

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

career is distinguished by his leadership on issues of fair pay, incentives, and winning union members the respect of their employers.

Gayle A. Cody, United Steelworkers of America, district 31, executive secretary to Director Parton, was born in East Chicago, IN, and began working at the Hammond Times. Gayle started her career with the USWA, district 31 in 1966. She served as a USWA secretary under four previous directors prior to becoming the executive secretary under current director, Jack Parton. During her 29 years of service Gayle has been involved in all major areas of USWA activities.

R.L. Pace, United Steelworkers of America, district 31, subdistrict director, was born in Hub, MS, and was drafted into the Army in 1953. In 1956, he moved to Chicago, joined the National Guard's First Battalion 178th Infantry, and began working at Burton Auto Springs. He was promoted to staff representative in 1969, and has held a number of offices—including president, in Local 6183. In 1984, he was appointed to the position of sub-director of sub 4 and graduated from Northeastern Illinois University in 1985.

Catherine Hatch, United Steelworkers of America, district 31, secretary to Director Parton, was born in Gary, IN. She began working at the Post Tribune and started with the Steelworkers in 1954. She worked for both Local 2697 and Local 6787. She started at the district 31 office in 1986 working as secretary in organizing, PAC, and education departments. Catherine has handled the finances and records for district 31 since 1993.

On this special day I offer my heartfelt congratulations. Their families and communities can be proud of the contributions that each individual has made. Their work in the labor movement has made America work. I wish each of them a long, happy, and productive retirement.

**DRUG DECRIMINALIZATION IN
HOLLAND HAS INCREASED
CRIME AND ADDICTION**

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 2, 1995

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, let me commend to you the following article written by a distinguished doctor and chairman of the International Drug Strategy Institute, Eric A. Voth, M.D. Dr. Voth advocates retaining tough drug laws to guard against rising crime and experimentation. Citing Holland as an example, the legalization of drugs has resulted in greatly increased crime and addiction. The only way to combat the increase of drug use in this country is to stand firm against recent attempt by prodrug groups to mute public awareness. These groups attempt to disguise the dangers of drug abuse and consequently jeopardize future generations.

REPEATING HISTORY'S MISTAKES

The international drug policy debate rages regarding decisions whether to fundamentally change drug policy toward legalization or decriminalization of drug use, or to remain with restrictive policies. If we examine two examples of softening of drug policy, we will find ample reason to continue with restrictive policy.

In the mid to late 1970's during the Carter administration, drug policy visibly softened. Several states decriminalized marijuana, and in fact Alaska legalized marijuana. Drug policy "specialists" in their infinite wisdom supported the flawed concept called "responsible use" of drugs as a way that users could maintain personal use of drugs and avoid the ravages of addiction and physical problems.

Permissive drug policy originated with organizations like the National Organization for the Reform of Marijuana Laws. President Carter's drug policy advisor Peter Bourne, as well as others like Arnold Trebach, Mathea Falco, Peter Reuter, Mark Kleiman helped to press for the lenient policy.

Interestingly, during that time the use of marijuana and other drugs drastically increased. Use also increased in adolescents despite the fact that drugs never become legal or decriminalized for that age group. The use of marijuana among high school students in Oregon during decriminalization was double that of the national average. National averages of marijuana use among high school seniors increased to 50% of seniors having used in the previous year, and 10.7% used daily.

Ultimately, parents began to object to the rampant use of drugs, especially marijuana, among their children. In the early 1980's the "parents'" anti-drug movement began. Because of the drastic failure of lenient drug policies, steady pressure was exerted at national and local levels for restrictive drug policies. A huge national wave of high quality research, grassroots prevention organizations, and tightening of drug laws began.

Predictably, the use of drugs among "recreational" users dropped. High school seniors use of marijuana dropped to 23% of seniors using within the last year and 2% using on a daily basis. The use among hard addicts did not drop.

