

U.S. territories toward self-government consistent with the principles of self-determination.

I strongly urge my distinguished colleagues to support the Territorial Consultation and Notification Act. By implementing these necessary procedures, Congress will be able to take a fair, informed and accurate approach in evaluating the U.S. territories.

**COMMENDING THE PRESIDENT
AND THE SPECIAL DELEGATION
TO HAITI, AND SUPPORTING THE
UNITED STATES ARMED FORCES
IN HAITI**

SPEECH OF

HON. HENRY BONILLA

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 19, 1994

Mr. BONILLA. Mr. Speaker, this Congress overwhelmingly approved legislation commending President Carter, General Powell, and Senator NUNN for achieving an agreement averting a United States invasion of Haiti. I join all Americans in my appreciation for their effort. However, I voted against this legislation because of my sincere concerns that it initiated an occupation of a violent nation. Contradictory statements by the various parties to this accord have only increased my concerns. I could not in good conscience support this legislation which endorses an agreement that results in Americans being placed in harm's way.

The risk facing American forces in Haiti remains real and to date no compelling reason has been given for American intervention. Clearly we have no national security interest in Haiti and introduction of U.N. forces will violate a fundamental tenet of American security, the Monroe Doctrine. For these reasons, we will work vigilantly to achieve a quick withdrawal of all our forces from Haiti. American lives must never be placed at risk unless our national security is at stake.

We must never forget that politics stop at our borders and we must always be united in support for our soldiers, sailors, airmen, and marines serving in Haiti. They are taking great risk and deserve our full and unqualified support. Let us remember them in our prayers and honor them in our actions. God bless our defenders and God bless America.

**SALUTE TO WESTFIELD STATE
COLLEGE**

HON. JOHN W. OLVER

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 21, 1994

Mr. OLVER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Westfield State College, the most residential campus of all Massachusetts State colleges, located in the beautiful suburban environs of Westfield, MA. On September 4, 1994, the college marked the 150th anniversary of its charter by the Great and General Court of the Commonwealth. In celebrating 150 years in the city of Westfield, the college will recognize 150 individuals "Who Have Made A Difference" in the history of the city and the college on Saturday, October 8, 1994.

The college began in 1839 as the oldest public, teachers' college in the United States. The school catered to all citizens of the Commonwealth, but took the lead in creating opportunities for African-Americans and women. In 1960, Westfield joined other Massachusetts teachers colleges in becoming State colleges. Today, Westfield State College offers 24 undergraduate majors and numerous masters programs in liberal arts and professional education.

From a teachers' college to a State college offering a full range of professional and liberal arts studies, Westfield State College has been faithful to the words of its first principal who declared that the college provides: "the opportunity to contribute to the welfare and improvement of many people rather than to confer high privilege on a few."

Westfield State College's 18,000 graduates, 80 percent of whom live and work in Massachusetts, can all attest to the college's special role in fulfilling their academic curiosity and career goals. I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating Westfield State College on its 150th anniversary and in extending best wishes to all the faculty, staff, students, and alumni.

**HONORING ST. PETER'S
LUTHERAN CHURCH**

HON. ELLIOT L. ENGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 21, 1994

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I recognize the 100th anniversary of St. Peter's Lighthouse Church, which is located in my congressional district.

Under the leadership of its pastor, Rev. Walter Enquist, St. Peter's has been a beacon of hope to the local community. In addition to the spiritual guidance provided through religious ceremonies, the church also runs a day care program, an after-school program, child care provider training, an emergency food supply, and many more important services. All this is done in loving service to God and community.

Over the past 100 years, a great number of lives have been touched in a positive way by the good works of St. Peter's Church. I congratulate Reverend Enquist and his congregation on this great occasion and wish them all continued success as they embark on their second century.

**NEW YORK CITY LOSES A
WONDERFUL VOICE**

HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 21, 1994

Mrs. MALONEY. Mr. Speaker, generally when we take the floor, it is to bring to our colleagues' attention a noteworthy event or an individual accomplishment within our districts. Unfortunately, today I bring to my colleagues' attention a great loss suffered by my district and by New York City as a whole: the untimely death of Richard Irizarry at the age of 38.

Every so often, we have the opportunity to meet someone whom we instantly know is special, who seems destined to change the lives of those who meet him. Richard was such a man.

When I first met Richard, he was already an accomplished playwright, one of the brightest new voices in New York theater. His first play, "Ariano," received sparkling reviews, and in fact won the National Drama Award of Puerto Rico. And his most recent play, "Newyoric" is under development by the prestigious Joseph Papp Public Theater.

