

trail blazer in television news over the years. I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate KSTP on fifty years of journalistic excellence and technical innovation, and offer my best wishes for continued success in the future.

At this time, I would like to share with my colleagues an article highlighting the many achievements of KSTP from the Minneapolis Star Tribune [April 26, 1998]. I ask the Chair that this article be included in the RECORD with my remarks.

A LOOK BACK AT KSTP

The first 50 years of KSTP-TV have been nothing if not eventful. Here are some of the milestones and defining moments in its history.

April 27, 1948—Twin Cities radio pioneer Stanely E. Hubbard launches Channel 5, the first television station in Minnesota and the surrounding Upper Midwest. First-day programming includes a Minneapolis Millers game from Nicollet Park, a 10-minute evening newscast and "Sunset Valley Barn Dance," KSTP's local version of Nashville's "Grand Ole Opry." The station subsequently becomes the first NBC affiliate not owned by the network.

1950—KSTP becomes the first station in the country to offer a 10 p.m. newscast seven days a week.

1950—KSTP engineers begin a bitter wage-related strike that lasts three years. Station is still nonunion.

1952—KSTP introduces investigative reporting to TV news.

1953—KSTP broadcasts the first color TV program in the Upper Midwest, a Christmas episode of NBC's "Dragnet."

1961—KSTP is the first station in the nation to go all-color.

1967—Stanley S. Hubbard, the founder's son, assumes the KSTP presidency. Stanley E. Hubbard remains Hubbard Broadcasting chairman.

1970—Appalled by anti-war protests at the University of Minnesota and other campuses, KSTP officials announce an on-air campaign to rekindle patriotism and respect for the flag.

1970—Hubbard Broadcasting becomes a client of Frank Magid & Associates, an Iowa firm that consults TV stations and networks about how to make newscasts viewer-friendly.

1971—To combat WCCO-TV's "The Scene Tonight," which has pulled ahead of KSTP's 10 p.m. news, the station introduces "The World Today," with an all-new on-air team: anchor Ted O'Brien, sportscaster Tom Ryther and "peek-a-boo" weatherman Barry ZeVan.

1973—"The World Today" gives way to Eyewitness News."

1974—KSTP introduces electronic newsgathering (ENG), making news "film" obsolete.

1974—With the arrival of new anchorman Ron Magers, a Magid discovery from California, KSTP begins to reassert its dominance over WCC-TV, Channel 4, in news.

1975—KSTP hires the Twin Cities TV's first degreed meteorologist, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee professor Walt Lyons.

1975—KSTP preempts the NBC News special, "A Shooting Gallery Called America," saying it was biased in favor of gun-control proponents and might influence a handgun bill under consideration in the Legislature.

1977—Dave Dahl joins the weather staff.

1979—After 31 years with NBC, KSTP switches affiliation to ABC, which has surged to prime-time prominence on the strength of shows such as "Laverne & Shirley," "Three's Company" and "Charlie's Angels."

1980—Ron Magers leaves KSTP for Chicago's WMAQ-TV.

1982—KSTP launches "Good Company," a daily talk-service show starring Sharon Anderson and Steve Edelman.

1987—KSTP finishes third in the 10 p.m. news competition for the first time.

1990—KSTP introduces "Eyewitness News All-Night," a wee-hours news service.

1992—Stanley E. Hubbard dies.

1993—The station wins a Peabody Award for "Who's Watching the Store?," an investigative report about racially biased security at Carson Pirie Scott department stores.

1994—"Good Company" is replaced by the syndicated "Regis & Kathie Lee."

1998—General manager Ed Piette and news director Scott Libin are hired.

INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATION TO INCREASE THE AVAILABILITY, AFFORDABILITY, AND QUALITY OF SCHOOL-BASED CHILD CARE PROGRAMS FOR CHILDREN AGED 0 THROUGH 6 YEARS

HON. THOMAS H. ALLEN

OF MAINE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 30, 1998

Mr. ALLEN. Mr. Speaker, I am today introducing legislation which I developed with Representative SNYDER of Arkansas. This bill aims to improve working families' access to affordable, reliable child care. The Education-Child Care Partnership Act earmarks funds within the Child Care and Development Block Grant (CCDBG) for states to fund Local Education Agencies (LEAs) which choose to provide full-day, year-round school-based child care for children aged 0 to 6.

The Education-Child Care Partnership Act develops a seamless system of early childhood education. Under this legislation, funds would be funneled through the states to LEAs to be used for (1) operation of a qualified school-based child care program, (2) hiring and training child care personnel, (3) construction, expansion, or rehabilitation of facilities for school based child care. Because child care is such a local concern, this bill gives the states and LEAs the maximum flexibility in how they choose to administer the grants made available under this program.

The breakthroughs in research on brain development in the early years of a child's life strongly underscores the need for quality child care. Now is the time to focus our attention on education, and quality health and child care.

Utilizing our existing resources, our schools, for child care can enhance the affordability, accessibility, and quality of child care. School-based care is an accessible alternative of child care as local schools are often community centers. For families with more than one child, transportation issues are made simpler if they can drop their children off at one place. Some school-based programs extend the use of school bus services to children participating in the child care programs. The programs that would be eligible under this legislation are full day, year round programs. This helps parents who often face child care difficulties during school vacations and summer breaks.

School-based care programs are able to provide quality programs by utilizing existing resources at the schools such as art supplies,

sports equipment, playgrounds, etc. Many collaborate with other community resources such as school employees and social service agencies to further enhance the quality of their programs. Many programs are eligible to participate with the USDA Child and Adult Food Program and/or allow parents to purchase school lunches and snacks for the children in child care.

There are currently a number of school-based programs for before and after school care for school aged children. These programs should be supported and expanded. I believe that school-based care makes logical sense for both school-age children as well as pre-school children.

Recent research suggests that the first years of life are crucial for a child's emotional and intellectual development. As recently as 15 years ago, neuroscientists assumed that brain structure was genetically determined at the time of birth. They did not recognize that a child's early years have a tremendous impact on the structure of his or her brain. Neuroscientists have found that throughout development, even prior to birth, the brain is affected by environmental conditions, such as nourishment, care, surroundings, and stimulation. The human brain is constructed to benefit from experience and quality teaching, particularly in the first years of life.

Teachers and principals at Maine elementary schools tell me that in the last 5 years especially, but also for the last 10 or 15 years, they have seen a significant increase in 5 and 6 year old children with little or no capacity to play with other children or to participate in class. These kids lack the basic social skills that allow ordinary interaction with others. Consequently, they are extraordinarily difficult to teach. Many get their only real meals at school. Teachers and principals do not know how to deal with them. The explanation is always the same. They come from families where substance abuse is chronic, and neglect follows. If we miss early opportunities to promote healthy development and learning, later remediation may be more difficult and expensive.

Mr. Speaker, it is imperative that as we debate education, health, and child care issues that we take into account the compelling evidence regarding early childhood development. I urge my colleagues to support the Education-Child Care Partnership Act in the months to come.

TRIBUTE TO VICTIMS OF ARMENIAN GENOCIDE

HON. CHARLES E. SCHUMER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 30, 1998

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. Speaker, I rise this day to add my voice to the chorus of my colleagues in remembering the atrocious massacre of the Armenian people during World War I, the first genocide of the 20th century. I have always held that if the world had recognized this tragedy then, and learned from it, a step would have been taken toward preventing later massacres committed by the likes of Adolf Hitler and Pol Pot.

With every voice we lift, the Armenian people gain more strength to press for the acknowledgement of this genocide committed by