

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

### INTRODUCTION OF THE OMNIBUS RECREATIONAL VESSEL ACT OF 1992

**HON. ROBERT W. DAVIS**

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, March 30, 1992*

Mr. DAVIS. Mr. Speaker, the bill I am introducing today represents nearly a year of work on behalf of recreational boaters in my northern Michigan district and across the Nation. Last summer, I conducted a mail survey of recreational boaters in northern Michigan and the Upper Peninsula to determine the problems and needs of recreational boaters in our area. In October of last year, I convened a conference of recreational boaters, State and Federal Government officials, and boating industry leaders to examine ways to improve recreational boating in northern Michigan and the Upper Peninsula. The provisions of this bill are based on the information and suggestions I received from my boating conference and survey.

Title I of this bill concerns recreational vessel safety. Safety is the most basic concern of recreational boaters everywhere, and the primary purpose of my bill.

Currently, sections 2303 and 4308 of title 46, United States Code, prohibit negligent operation of a vessel, grossly negligent operation of a vessel, operating a vessel under the influence of alcohol or a dangerous drug, and operating a vessel under especially hazardous conditions. Section 101 of my bill increases the penalties for operating a vessel while intoxicated by adding a \$5,000 civil penalty for subsequent violations. Section 102 of my bill requires that an individual who operates a vessel in violation of sections 2302 and 4308 of title 46 must complete a safe boating course acceptable to the Secretary of Transportation.

Section 103 of this bill requires the Secretary of Transportation to identify in the vessel identification system individuals who repeatedly commit serious violations of Federal boating laws or regulations. This will give the Coast Guard a tool to identify repeat offenders and prevent serious future violations of boating safety laws.

Under section 104 of my bill, the Secretary of Transportation is required to submit a plan to the House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee and the Senate Commerce, Science, and Transportation Committee, to increase the availability of safe boating education for individuals 16 years of age or younger. It is my goal to make available safe boating courses for individuals of all ages, but I especially want to encourage our young people to establish safe boating habits as early as possible.

Finally, section 105 of this bill requires the Secretary of Transportation to report to the

Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries in the House of Representatives and to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation in the Senate on ways to increase the use of the Coast Guard Auxiliary. The Coast Guard Auxiliary provides essential boating safety services to the Coast Guard for recreational boaters. The auxiliary has the highest standards of professional performance, and is an invaluable asset to the Coast Guard's boating safety program. I want to find ways to expand our use of the Coast Guard Auxiliary, to more fully use the talents and resources of this dedicated group of individuals.

Title II of this bill addresses a topic that is nothing new to Great Lakes recreationalists, enthusiasts, and supporters. I am referring to the issue of rapidly increasing sea lamprey populations and the need for additional funding for their control. The seriousness of this situation has again reached a critically high level. Lamprey are multiplying faster than ever and we need more Federal dollars allocated to control this parasite that has threatened to devastate a \$4 billion a year fishery in the Great Lakes.

Information collected by the Michigan Department of Natural Resources has shown that over one-third of all the salmon and lake trout caught by fishermen in northern Lake Huron have lamprey attached to them. Additional information confirms that wounding rates from lamprey attacks on the same species are also on the rise, indicating a large increase in lamprey numbers.

The authority provided in title II of this bill allows the Director of the Fish and Wildlife Service to take additional steps to control and eradicate sea lamprey in the Great Lakes. Efforts currently undertaken by the Great Lakes Fisheries Commission are helping, but additional efforts are needed. Title II simply authorizes funds for the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to be used in a coordinated effort with the Great Lakes Fisheries Commission to assist in the control and eradication of sea lamprey from the Great Lakes.

Title III of this bill contains two sections to increase the coordination of enforcement by boating laws and regulations. Section 301 requires the Secretary of Transportation to conduct a demonstration project in the Ninth Coast Guard District with other Federal, State, and local government officials to increase coordination of law enforcement efforts related to recreational boating. Coordinating boating law enforcement at the different levels of government will allow law enforcement agencies to conserve scarce resources, and produce a more efficient, effective law enforcement program.

Section 302 of my bill also deals with increasing coordination and consultation in this area. Presently, section 13109 of title 46, United States Code, allows the Secretary to consult in carrying out the Coast Guard Recreational Boating Safety Program with State

and local governments, public and private agencies, organizations and committees, private industry, and other persons interested in boating safety. Also under this section, the Secretary may advise, assist, and cooperate with the States and other interested public and private agencies in planning, developing, and carrying out boating safety programs. Section 302 makes this consultation and cooperation mandatory for the Secretary of Transportation, to ensure the broadest possible participation on the part of States and boating groups interested in the Coast Guard's Recreational Boating Safety Program.

Mr. Speaker, this bill makes important changes to increase the safety of the Nation's waterways. I urge my colleagues to support early enactment of this vital legislation.

### ASSIMILATION?

**HON. ENI F.H. FALEOMAVAEGA**

OF AMERICAN SAMOA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, March 30, 1992*

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Mr. Speaker, through Public Law 102-188 (S.J. Res. 217, H.J. Res. 342), Congress and the President designated 1992 as the Year of the American Indian. This law pays tribute to the people who first inhabited the land now known as the continental United States. Although only symbolic, this gesture is important because it shows there is sympathy in the eyes of a majority of both Houses of the Congress for those Indian issues which we as a Congress have been struggling with for over 200 years. In support of the Year of the American Indian, and as part of my ongoing series this year, I am providing for the consideration of my colleagues an article published by the National Geographic Society, written by Vine Deloria, Jr., and entitled "From Wounded Knee to Wounded Knee." The article points out the thoughts of some of the more reactionary thoughts about American Indians held in the late 19th century by some non-Indians, and the impact private ownership of Indian lands has had and some Indian tribes.

[From the National Geographic]

FROM WOUNDED KNEE TO WOUNDED KNEE

(By Vine Deloria, Jr.)

On a fall day in 1969 the desolate turtle-back rock of Alcatraz came alive. Chill sea winds swept the sounds of laughter and song, drumbeat and defiance out across golden San Francisco Bay. To the cracked walls and rusting barbed wire of the abandoned federal prison, symbol of despair and isolation, came people driven by despair and isolation: Winnebago, Sioux, Blackfoot, Apache, Navajo, Cheyenne, Iroquois; city people, reservation people, horse people, sheepherders, fishermen, hunters of the Arctic.

Indians of all tribes, they called themselves. The island is a part of sacred mother

• This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

earth, they said, wrongfully taken from their forefathers, and now surplus to the white man's needs. Here they would build a spiritual center, an ecological center, a training center. With smiling words they offered "the Great White Father" \$24 in glass beads and red cloth, the sum that Peter Minuit paid the Manhattan Indians for their island in 1626. And with utmost gravity the Alcatraz occupants resolved, "We must forever survive as Indians."