But although I knew of his theatrical endeavors, it was through his public service that I first made his acquaintance and became his friend. Richard was a top community aide for Manhattan Borough president Ruth Messinger. He brought a sensitivity and commitment that one rarely encounters in the corridors of government. Whether it was increasing funding for the education of children with disabilities, or improving AIDS services in El Barrio, Richard was a powerful voice for change in our communities.

Richard always seemed to have time for any person or any organization that needed his help. This is nowhere reflected better than in the number of organizations on whose boards he served: Latino Gay Men of New York, the Hispanic AIDS Forum, and Gay Men of African Descent.

While Richard's life is paean of hope and optimism, his death from AIDS-related complications is a warning, as if we needed another. The scourge of AIDS claims too many Richard Irizarrys. Too many of our leaders—present and future—have succumbed to a disease that remains shrouded in mystery, ignorance, and bigotry.

There's a line from Mark Twain that keeps repeating in my head: "Let us endeavor so to live that when we come to die even the undertaker will be sorry."

Mr. Speaker, the undertaker is weeping in New York City today.

**AGRICULTURE AND THE 103D
CONGRESS**

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 21, 1994

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert my Washington report for Wednesday, September 14, 1994, into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

AGRICULTURE AND THE 103D CONGRESS

Congress is considering a number of proposals that would affect farmers in Southern Indiana.

Ethanol: With my support, the Environmental Protection Agency will require nine cities with high pollution levels to use gasoline blended with ethanol in 1995. Ethanol blends help cities comply with the Clean Air Act by reducing harmful air pollution. The EPA ruling is projected to increase ethanol demand by about 60 percent. The Indiana Corn Growers Association estimates this could increase corn prices by as much as 20 cents per bushel. I have also contacted Governor Bayh to request that Clark and Floyd counties be voluntarily included in this program. This would both increase ethanol demand in Indiana and reduce toxic emissions in two of our most polluted counties.

Crop insurance reform. With my support, the House recently passed a bill to overhaul federal crop insurance. The goal of the bill is to encourage broad participation, so that last-minute emergency legislation will be replaced by a strong, fiscally sound system to insure farmers against crop losses. The bill would require all farmers in USDA programs to acquire a basic, premium-free catastrophic insurance program. There would be only an administrative fee of \$50 per crop for a plan that pays 60 percent of the market price for crop losses over 50 percent of normal yield. The bill also has "buy-up" subsidies to purchase additional coverage. The Senate has approved a similar bill, and the difference will be resolved in a conference committee this fall.

Pesticide law reform. Congress is considering revisions to federal laws that govern pesticide residue on raw and processed food. Current law applies a "zero-tolerance" standard to processed food, resulting in expensive regulations for many farmers. A House bill eases this rule to allow "negligible" levels of pesticide residue, and it requires the government to use a cost-benefit analysis when setting pesticide tolerances. I support this effort. As technology improves, we can now measure things in parts per trillion, making it almost impossible to avoid detectable levels of any chemical. We should not discourage people from eating healthy food because of infinitesimal amounts of useful chemicals. It is unlikely that Congress will take final action on pesticide law until next year.

Wetlands and the Clean Water Act. Congress is debating the Clean Water Act, the law that governs most wetlands regulation and water pollution. I support efforts to narrow the definition of wetlands. Current law does not distinguish between wetlands that are environmentally important and those that are not. The costs of preserving wetlands should not outweigh the benefits. Many Hoosier farmers also share my concern about broad restrictions on non-point source pollution, which comes primarily from field runoff. Studies show that most non-point source pollution in a given region comes from just a few troublesome fields. It would be unfair to punish all farmers for problems in isolated areas. Many hearings have been held on these issues, but final action is unlikely to happen this year.

Regulations. Over the past few months many Hoosiers have expressed their desire to end overly burdensome environmental regulations. I agree, and have voted this year for amendments that would protect property owners from unreasonable environmental regulations. We must get more restraint and responsibility into our regulatory system. Environmental laws today are often rigid, absurdly enforced, and place unreasonable costs on property owners. I support the call for a new partnership between the regulated and the regulator, and common sense approaches to regulation. We must assess risks, weigh costs and benefits, and set wiser regulatory priorities.

USDA Reorganizations. Congress is considering a reorganization of the USDA for government that works better and costs less. The House Agriculture Committee bill creates a single Farm Services Agency that would carry out price and income support, crop insurance, and farm credit programs—providing direct assistance in "one-stop shopping". USDA personnel reductions would be greater in Washington, D.C., than in the field offices. I agree with this priority. My goal is to reduce the bureaucracy and save money, while providing improved service to farmers. Congress has not yet completed debate, and no major restructuring

will take place until after the current growing season.

