

reinvent itself. The leaders of CPB, NPR, and PBS have been specifically challenged to come up with new sources of funding to replace tax dollars. Given the realities of the deficit, public broadcasters were strongly encouraged to be innovative and far-reaching in their thinking, to take full advantage of the tremendous changes now taking place in the telecommunications marketplace and the resulting opportunities to get public broadcasting off the Federal dole.

And what have they come up with? PBS has proposed a trust fund capitalized in part by fees from commercial broadcasters and in part by allocations from the Government's sale and auction of spectrum, and CPB says that "no combination of cost savings and new sources of revenue can fully 'replace' the Federal subsidy."

Anyway you look at them, the plans rely on Government funding, slightly repackaged and devoid of a marketplace solution. Where is the vision so desperately needed in order to reinvent public broadcasting for the 21st century? Where is the innovative thinking in proposing an idea that died 30 years ago? Why should commercial broadcasters subsidize public radio and television when they themselves are faced with an increasingly competitive marketplace?

It is time for public broadcasting to reach beyond the tired proposals of bygone days and look for truly bold solutions for replacing Federal funding. It is time to look to the marketplace for ideas, alliances, and opportunities. Public broadcasting is a valuable network of local community institutions which has an intensely loyal audience. Surely this presents opportunities for more innovative solutions.

I believe we can find a way to preserve the educational mission of public broadcasting in the context of today's telecommunications market without relying on Federal funding, whether is direct appropriations or redirecting Federal revenues into a trust fund. For public broadcasting to remain viable, its leaders must first recognize that the congress will cut the umbilical cord to the Federal Treasury.

TRIBUTE TO LEROY WESLEY
WATTS, JR.

HON. NANCY L. JOHNSON

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 18, 1995

Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor the memory of LeRoy Wesley Watts, Jr., professor emeritus of social work at Eastern Michigan University.

Some people are able to reach young people at definitive moments in their lives—and open new vistas of insight and opportunity to them. Such a man was Professor Watts. He served in key academic and administrative roles within Eastern Michigan University, was instrumental in the development of the university's African-American Studies Department, and advocated for minority and disabled students. Roy sat on the boards of several civic and professional organizations that focused on health and social welfare and worked quietly but ceaselessly to make the world a better place for us all. He was a friend and mentor to many students and encouraged them to continue educational programs that they likely

would not have completed without his intervention. Roy was recognized for his humility, compassion, and abiding respect for the light in each of us.

REMARKS OF CONGRESSMAN DICK
ZIMMER COMMENDING THE NEW
JERSEY STUDENTS WHO PAR-
TICIPATED IN THE BEES PRO-
GRAM

HON. DICK ZIMMER

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 18, 1995

Mr. ZIMMER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to more than 80 high school students from Hunterdon County, Princeton and Trenton who give us hope for our Nation's environmental future. As part of an innovative pilot project called Building Environmental Education Solutions [BEES], these students have spent the last 2 months examining the complex public policy choices that we face when addressing environmental issues.

Focusing on an abandoned industrial site in Trenton, this diverse group of students explored the many issues surrounding the reclamation and redevelopment of the property. The students were required to analyze the potential environmental and economic trade-offs, perform comparative risk assessments and evaluate the arguments of the various stakeholders.

On Monday, May 22, the students will present their findings, which I plan to distribute to each of my colleagues in the hope that we can learn from such an intense examination of these very difficult issues.

I would also like to thank and congratulate the coalition of business, community groups and government agencies that made the program work, particularly the American Re-Insurance Corp. of Princeton, which spearheaded the effort. This program is an example of the type of responsible environmental activism that benefits all segments of society, but is most effective when government and business work together.

Mr. Speaker, through programs like this one, we can prepare a generation of decision-makers who appreciate the interdependence of the environment and the economy. I congratulate the students for their accomplishments and thank them for assuming the responsibility for protecting our precious natural resources in the 21st century and beyond.

HEAD START

HON. JOHN W. OLVER

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 18, 1995

Mr. OLVER. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to Head Start.

Head Start is 30 years old today.

Over those 30 years, 13 million low-income kids have gotten their head start for success.

Parents and staff have worked together to give poor kids a better chance in school.

But today is not a happy day for Head Start.

On the very day we should be celebrating 30 years of success—funding for Head Start is about to be slashed.

The budget resolution we vote on today freezes funds for Head Start for the next 7 years. This translates into a \$1.4 billion cut from current funding. Millions of low-income children will be cut off.

Why are we denying kids their head start on life? Because the Republicans want to give tax breaks to the wealthiest Americans, whose kids will never be at an educational or economic disadvantage.

What an inappropriate birthday present. Happy Birthday, Head Start.

INDIA SHOULD RELEASE SIKH
LEADER

HON. DAN BURTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 18, 1995

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to again speak about the human rights situation in India, which is deplorable. I want to speak about two issues today. The first is the destruction of a centuries-old mosque in Kashmir. The second is the continued imprisonment of Sikh leader Simranjit Singh Mann.

The half-a-million Indian security forces in the valley of Kashmir have for years run rampant over the civilian population there. They have gang-raped women. They have tortured and murdered political prisoners. They have shot indiscriminately into civilian crowds, and they have burned entire villages into the ground.

Just last week, in the town of Charar-e-Sharies, the Indian military, with no regard for the safety of civilians, launched an attack that resulted in the burning of hundreds of homes and the gutting of a centuries-old walnut-wood mosque, one of the most famous religious sites in Kashmir. The Indian Government, time and time again, has shown absolute disregard for basic standards of human rights in Kashmir, Punjab, and other areas. India must be held to account for the crimes that have been committed against the Muslims of Kashmir, including the destruction of the sacred shrine of Charar-e-Sharies. The Indian Government's utter disregard for Moslem mosques and other holy places is shocking and must not be swept under the rug.

The Indian Government must also be held to account for the horrible human rights abuses committed against the Sikhs in Punjab and the Christians of Nagaland. Few people know about what is happening in those areas because the government will not allow the media or human rights groups into those areas.

Indian paramilitary forces in Punjab are responsible for thousands of cases of well-documented disappearances and extrajudicial killings. Thousands of Sikhs are held in prisons throughout Punjab, and human rights groups have reported that virtually all Sikhs held in prison are routinely tortured.

Four months ago, I came to the House floor to talk about the detention of Sikh leader Simranjit Singh Mann. Mr. Mann is a former member of Parliament and probably the most prominent of all the Sikh leaders. He has been a forceful, but peaceful, advocate of independence for a Sikh homeland called Khalistan. Mr. Mann was arrested in January after addressing a gathering of thousands and speaking out