For 19 months government agents parleyed, warned, threatened. Then they moved in and cleared the island. Other sites would be claimed—ancestral Pit River Indian lands in California; Fort Lawton, Washington; a lighthouse near Sault Sainte Marie, Michigan; Mount Rushmore in the Black Hills. Soon blood would flow at Wounded Knee again. And white Americans would no longer shake their heads and say, "We didn't even know there were any Indians left."

There weren't supposed to be any left. A century ago a West Pointer wrote for his class in ethics: "We behold [the red man] now on the verge of extinction . . . and soon he will be talked of as a noble race who once existed but have passed away." The cadet was George Armstrong Custer. Scarcely 50 years later anthropologist Franz Boas concluded that the Indian had "vanished comparatively rapidly." And why not? "This great continent could not have been kept as nothing but a game preserve for squalid savages," wrote Teddy Roosevelt as the guns fell silent on the plains.

When fighting stopped in the last quarter of the 19th century, surviving Indians, surrounded on remnants of former domains, had become strangers in their own land. Most histories have been content to leave them there. But on their reservations the tribes still held title to a total of some 139,000,000 acres—a realm that stoked the land lust of homesteaders, miners, railroad boomers.

Further, too many tribes clung to old ways that were incompatible with the way of life Indians would have to adopt in order to survive. In the light of today's understanding, the old cultures do not seem quite so primitive or barbaric. But to white men of a century ago the inheritors of those cultures appeared shiftless and forlorn. In the Yankton Sioux villages, the agent reported, the people refused to give up such "injurious habits" as "frequent feasts . . . heathenish ceremonies and dances, constant visiting. . . ." Reformers, finding a trace of humanity in these creatures, wanted to "civilize" them. One way or another, the centuries-old patterns of Indian life were doomed.

The magic of private property, which had been so beneficial to white society, was seen as the light to guide the Indians' way to a civilized state. Humanitarians deplored the government practice of moving tribes whenever land they occupied proved to have some value. Better to give each Indian a piece of land he could call his own and no longer push the tribe from one valley to another.

Even before the wars had ended, the agitation had begun to put Indians to work on individually owned farmsteads. In vain did Chief Ouray of the Utes protest, "We work as hard as you do. Did you ever try skinning a buffalo?"

Red Cloud, the unconquered Oglala Sioux chief, had accepted the white man's peace but not his ways. "You must begin anew and put away the wisdom of your fathers," he bitterly counseled his people. "You must lay up food and forget the hungry. When your house is built, your storeroom filled, then

look around for a neighbor whom you can take advantage of and seize all he has."

At an 1885 conference addressed to Indian problems, Senator Henry Dawes of Massachusetts, a leading reformer, told of a visit to one of the Five Civilized Tribes in what later became eastern Oklahoma. He had found no paupers, the tribe did not owe a dime to anyone, it had its own schools and hospitals. "Yet," he concluded, "the defect of the system was apparent. They have got as far as they can go, because they own their land in common. . . . There is no selfishness, which is at the bottom of civilization."

Two years later the senator's enthusiastic leadership triumphed with the passage of the General Allotment Act—one of the most significant laws in American Indian history. Under the Dawes Act, as it was also known, tribes would have their communal lands divided—a quarter section 160 acres—to the head of a household, smaller tracts to individuals. What remained of a tribe's lands after allotment would be bought from the Indians by the United States and opened to white settlement.

While the law allowed the government to negotiate with tribes for the breakup of their reservations, administrators interpreted the statute as requiring such allotments. Often disregarding the suitability of the land—whether desert, rocky highland, woodland, or semiarid plain—government negotiators pressed on.

The impact on Indian holdings was devastating. Members of the Iowa tribe of Oklahoma retained a total of 8,568 acres after allotment, while 207,174 acres were declared "surplus"; the Cheyenne and Arapaho of Oklahoma lost five-sixths of their four-million-acre reservation. Other tribes suffered in like proportion. Even on the allotted lands troubles proliferated. Minors away at boarding schools couldn't farm their tracts; old Indians simply refused to farm, preferring the traditional hunting life even with game virtually gone. When someone asked Chief Washakie about farming on the Wind River Reservation in Wyoming, the old Shoshone snapped, "God damn a potato!"

No matter. The lawmakers had a remedy. Indians could lease their allotted acres. So the value of learning to farm successfully, of hard work and self-reliance, disappeared as Indians became idle, and often absentee, landlords.

In time, inheritance grew into a nightmare. On my own Standing Rock Sioux Reservation in the Dakotas, one 320-acre tract was owned, in 1959, by 183 heirs. Helen White Bird held one of the smallest shares, 3,134/115,755,091, 200ths of the tract—or about .4 of a square foot!

ELAINE ADLER: AVENTURA'S SUPER CHEERLEADER

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 30, 1992

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to recognize Elaine Adler, who was featured in the Miami Herald for her success in promoting the year-old Aventura Marketing Council. The article, "Council Leader Raises Aventura's Profile" by Angie Muhs, tells how she transformed a small organization of 13 members into a bustling business group with over 200 members:

When Elaine Adler took a job as a part-time secretary with the North Dade Chamber of Commerce, the organization had a tiny office full of broken furniture and a roster of only a few dozen members. When she resigned as the group's president 15 years later, it had hundreds.

She left to become president of the Aventura Marketing Council, a group with a gleaming office in a modern building—and a roster of only 13 members.

Today, the Aventura Marketing Council has nearly 200 members, and Adler, who celebrated her first anniversary on the job March 1, has solidified her reputation as a person who can persuade businesses to join start-up chamber organizations.

That reputation was what attracted the group of developers who recruited Adler for Aventura, said George Berlin, a partner in Turnberry Associates.

"We were looking for someone to represent the Aventura area, someone who had credibility," Berlin said. "Certainly Elaine had credibility with everyone she'd worked with, especially the political community."

To help lure Adler, who at first was reluctant to leave the North Dade Chamber, the council offered her a base salary of \$85,000. She also receives performance bonuses that reportedly boost her pay to six figures.

Besides recruiting more members, the group also wanted Adler to balance the council's multiple goals of being a network of Aventura-area businesses, a cheerleader for the area and a liaison with residents' groups.

To do that, Adler, 48, said her first priorities were to increase business membership and establish in identity for Aventura, an area of about 4.2 square miles in unincorporated Northeast Dade. The council considers the area's boundaries to be Biscayne Boulevard, the Intracoastal Waterway, Northeast 176th Street and the Dade-Broward line.

"Everything we do is looking to upgrade and upscale Aventura," Adler said. "We are here to promote Aventura as the place to be."

In the past year, the council has sponsored more special events, such as a two-day art festival held in late January, as well as traditional business card exchanges and networking breakfasts. It also produces slick literature detailing the area's benefits. And it "adopted" two local schools, all moves Adler says were designed to make the group's name better known in the community.

Keeping a high profile is crucial to maintaining the sales of the area's luxury condominium market, said Jon DeVries, senior vice president of Goodkin Research Corp.

