note, "I just saw a story in which you said: 'If I was President * * *'. You should have said, 'If I were President * * *', which is correct because it is a condition contrary to fact."

Mother always thought her children should strive for the highest place. But inside the family, with love and laughter, she knew how to put each of us in our place. She was ambitious not only for our success, but for our souls. From our youth, we remember how, with effortless ease, she could bandage a cut, dry a tear, recite, from memory the "The Midnight Ride of Paul Revere," and spot a hole in a sock from a hundred yards away.

She sustained us in the saddest times—by her faith in God, which was the greatest gift she gave us—and by the strength of her character, which was a combination of the sweetest gentleness and the most tempered steel.

She was indomitable for all her days. Each summer for many years, we would gather 'round at night, and sitting at the piano, Mother would play "Sweet Rosie O'Grady," the song that became her own special ballad:

Just around the corner of the
street where I reside,
There lives the cutest little girl
that I have ever spied.
Her name is Rosie O'Grady,
and I don't mind telling you,
That she's the sweetest little Rose
the garden ever grew.
I love sweet Rosie O'Grady,
and Rosie O'Grady loves me.

When she finished, her voice would lilt, and her eyes would flash, and she would ask if we would like to hear it one more time. And we always would.

All her life, Mother also loved learning, and she was an excellent student herself. We still have her report card from Dorchester High School. In her 3 years there, she received 71 A's, 22 B's, and 1 C. I asked her about that C, which was in geometry. She said there must be some mistake. She didn't remember anything but A's.

One spring some years ago, when she was in her nineties, I took her on Good Friday to the Three Hours devotion. But the nurse warned me in advance that Mother had to eat, so we would have to leave after only an hour.

At one o'clock, I whispered: "Mother, it's time to go." She looked at me and sternly said: "Not yet, Teddy." So I asked a second time, and her answer came in a tone that was distinctly not a whisper: "Teddy, the service is not over yet."

By now, the congregation was discreetly staring at us and clearly thinking: See, he's trying to get out of Church early, but that sainted Mother of his—isn't she wonderful?—just won't let him.

Later that night, of course, Mother and I said the Rosary, as she did every night, by herself or with any of her children or grandchildren who happened to be home. In the Kennedy family, you learned the glorious Mysteries at an early age.

You learned just as early how to catch a pass, sail a boat or serve a tennis ball. All her life, Mother was interested in our games. The summer she turned 101, I went into her room and showed her my tennis racket. She said, "Are you sure that's your racket, Teddy? I've been looking all over the house for mine."

Jack once called her the glue that held the family together. We learned a special bond of loyalty and affection, which all of us first came to know in the deep and abiding love that Mother shared with Dad for 57 years.

From both of them together, we inherited a spirit that kept all their children close to each other and to them. Whatever any of us has done—whatever contribution we have made—begins and ends with Rose and Joseph Kennedy. For all of us, Dad was the spark, and Mother was the light of our lives. He was our greatest fan; she was our greatest teacher.

She was born in 1890, the year of the Battle of Wounded Knee, when Benjamin Harrison was in the White House. And she never let us forget that she had lived so much of the history that we only read about. Our dinner table was her classroom, and the subject was the whole world of human events.

One evening early in 1984, when mother was 93, she asked if we thought President Reagan would run again. One of our guests