Trade issues. With my support, the North American Free Trade Agreement passed Congress late last year. NAFTA is boosting agricultural exports for Indiana grain and meat producers. The early indications are quite favorable for Hoosier farmers. In the first few months under NAFTA, U.S. agricultural exports to Mexico boomed: exports of pork products increased 68%, corn was up 82%, and turkeys were up 28%.

The GATT agreement will lower world trade barriers to U.S. exports. Congress is likely to take up the agreement later this year. Discussion continues on how to pay for GATT. I was successful in including a provision in GATT legislation that would prohibit cuts in agricultural spending to pay for GATT. I will oppose funding proposals that unfairly burden U.S. farmers.

1995 Farm Bill. Like all areas of the federal budget, there will be a limited pool of money for agriculture in the farm bill. In my view, the farmer's share of the budget should be protected. Here are some of my goals for the farm bill.

Farm programs should continue to enhance farmers' ability to compete in a free market economy. Farmers should have flexibility in the choice of crops, the crop acreage base should be allowed to increase, and program yields should rise to reflect improved land management practices.

Crop support programs should be less complicated. The paperwork of program participation should not be a burden to farmers.

CRP (the Conservation Reserve Program) must be preserved. The CRP program must be flexible, distinguishing between more and less environmentally important lands, and voluntary. CRP should include incentives for farmers to participate in the conservation program. Farmers are the original stewards of the environment, and it has always been in their own interests to conserve their resources.

Conclusion: The risks in agriculture are greater than in most industries, and Congress should continue to provide some stability to agriculture to assure that farmers can maintain a decent living and a reasonable return on their investments. Carefully crafted farm legislation can enhance farmers' competitiveness and maintain their position as the most productive in the world.

TRIBUTE TO JOHN W. KLUGE

HON. CHARLIE ROSE

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 21, 1994

Mr. ROSE. Mr. Speaker, if I had to choose one thing about America which makes our country great, it is the ability of a single individual to use his or her God-given talents to the maximum and succeed beyond anyone's wildest expectations. This individual success, of course, is the basis for the overall success of the country.

Far too little attention is paid to the role that individual investors and entrepreneurs play in America's success. We often fail to fully appreciate that these individual investors and entrepreneurs create most of the jobs in this country; they are also frequently on the cutting edge of new technologies and innovation. The genius of the American free enterprise system is that it allows, and even provides the incentives, for an individual to take business risks which reward the individual, at the same time

creating opportunities for a better life for all citizens.

Having said this, I would like to salute today perhaps the best living example of the American entrepreneurial spirit. The individual to whom I refer is John W. Kluge, who celebrates his 80th birthday today.

No novelist could have created a better example of the American dream come true. John Kluge immigrated to this country with his mother at the age of 8 from Germany. He worked three jobs to pay for his college education.

Mr. Kluge began his remarkable career in communications by acquiring his first radio station in 1946. He eventually purchased 13 radio stations and 7 UHF television stations, and in 1959 he acquired an interest in Metropolitan Broadcasting Corp.—formerly Dumont Broadcasting Corp. Metropolitan Broadcasting Corp., of course, became Metromedia.

Mr. Kluge's interest did not stop with broadcasting; he later became a giant in the cellular and outdoor advertising businesses. His privately held company has been active in the motion picture, hospitality and restaurant businesses, automotive equipment, medical equipment, as well as in computer software and information technology, such as interactive multimedia networks.

The breadth of his undertakings and accomplishments over the years is truly a marvel to behold. How many people have been so successful in so many different fields for so long a period of time? Not very many. And how many people have created as many good jobs for his fellow countrymen? Very, very few.

What is just as remarkable are the simple, basic principles which have guided him. These are captured in his own words:

"If I have any advice it would be don't go into something just for the sake of going into it. Go into something because you really like it, and then do it with a drive and enthusiasm so that it isn't work."

"My philosophy all my life has been the pursuit of excellence."

"Young entrepreneurs should spend an awful lot of time thinking about what they want to go into. The last thing you want to do, unless it's a very unusual situation, is to invest money. You should have a fund of knowledge of something and out of that you make up your mind. Money is not a fund of knowledge."

"Work isn't really work for me. I don't think I have ever worked in my life, because work to me means that you are really doing something that you don't like."

"If we have had any success, it's because we are people-oriented. Assets are cold. What brings them to life are the people who operate those assets. So we have a commitment to the business and to its people."

There is a simplicity and clarity to those quotes that represent the essence of John Kluge. Despite his success, his wealth, and all the honors, he remains unimpressed with himself. "I wouldn't write a book," he once said in an interview, "because saying the word I over and over again would nauseate me."

But Mr. Kluge is more than an incredibly successful businessman; he also takes seriously his responsibility to the larger community. Over the years, he has given generously to many good causes, in particular education by endowing many millions of dollars to scholarship funds for minority students.