"I'd definitely describe them as a promotional group, and one of the more effective economic promotional groups I've seen in Florida," DeVries said. "They're a cross between a traditional chamber of commerce and an economic development corporation."

Adler's backers credit her with having innovative ideas and a dynamic personal style. Berlin said his only complaint about her performance is that he wishes she would be even more high-profile.

"She likes to stay in the background and not take credit for the projects," Berlin said. "I argue with her on that. But I think her results speak for themselves."

Longtime friend Lee Watts, the council's vice president, said one of Adler's strengths is her persuasiveness.

For example, when the council honored civic activist Dave Samson as its Citizen of the Year, Adler decreed there would be no plaques or proclamations. Instead, she wanted dignitaries to sing and dance.

Some of them hemmed and hawed. But Adler ended up with a program featuring Rep. Ron Silver tap-dancing, a boa-draped Senate President Gwen Margolis singing. Metro Mayor Steve Clark belting out *My Way* and the entire North Miami Beach City Council transformed into a rap act.

"She just went ahead and gave everyone the confidence to do it," Watts said. "How many people do you think could convince these people to do that?"

I am happy to pay tribute to Elaine Adler and the Aventura Marketing Council by reprinting this article. She has proven her ability to meet the challenge of change while still continuing her significant role in making Dade County a better place to live.

#### TRIBUTE TO GIOVANNI VALENCIA

### HON. JULIAN C. DIXON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 30, 1992

Mr. DIXON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Giovanni Valencia as he is presented with his Eagle rank by the Boy Scouts of America. On Friday, April 3, the Boy Scouts of America will honor Giovanni of Troop 113 at his Court of Honor Ceremony.

Giovanni, who lives and attends school in my congressional district, has shown leadership as a student at St. Bernard High School and in the community at large. He pitches for the school's baseball team and is a member of La Sociedad De Los Latinos, a service organization at St. Bernard's.

His accomplishments as a Scout and in the community are also notable. Giovanni has been a den chief, assistant patrol leader, patrol leader and senior patrol leader. He is currently working with the Webelo Scouts in his troop's recruitment program. This dedicated individual has devoted over 1,000 hours to community service, including participating in the Veteran's Cemetery Flag Decoration Day for 6 years and volunteering for Culver City's food collection for the needy. He also assisted at the Western Hemisphere Marathon and Culver City Scout's Day in Government.

Giovanni's Eagle Scout project showed his continued commitment to helping others. He organized a food drive for the poor and needy of Culver City. This effort included publicizing the drive by contacting local papers and distributing flyers and arranging for volunteers to help collect, sort and deliver the canned food. They brought the food to St. Augustine Volunteers for Emergency Service who distributed it to those in need. I commend Giovanni's efforts to help others in the community and serve those who are less fortunate.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me, Boy Scout Troop 113, and Giovanni's friends and family in congratulating him on these impressive accomplishments.

#### TRIBUTE TO NATIONAL AUCTIONEERS WEEK

### HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 30, 1992

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, I rise on this occasion to recognize the Ohio State Auctioneers Association as well as the National Association of Auctioneers. Both organizations have worked diligently to designate April 5-11 as National Auctioneers Week. This celebration will take place in my 17th District in Ohio and I am happy to welcome them to the area.

It is my belief that the National Association of Auctioneers preserves the national tradition of marketing through auction and must be encouraged to continue to do so. For this reason, I congratulate the National Association of Auctioneers and wish this organization the best as they celebrate such a memorable occasion.

Mr. Speaker, I encourage those in my district to join me in celebrating the efforts and achievements of both the Ohio State Auctioneers Association and the National Association of Auctioneers the week of April 5-11, 1992.

#### A HUMAN RIGHTS TRAGEDY: TURKEY'S TREATMENT OF THE KURDS

### HON. WM. S. BROOMFIELD

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 30, 1992

Mr. BROOMFIELD. Mr. Speaker, the world was shocked to learn of Saddam Hussein's brutal treatment of the Kurdish minority in northern Iraq. Now, the world is seeing the true facts about an even more shocking development, the brutal suppression of the Kurds by Turkey, a close NATO ally of the United States.

During the past few weeks, Turkish security forces have used massive force to put down separatist Kurdish guerrillas. In the most recent fighting, Turkish units used German-supplied weapons in their skirmishes with the Kurds. Berlin strongly condemned the Ankara Government's use of the German origin equipment against the civilian Kurdish community and called upon the European Community to protest against Turkish violations of the human rights of the Kurdish minority there.

Germany provided the military equipment to Turkey on condition that it be used only for NATO defensive purposes and has halted arms shipments to Turkey pending an investigation of the incident. A junior party in Germany, the Free Democrats, has called on the EC to reject Turkey's application for membership in that organization.

The Kurdish Workers' Party has sought to have an independent state in what is now Turkey since 1984 and over 3,400 people have been killed in fighting between Turkish security forces and Kurdish separatists.

Although the Turkish Government has security problems that it must deal with, Ankara's

security forces appear to operate like a bull in a China shop and many Turkish troops and police units have been involved with illegal killings, torture and related human rights abuses. Although the new Turkish Prime Minister, Suleyman Demirel, promised to redress the wrongs done to the Kurdish minority, he apparently decided to increase military operations against them rather than negotiate a peaceful resolution of that long standing conflict.

I am particularly disturbed that Turkey has again chosen to use equipment supplied for NATO purposes to put down its own citizens. This reminds me of Ankara's unfortunate decision to use United States-supplied weapons for the tragic invasion of Cyprus in 1974, an occupation that still continues today.

#### A TRIBUTE TO DR. BRUCE TAYLOR

### HON. LUCIEN E. BLACKWELL

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 30, 1992

Mr. BLACKWELL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a truly remarkable man whose professional and personal accomplishments in the city of Philadelphia are unparalleled. As yet another honor is bestowed upon Dr. Bruce Taylor this week, this time for his tremendous work as the president of the Philadelphia Condominium Association, I would like to take a moment to reflect on the career of this great man.

Dr. Taylor is well known and respected, Mr. Speaker, throughout the Delaware Valley, as the former president and chief executive officer of Blue Cross of Greater Philadelphia. During his 45 year tenure with Blue Cross, Dr. Taylor saw the plan expand from a 75 employee, 160,000 program, in 1939, to a 3-million claim, 1,000 employee operation in 1984. As a pioneer in our Nation's health care industry, Dr. Taylor's dedicated efforts at Blue Cross revolutionized the concept of group health care in Philadelphia, and throughout the Nation. Through his superb leadership, Dr. Taylor became a model administrator to his colleagues in the health care profession. His influence, Mr. Speaker, reaches throughout the country, and the international health care community as well, as Dr. Taylor has taken his expertise abroad in 1981 on an international exchange to China.