Strangely the cry has been sounded by some that the drug war did not work. That outcry, however, was almost exclusively being sounded by individuals who favored legalization or decriminalization back in the 1970's. The same individuals who called for soft policy in the earlier era are calling for the new harm reduction policy today. Hidden within such policy is the intent to gain decriminalization of drugs.

Holland has decriminalized drugs and tried harm reduction. Since the softening of drug policy there, shootings have increased 40%, robberies 62%, and car thefts 62%. This experiment which was meant to decrease organized crime has resulted in an increase in organized crime families from 3 in 1988 to 93 today. The number of registered marijuana addicts has risen 30% and the number of other addicts has risen 22%.

The major difference between today and the 1970's is that the prolegalization effort is more organized and better funded. The millionaire Richard Dennis from Chicago has given millions to the drug legalization effort. Billionaire George Soros has given \$6 million to the Drug Policy Foundation to help seek legalization of drugs. He created the Open Society Fund which in turn funds Mathea Falco's Drug Strategies organization. Steadily, these groups put a happy and acceptable face on the idea of drug legalization or decriminalization. Their public relation campaign has softened public attitudes. Moves such as full page ads in national newspapers suggesting alternatives to drug policy are examples. Organized efforts at such ideas as hemp as a fiber alternative, medical marijuana, needle exchanges, therapeutic LSD, and others pervade the media. The Internet is bristling with pro-drug talk groups discussing recent drug experiences and how and where to obtain drugs.

In the face of these facts, the holdovers from the 70's drug policy makers are still asking for lenient drug laws. A substantial number of today's addicts started their use under the lenient policies of the 1970's. We have had our experience with decriminalization, and it is time that we recognize it and put that concept to bed.

The only hope for drug policy is a concerted effort of drug prevention which upholds the notion of no drug use, drug interdiction, and drug treatment. If we soften our hold on an already vexing problem, we will lose the war.

IN RECOGNITION OF JAMES T.
MOLLOY

HON. JACK QUINN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 2, 1995

Mr. QUINN. Mr. Speaker, it is with a profound sense of honor and with great pleasure that I rise today in recognition of James T. Molloy, the former Doorkeeper of the House of Representatives.

Mr. Molloy was born in Buffalo, NY, on June 3, 1936. He graduated from Canisius College with a bachelor of science in 1958. From there, Mr. Molloy began a career filled with worthwhile and successful endeavors. Of these, the most important is his family, consisting of his wife, Roseanne, and daughter, Amy.

Over his long and distinguished career, James Molloy has exhibited a tireless dedication to public service. He has served as a marine fireman with the Buffalo Fire Department, a school teacher in Buffalo and Lackawanna schools, and as the Chief Finance Officer for the House of Representatives. In 1974, Mr. Molloy was elected by the 94th Congress to serve as Doorkeeper of the House. He was unanimously reelected as Doorkeeper by each succeeding Congress through the 103d Congress.

Over the past 30 years, James Molloy has been involved in countless activities. He is a member of the International Association of Firefighters, International Brotherhood of Longshoremens, National Association of Legislative Assistants, and chairman of the Board for the Wright Patman Congressional Federal Credit Union.

Among his many distinctions, Mr. Molloy has received the Outstanding Citizen Award from the New York State AFL-CIO in 1986, the President's Award from the New York State Federation of Police in 1986, and Roll Call's Man of the Year Award in 1990.

The many awards given to James Molloy fail to capture the essence of what he has done. Whether it be helping kids get jobs in Washington, finance their education, or just taking the extra time to show them the Capitol, James Molloy has consistently been there for the young people of Buffalo.

As Doorkeeper of the House, James Molloy introduced numerous Ambassadors, Prime Ministers, and Presidents. However, this did not cause him to lose touch with the many friends and family members both here in Washington and at home in Buffalo. For more than 20 years, the people of Buffalo had a friend in Washington in James Molloy.