Those that know Dr. Taylor will always attest to his compassion, his fantastic imagination, and his overwhelming sense of humor. Indeed, Mr. Speaker, many believe that it took an imagination like Dr. Taylor's to realize the vision and the dream of the Blue Cross plan as it expanded over the years. He is the recipient of a multitude of honors, including Temple University's *Rerum Novarum* Award, for helping to improve social order. In addition Dr. Taylor has shown an incomparable devotion to his late mother, his family, and all of his many associates and friends.

Mr. Speaker, it is a great honor for me to present the credentials of Dr. Bruce Taylor before this Congress today. It is clear through an examination of the accomplishments of Dr. Taylor, that he is a man who has truly dedi-

cated himself to his community, his city, and as veteran of World War II, his country as well. All of his actions reflect a clear sense of purpose and conscience. He is a true leader, whose examples we could all follow. I ask my colleagues to rise and join me in paying our greatest tributes and best wishes to Dr. Bruce Taylor.

A TRIBUTE TO THE NATIONAL  
COUNCIL OF YOUNG ISRAEL

HON. GARY L. ACKERMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 30, 1992

Mr. ACKERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the National Council of Young Israel in Manhattan. The council will celebrate its 80th year of service to the Jewish community at a gala banquet at the Sheraton New York Hotel and Tower in New York City on Sunday, April 5.

The Young Israel movement began 80 years ago on the lower East Side of Manhattan. The movement was developed with two major thrusts in mind. The first was to demonstrate that Americanism and Judaism are compatible. It promoted the fact that one can observe all the tenets of one's orthodox faith, and at the same time be a reasonable, upstanding, and participating citizen. Its second goal was to bridge the generation gap which developed between immigrant parents and their American born children.

Young Israel was the first synagogue movement to promote youth clubs, Boy Scout troops and athletic programs, as a way of combating juvenile delinquency through prevention. It also helped to create a collegiate program with 17 kosher dining clubs on the campuses of major universities. It was responsible for an Eretz Israel division which helps to support over 50 Young Israel nonpolitical synagogues in Israel. The council is also responsible for the creation of a social and political department, which organizes missions to the United Nations, Washington, Albany, and Israel. Recently, it formed an outreach program to Russian adults and children in the United States, designed to acquaint them with the beauty of democracy and the spiritual value of Jewish religious heritage.

At the present time, the Young Israel movement has over 270 synagogues in the United States, Canada, South America, and Israel. This achievement is a tribute to the outstanding leadership the National Council of Young Israel has had over the years. Its current president is Mr. Chaim Kaminetzky and the chairman of the board is Mr. Gerald L. Kaufman. The executive vice president is Rabbi Ephraim H. Sturm. Rabbi Sturm will be honored at the 80th anniversary dinner with the special Moses H. Hoening Memorial Award. These people have given of themselves and their time in a manner which cannot go unnoticed.

Mr. Speaker, I call on all my colleagues in the House of Representatives to join me in congratulating the National Council of Young Israel on the occasion of its 80th anniversary.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

THE WHITE HOUSE OIL FIASCO

HON. BILL RICHARDSON

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 30, 1992

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, for those of my colleagues concerned about our trade imbalance I call your attention to one domestic industry which has received scant attention by import bashers. The United States trade deficit for crude oil and products is more than \$39 billion, 2½ times as large as our net deficit for Japanese autos.

"Why isn't our Government as concerned about an outflow of nearly \$4 billion per month for petroleum as it is for the average \$1.6 billion per month sent to Japan for cars?" This is the question posed by a World Oil editorial written by R.W. Scott in the publication's February 1992 edition. Mr. Scott raises some extremely valid concerns about the Reagan and Bush Administrations cozy relationship with Saudi Arabia to keep oil prices artificially low. This alleged relationship has devastated America's domestic oil industry and bloated our trade deficit.

For my free market economist colleagues, I think you will find the attached editorial fascinating reading.

[From World Oil, February 1992]

HIRE OLIVER

(By R.W. Scott)

Since the crash of the upstream industry way back yonder in the '80s, a few Don Quixote types have periodically protested the malarkey put out by the Reagan/Bush gangs that oil prices were and are being set via a so-called but plainly non-existent "free market." Indeed, we have frequently quoted here in the past from administration sources that indicate low—not free market—oil prices have been the primary goal of White House polls calling the shots over at least the past eight years.

We windmill-chasers also have long suspected that the two Republican administrations have been in cozy cahoots with the Saudis for some years to keep oil prices "low" (by exercising the latter's excess productive capacity) as a means of artificially propping up the U.S. economy. Mr. Bush, when he was the vice president, is thought to have made the original deal.

Well, late last year all of a sudden, a bunch of new reports suddenly materialized out of the fog that seem to lend even more credence to the contention of price fixing. For example:

November 17, 1991, "A man of this caliber deserves to head the United States a second time." King Fahd of Saudi Arabia said that about Mr. Bush.

December 6, 1991, William E. Ainsworth of Nassau Securities, Inc., reported on "speculation" that the Bush White House might soon play an "oil card" by getting the Saudis to cut prices by \$5/bbl—a move that would be equal to a \$30-billion U.S. tax cut—and would be wholly borne by oil producers. Mr. Ainsworth went on to point out that in election year 1988, the refusal of Saudi (and to a lesser extent Kuwait and the UAE) to cooperate with OPEC in cutting production caused the price of WTI crude to drop from \$18.60 in April, to \$12.60 in October at the height of the election campaign. After Bush was elected November 8, the Saudis on No-

ember 24 suddenly agreed with other OPEC members on pricing quotas. Prices were up to \$17.25 by December 30.

December 11, 1991. Saudi Minister of Petroleum Hisham Nazer issued this unprecedented statement: Speculations in the oil market about Saudi Arabia increasing production to maintain a low price for political reasons to help countries overcome the economic crisis are baseless.

In 1988 and 1990, the Saudis repeatedly denied their excess production had depressing effects on prices. But it did then and it is now. If you can think of a reason other than political for the Saudis taking an action that costs them money, let us know what it is.

January 3, 1992. In a dispatch from Washington to London's reputable newspaper The Guardian headlined "Saudis help Bush," correspondent Martin Winkler reported—among other things—the following:

"President Bush has been privately assured by the Saudi Arabian monarchy that they will pump whatever extra oil is necessary to keep prices down throughout his reelection year to help ease the U.S. throughout his reelection year to help ease the U.S. through recession, even if this means making up the expected shortfall in ex-Soviet oil exports, according to sources close to the White House, confirmed by Saudi sources." (The italics are ours.)

January 16, 1992. Because of Saudi refusal to cut back on production, WTI oil price was \$17.75 on this date. Last December 1, 47 days earlier, price was \$22.50—meaning Mr. Ainsworth's speculation of a \$5 price decline is only \$0.50 short of target.

If the \$5 crude price drop holds, the cost would be to further decimate the domestic producing industry, precipitate more major job losses in the principal oil-producing states and further depress the economies of those states. And other producing countries will also have to bear a similar cost.

Circumstantial evidence does point to some kind of a sneaky White House-Saudi deal. Of course, the question might be cleared up immediately by a flat and clear denial from Mr. Bush—which he has yet to make.

One thing is for sure. The apparent hanky-panky stuff discussed above is a hell of a lot more plausible than all of the hullabaloo over Oliver Stone's fairy tale about JFK. What we need to do is hire Oliver to make a movie about causes of the destruction of the oil business and generate some hullabaloo for the good guys. The villain's role won't be hard to cast, Ronald Reagan is unemployed and George equally deserves a guest spot.

Political priorities. Some numbers of interest relating to U.S. trade:

Through October 1991 (the latest complete poop we have), U.S. imports of everything totaled \$405.3 billion. Exports were \$349.5 billion for a \$55.8 billion trade deficit.

Imports of crude oil and products were valued at \$42.5 billion or 10.5% of all imports. That was by far the biggest category on the entire imports list.

Imports of Japanese automobiles totaled \$16.8 billion for the period, amounting to 4.1% of all imports and ranking sixth down on the list of imports.

The net U.S. trade deficit for crude and products (imports minus exports) is \$39.2 billion. The net deficit for Japanese autos is \$16.4 billion.

Question: Why isn't our government as concerned about an outflow of nearly \$4 billion/month for petroleum as it is for the average \$1.6 billion/month sent to Japan for cars?

Since there is nothing remotely logical about this, perhaps we had better ask George and a bunch of the Congress.

TRIBUTE TO DR. NORMAN  
SOMMERS ON HIS RETIREMENT

HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 30, 1992

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, I wish to pay tribute to a dedicated teacher in my 17th District in Ohio. He has served the Cardinal School District as superintendent for over 20 years. He is Dr. Norman Sommers, author, instructor, innovator, and leader.

His coworkers write raving reviews about his performance as author and teacher, and indeed the recipients of his gifts also confirm Dr. Sommers' ability. His readers describe his works as enlightening and enjoyable while his students rank him as a superior professor. He has published articles in the Ohio School Board Journal, the Superintendent in the Nineties, the Ohio Schools, the School Activities, and the Teacher's Encyclopedia.

I also wish to congratulate Dr. Sommers for his lifelong contribution to the field of education. Not only has he served as superintendent, but also as former principal to high school and junior high schools as well as fellow at various educational institutions. Even as Dr. Sommers takes his leave from his role as superintendent, he continues in the field as associate professor at Ashland University.

Mr. Speaker, I take my hat off to Dr. Norman Sommers who is retiring from a position he held dear for over 20 years.

TRIBUTE TO CHIEF LARRY  
BOLDEN

HON. JAMES H. BILBRAY

OF NEVADA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 30, 1992

Mr. BILBRAY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today and ask my colleagues to join me in paying tribute to a man whose dedication to the southern Nevada community has earned him the distinguished Humanitarian of the Year Award by the Committed 100 Men Helping Boys organization. Larry Bolden, retired deputy chief of the Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department, has distinguished himself both within the law enforcement and local philanthropic communities.

Chief Bolden, a native of east Las Vegas, NV, began his career in law enforcement as a police officer in 1959. After being one of the first African-American officers on the Las Vegas metropolitan police force, Chief Bolden rose to become the highest ranking African-American police official in the State of Nevada.

Chief Bolden has lent his years of experience to many others as he has been an instructor in personnel and supervision management for the Las Vegas Police Academy, and an instructor in leadership for middle management.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

Calculating Chief Bolden's civic achievements is a tall order in many ways. In the spirit of commitment, he has become an integral part of the southern Nevada community with continued involvement in many charitable organizations: advisory board for St. James Catholic School, advisory board for better education of Bishop Gorman High School, National Black Police Officers Association, National Organization of Blacks in Criminal Justice, advisor of Catholic Youth Organization, Knights of Columbus, National Peace Officer Association, Nevada Peace Officer Association, Nevada Catholic Welfare Board Member, to name a few.

Chief Bolden is an example of the community and family spirit that is essential in today's fast-paced world. I am indeed honored to salute his achievements today, and ask my fellow Members to join me in congratulating Chief Larry Bolden.

REBECCA PEABODY WINS STATE  
ORATORY CONTEST

HON. IKE SKELTON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 30, 1992

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, each year the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States and its ladies auxiliary sponsor the Voice of Democracy broadcast scriptwriting contest. This year nearly 150,000 secondary school students participated in the contest competing for 22 national scholarships totaling \$76,500, which was distributed among the top 22 winners.

Missouri's winner was 17-year-old Rebecca Rae Peabody of Harrisonville.

Enclosed herewith is a copy of Ms. Peabody's script entitled "Meeting America's Challenge."

MEETING AMERICA'S CHALLENGE

(By Rebecca R. Peabody)

Meeting America's Challenge: This is, perhaps the paragon of Democratic ideals, the ultimate goal of the collective American, the vision that our founding fathers saw in their mind's eye when they were first drafting our Constitution. But what exactly is America's Challenge? Is there one specific goal which we must attain, one level of achievement that must be reached before America's Challenge has, in truth been met? Will there be a time somewhere in the future when we can sit back, take a long look at ourselves, our lives, our government, and realize in all honesty that we have met and solved every problem? That we have diagnosed and cured all the ills of society? That we have, in fact, reached a point at which there is no further improvement to be made?

The answer is no. No for one very simple reason. America is comprised of a vastly diverse, constantly growing and changing group of individuals. These individuals mold and shape America into what it is today through the constant contribution of their fears, hopes, dreams, desires and opinions. Because of the integral role the individual has in shaping our country, America is and will continue to be, in and of itself a multifaceted, growing changing entity. For this entity, perfection is not the ultimate goal. The ultimate goal is the ever-present struggle for perfection.

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Without the constant reexamination and reevaluation of our society by the American people, our government would cease to grow and improve. It would become stagnant and unchanging. It is for this reason that Meeting America's Challenge does not mean achieving perfection, but instead means maintaining the constant pursuit of perfection, which is an inherent quality of human nature.

To better explain this interpretation of The Challenge Facing America, I would like to offer the following denotative and connotative definitions of the word Challenge. Webster's third New International Dictionary displayed 16 separate meanings. My personal favorite was the entry which read "Challenge: To arouse new ideas, new interest, to stimulate or excite." The commonly accepted connotative meaning of the word "Challenge" is the need to overcome an obstacle, to achieve a goal, to try something new that tests the boundaries of what is safe or common.

These two definitions combine to inspire a composite understanding of what a Challenge is, and how it relates to America today. We, as individuals, and collectively as a country, face a multitude of challenges every day. Our ingenuity is tested and retested, our dedication to our land and to our country is constantly under question. But these challenges aren't problems to be tackled, they are simply the natural result of our continuing expansion outward. As Americans, we are constantly testing our boundaries, pushing against our limits, exploring and inventing at a rate which is astonishing for the rest of the world to watch. It is this propensity to strive for adventure, to push for change and improvement that makes us who we are. It is also this same quality that has, over the last 200 years, made America the most sought after country in which to live. It is this property, in fact, which defines the very essence of America and what it stands for.

We have made our country what it is today through the inexhaustive efforts of ourselves and of those who came before us. Now, as our country grows older and more mature, and begins to settle comfortably into its role as "The Best and The Brightest" in the world, we must openly and honestly meet America's Challenge. We must not, in our security and successfulness, allow ourselves to lose that impassioned drive to succeed, that need to invent and explore, the need to continue attaining the unattainable, to push beyond the outer boundaries of what we know as safe and understood.

Long ago, our forefathers had a dream for a Democratic America, and today, 200 years later, we stand as a living monument to that dream, a dream which was fostered by their creativity, persistence, preservation, and a need to succeed, to advance, to press on despite the obstacles. This is the attitude which has made America what it is today. In order to meet our challenge, . . . to meet America's Challenge, we must preserve this attitude, strengthen it, make it an integral part of our every day lives. Only through this can America continue to advance at the rate it has in the past. And especially through this, America can continue to grow and change, and evolve into the perfect Democracy our forefathers always envisioned it to be.

DEMOCRACY IN ALBANIA

HON. WM. S. BROOMFIELD

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 30, 1992

Mr. BROOMFIELD. Mr. Speaker, the long dark night of Communist oppression is over in Albania. Democracy has won, the Sun has risen, but Albania needs our help to survive the long days ahead.

Recent elections in Albania brought the Democratic Party of Dr. Sali Berisha to power with 70 percent of the votes. I salute Dr. Berisha for his victory and wish him well as he brings democracy and free-market economics to a country that was one of the most closed nations in Europe.

Albania is now facing a terrible economic crisis. Unemployment is high and industrial output is down. Without food assistance from overseas, thousands of Albanians might starve. The food shortage is the most serious in Europe, and America must do more to rescue Albania from near anarchy.

This great Nation has encouraged countries to turn their backs on Communism. Albania has now joined the family of democratic nations. As the leader of the free world, we have a responsibility to extend a helping hand before Albania slips back into totalitarian chaos.

GIRL SCOUTS THRIVE IN RED RIVER VALLEY OF TEXAS

HON. JIM CHAPMAN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 30, 1992

Mr. CHAPMAN. Mr. Speaker, America's younger generation faces many challenges. The childhood we remember is only a dream from today's realities. The pressures and problems in today's society did not exist a generation ago.

In east Texas, the Girl Scouts have maintained a positive influence in the development of the next generation. Specifically, the Red River Valley Girl Scout Council has thrived in Paris, TX.

Seven Girl Scouts in Lamar County have completed the requirements for the Girl Scout Gold Award, the top achievement. The Gold Award is a nationally recognized award presented to girls based on their efforts and outstanding contributions in the areas of leadership, community service, career planning and personal development.

I want to congratulate Millie Winfrey and Kimberly Wilkins of Troop No. 33 in Paris; Kristie Lea Witter and Tonya Wogberg of Troop No. 2 in Paris; and Stephanie Janeway Miller, Kevyn Ayn Bryant and Natalie Nash of Troop No. 87 of north Lamar on receiving the Girl Scout Gold Award.

The Red River Valley Girl Scout Council is providing the guidance and counsel for the next generation. I congratulate the Gold Award winners and look forward to seeing their future successes.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

DADE COUNTY HONORS SYLVIA WHYTE AMONG TOP WOMEN ENTREPRENEURS

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 30, 1992

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, it is an honor to acknowledge Ms. Sylvia Whyte for her success as president of Sylvia Whyte Manufacturing Co. Ms. Whyte was honored at a luncheon sponsored by the National Association of Women Business Owners at the Miami Airport Hilton. The luncheon, which was part of a Women's History Month celebration titled Recognition '92, honored five of Dade's top women business owners. The women were honored for having excelled in their businesses as well as for their community involvement. Ms. Whyte began her clothing business in the early 1960's, and the first dresses she made were for her daughters. Susana Barciela of the Miami Herald reports:

Sylvia Whyte has been in business three times longer than the oldest kids who wear the clothes she sells.

"I started off making dresses for my daughters when they were little," Whyte said. "Now I make them for my younger grandchildren."

Since 1962, Whyte has been manufacturing high-end infant wear and clothes for girls up to their preteen years. Her namesake label is sold all over the country, including Saks Fifth Avenue, Neiman Marcus, Nordstrom, I. Magnin and Macy's. A girl's spring dress and matching hat retails for about \$80.

"Not the most expensive," said Whyte, who describes her line as "high-style for kids at prices that aren't exorbitant."

It was demand for just such upscale children's clothing that spurred Whyte to venture into manufacturing. After years selling kids clothes out of her shop on Lincoln Road in Miami Beach, she knew what people wanted that wasn't available. It's a success formula she recommends to any budding entrepreneur: "Find something that is definitely needed in the marketplace. Watch the competition and make sure you're better."

Starting with sales of \$250,000 in the first year, the company has grown to sell more than \$10 million annually. About 250 people work at Sylvia Whyte, many there at least 20 years, and some all 30 since start-up. "We like to think it's because it's a good job," Whyte said.

To the awards judges, Whyte spoke glowingly of her people. For Antonia Gary, she represents the consummate business owner: starting up to fulfill a market need, responding to competition, growing through tough times—Whyte has experience a little of everything. "She went about [building her business] very matter-of-fact," Gary said. "Yet it was actually very difficult."

Today in her 70s, Whyte still works 10 hours a day and has no plans of retiring. As for starting her own company back in the 1960s, when few women worked out of the home much less created their own employment, she said, "I never thought it was that unusual. I wanted to work. It was an economic necessity."

I wish to congratulate Ms. Whyte for her outstanding leadership in our community, as well as her dedication and perseverance to succeed in her business. Ms. Whyte is a

model and a source of inspiration for women as well as all the members of our community. Her perseverance and desire to excel in her business has earned her the respect of the entire community.

TRIBUTE TO THE VALLEY HI PHYSICIANS MEDICAL CENTER

HON. ROBERT T. MATSUI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 30, 1992

Mr. MATSUI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to salute the Valley Hi Physicians Medical Center on the occasion of their grand opening in south Sacramento. Operating under the philosophy that health care should be accessible to everyone, the medical center offers comprehensive continuing family care similar to the practice of an old-time family doctor caring for several generations of a family. Along with offering convenient hours for the working population, there is a special effort to outreach to the diverse ethnic and language minority communities.

At this time, I wish to recognize the fine team of physicians staffing this medical center: Dr. Barbara Nash, Dr. Glayol Sahba, Dr. Francisco L. Garcia, and Dr. Dawn Hayes.

Dr. Nash is senior physician of the center and has served as assistant clinical professor at UC Davis since 1983. She is a preceptor for the UC Davis Nurse Practitioner Program and has practiced since 1980 in family practice and pediatrics. Dr. Glayol Shaba's special areas of interest include health promotion and prevention, obstetrics, and providing access to healthcare for all people. Dr. Francisco L. Garcia served as chief resident at UCSF, Fresno Family Practice Program from 1990-91 and was the recipient of the Society of Teacher of Family Medicine Resident-Teacher Award in 1991. Dr. Dawn Hayes is a graduate of the University of Michigan and has been in general practice since 1987. Her primary interests include outpatient medicine, pediatrics, and preventive health care.

Mr. Speaker, the Sacramento community is in a far better position to promote accessible health care thanks to the unwavering dedication of these fine primary care physicians. I ask that my colleagues join me in saluting the Valley Hi Physicians Medical Center and Drs. Nash, Sahba, Garcia, and Hayes.

THE CSCE PEACE CONFERENCE FOR NAGORNO-KARABAKH

HON. STENY H. HOYER

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 30, 1992

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, the number of participating states in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, the CSCE, now totals 51. As all the states that used to belong to the Soviet block now have joined the CSCE as independent participants, the purposes and possibilities of this forum are expanding. A new priority for the CSCE is con-

flict mediation, and one of the most urgent agenda items in this connection is the war-torn region of Nagorno-Karabakh. Both Armenia and Azerbaijan are now members of the CSCE, and spokesmen of both states have welcomed the increased efforts by the CSCE to broker an end to the hostilities, which have now reportedly claimed about 2,000 lives.

The CSCE Council, meeting this week in Helsinki in connection with the Helsinki review meeting, discussed the increasingly alarming situation in Nagorno-Karabakh. While applauding the efforts to date by multilateral international organizations and individual states to arrange a cease-fire and mediate the conflict, the ministers decided that more needs to be done. Accordingly, they have embarked on an unprecedented step: They have asked the Chairman in Office of the CSCE Council of Ministers to convene a conference on Nagorno-Karabakh under CSCE auspices, which would provide an ongoing forum for negotiations on a peaceful settlement of the crisis, based on CSCE principles. The conference will take place in Minsk, and the participating states will be Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Czech and Slovak Federal Republic, France, Germany, Italy, the Russian Federation, Sweden, Turkey, and the United States. Elected and other representatives of Nagorno-Karabakh will also be invited as interested parties.

Mr. Speaker, the convening of this conference is the most hopeful development in this sad tale since last September, when Presidents Boris Yeltsin and Nursultan Nazarbaev of Russia and Kazakhstan brokered a peace agreement that seemed promising. That accord, unfortunately, soon broke down. Let us hope that all the parties to this new initiative will display the goodwill necessary to bring the bloodshed to an end and negotiate a resolution of the dispute. A successful effort by the CSCE in Nagorno-Karabakh will not only bring peace to that region but will signal the new capabilities and prestige of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

#### INTRODUCTION OF NEW STOCKPILE LEGISLATION

#### HON. CHARLES E. BENNETT

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 30, 1992

Mr. BENNETT. Mr. Speaker, today, Congressman FLOYD SPENCE and I are introducing the National Defense Stockpile Modernization Act of 1992, a bill that directs the President to rid our national defense stockpile of excess and obsolete materials over the next 10 years. When enacted, this legislation will allow our defense stockpile to be freshly restructured, strengthened and prepared for the national security challenges of the next century.

The key element of this legislation is that it commands the sale of excess stockpile materials. In past years, Congress has encouraged the disposal of obsolete materials from the stockpile and given the Department of Defense the permission to sell off unneeded items. However, to date very little has been

sold. In light of these experiences and of the changes in the international security environment and decreasing defense budgets, a new approach to paring the stockpile is needed. As a result, this bill requires not just permitting DOD to clean its cupboards of materials that have no utility in a modern defense stockpile—and do it promptly. At the same time, we recognize the need to maintain adequate supplies of strategic and critical materials needed for our future defense needs, and the bill provides for the acquisition of these materials.

The bill, as drafted, requires the disposal of quantities of almost 90 currently stockpiled materials totaling \$5.2 billion, all of which the DOD has reported as excessive. Each of these materials was identified as excess to current requirements by the DOD in their "1992 Report to Congress on National Defense Stockpile Requirements." However, questions have been raised about the soundness of eliminating some of the materials that DOD has placed on their list and, therefore, the hearings will address such disputes and we have asked the General Accounting Office to review the assumptions and methodology used in preparing the DOD stockpile report. As a result of this, some of the materials currently requested for disposition by DOD may be eliminated from the list contained in this bill. But such decisions, if any, will result from testimony provided at a comprehensive hearing that the House Armed Services Subcommittee on Seapower and Strategic and Critical Materials plans to hold on stockpile issues on April 29.

The second key feature of this bill is its requirement for purchasing strategic and critical materials that DOD has stated in its recent report are needed for the stockpile and are in short supply. Again, there is some question about whether we need to purchase all the items that DOD has listed, and we will hear testimony on this issue from our expert witnesses at the upcoming hearing.

Both Congressman SPENCE and I believe that the national defense stockpile will continue to be an essential element of our national security strategy. It provides our Nation with a vital capability for rapid mobilization of the defense industrial base in the event of unforeseen future national emergency.

It has consistently been the position of the Strategic Stockpile Subcommittee that DOD and its predecessor stockpile managers in the executive branch develop a long-range program to modernize and restructure the stockpile to ensure that we have adequate stocks of materials that are necessary for our future national security needs. In this regard, we wrote Secretary Cheney in March 1989 pointing out the need for just such a plan. The letter stated that, "By keeping the needed materials, selling the obsolete, buying additional new or needed materials and upgrading non-specification materials, the National Defense Stockpile could be significantly strengthened without contributing to the Federal deficit."

Unfortunately, very little progress in restructuring the stockpile has been made since we wrote to the Secretary 3 years ago. In fact, in testimony before our subcommittee in July 1991, the DOD Deputy Inspector General stated, "DOD has been slow in reducing its excess inventories. The Stockpile Manager's

plans showed that \$635 million in disposals had been planned for the fiscal years 1988 through 1990. During that period, stockpile officials disposed of materials valued at about \$213 million."

Clearly, in light of the rapidly changing security and budgetary environment, there must be a more vigorous effort to restructure the stockpile. That's what this bill attempts to do. We consulted with the Assistant Secretary of Defense in charge of the stockpile in drafting this bill and, while it has not been officially approved by DOD, it is our hope that we can continue to work together with the Department to modernize the stockpile to meet the future defense needs of our Nation.

#### HORACE PETERSON III—HISTORIAN AND HISTORY MAKER

#### HON. ALAN WHEAT

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 30, 1992

Mr. WHEAT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to regretfully report to my colleagues the tragic and untimely drowning death of Horace Peterson III of Kansas City, MO. A pillar of the community and a valued friend, Horace will be sorely missed and fondly remembered by all of those who were fortunate enough to have known him.

Having moved to Kansas City shortly after his birth 46 years ago, Horace dedicated his life to developing and improving his community. While he will be recalled for countless distinct and personal ways in which he touched so many lives, Horace's true legacy lies in the organization he founded over 15 years ago and of which he served as executive director until his death, the Black Archives of Mid-America.

Through his exhaustive efforts, Horace gave life to his dream of establishing a center not only to preserve, but to showcase, African-American history and talent in our region of the country. And over the course of the last 20 years, he nurtured that dream and built the Black Archives into a lasting and vibrant symbol of pride in our past.

Through his work, Horace connected us and made us a living part of a glorious heritage. And through his actions, Horace filled a space in our souls with his dream.

In recent months, Horace was actively involved in efforts to build on that dream. Plans included an expansion of the Black Archives as well as the construction of an International Jazz Hall of Fame, and a Negro Leagues Baseball Museum in Kansas City.

Now with Horace's passing, some may ask what is to become of his dream? The answer lies in a poem by Dana Burnet:

The dreamer dies, but never dies the dream,  
Though death should call the whirlwind to  
his aid,  
Enlist men's passions, trick their hearts  
with hate,  
Still shall the vision live!  
Say nevermore that dreams are fragile  
things.

What else endures of all this broken world  
Save only dreams!

Horace's dream of preserving the past for the future is an intrinsic part of the American

fabric. Fueled by Horace's boundless energy, the commitment to fulfill his vision of Kansas City will live on.

A TRIBUTE TO BILL LANCASTER

**HON. JERRY LEWIS**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 30, 1992

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to your attention the fine work and outstanding public service of Assemblyman Bill Lancaster of Covina, CA. For years, his experience and common sense approach to problem solving has made a difference to the many people in our area and the State of California. Bill will be honored for his dedication and many accomplishments at a dinner in his honor on April 10.

Bill's career in public service has spanned all levels of government—local, State and Federal. At the age of 27, he was elected to the Duarte City Council. He was reelected to the council in 1962 and served as mayor for three terms. Bill left Duarte in 1965 to serve with the California Taxpayers' Association, working with branches of State and local government to determine ways of bringing about greater control and efficiency to the use of public funds. Two years later, he was appointed district representative by Congressman Charles Wiggins and worked to resolve problems between constituents and agencies of the Federal Government. He held that position until his election to the California State Assembly in 1972. The 62d Assembly District he serves includes the cities of Claremont, Covina, Charter Oak, Glendora, La Verne, San Dimas, Upland, and portions of Pomona and West Covina.

Bill has been instrumental in shaping some of the most important laws enacted in California over the last two decades and has the distinction of being one of the very few legislators who have worked with four Governors in Sacramento. Over the years, he has authored more than 400 bills that have been signed into law.

Close to home, Bill has been a longtime leader in efforts to complete the Foothill Freeway from La Verne to Interstate 15. In addition, he has played a major role in helping area cities with other transportation issues, including freeway landscaping and widening Base Line Road.

Education and local school districts have remained one of Bill's top priorities. He has consistently supported school finance bills and been a strong advocate of local control in the public school system. Bill is considered one of the strongest supporters of local government in the legislature. In fact, he was named "Assembly Member of the Year" by the League of California Cities.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that you join me, our colleagues, and friends, in recognizing the many outstanding achievements of my dear friend and colleague who has given so much of himself and made a real difference to so many people. His years of selfless dedication is certainly worthy of recognition by the House of Representatives today.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

TRIBUTE TO WENDY HAHN AND TROY TOM

**HON. DON EDWARDS**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 30, 1992

Mr. EDWARDS of California. Mr. Speaker, tomorrow, in a ceremony in the Cannon Caucus Room, 58 young people from across the Nation will receive the Gold Congressional Award for their significant accomplishments in community service, personal development, and physical fitness. Among the recipients of this prestigious honor are two people from my congressional district—Ms. Wendy Hahn of Newark, CA, and Mr. Troy Tom of Fremont, CA.

Wendy Hahn, as part of her involvement with the 4-H Club, has been active in raising guide dogs for the blind. She was not only responsible for raising, training, and socializing two guide dogs, but has also worked on publicity and fundraising for the guide-dog program. Wendy also takes part in a wide range of other 4-H activities, and as a teen leader shares with other 4-H'ers the skills she has acquired.

In addition, Wendy works at the Ardenwood Historic Farm in my district, where she cares for and drives a team of draft horses, used to transport visitors around the park.

Wendy will be graduating from Newark Memorial High School and looks forward to attending the University of California at Davis in the fall, where she plans to study animal science.

Troy Tom has been active in the Boy Scouts and has worked extensively with Boy Scout Troop 2 from the California School for the Blind. As a staff member and assistant camp ranger at Scout camp, Troy has taught swimming and lifesaving techniques to Scouters. He has also worked closely with Boy Scout Troop 2 from the California School for the Blind, helping them to learn about Scouting and the outdoors. At one camping competition, Troy's Scouts from Troop 2 took top honors in three events.

In addition to his Scouting work, Troy finds time to train and compete in triathlons, works in a bicycle shop, and studies at Ohlone Community College.

Both Wendy and Troy have given so much to their communities. It is a pleasure to recognize their service by the presentation of the Gold Award. My heartiest congratulations to both of them.

TRIBUTE TO GEORGE F. DISNARD, 1992 RECIPIENT OF THE CLAREMONT CHAMBER OF COMMERCE CITIZEN OF THE YEAR

**HON. DICK SWETT**

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 30, 1992

Mr. SWETT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to State Senator George F. Disnard, the 1992 recipient of the Claremont Chamber of Commerce Citizen of the Year Award.

I am proud to say that Senator Disnard was selected as this year's award winner because of his years of dedicated service to his community, the State legislature, and local school students.

Senator Disnard has served as the Democratic leader of the State senate since 1990 and has faithfully represented the people of Claremont and the surrounding communities for 6 years.

Mr. Speaker, Senator Disnard spent 30 years serving as a teacher and administrator to three generations of New Hampshire students.

George Disnard has also donated his time to several worthy causes including the Claremont Soup Kitchen, where he currently serves on the executive board. He is also a current member and past president of the Kiwanis Club.

He is also a dedicated family man, avid fisherman, and a veteran of the U.S. Air Force, where he flew combat missions in both World War II and the Korean war.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me today in paying tribute to Senator George Disnard for his receipt of the 1992 Claremont Chamber of Commerce Citizen of the Year Award.

TRIBUTE TO BENJAMIN VALENCIA

**HON. JULIAN C. DIXON**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 30, 1992

Mr. DIXON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Benjamin Valencia, Jr., as he receives the highest honor of the Boy Scouts of America—the Eagle Scout. Benjamin resides in my congressional district and is a student at St. Bernard High School. On Friday, April 3, the Boy Scouts of America will honor Benjamin at his Court of Honor Ceremony.

Benjamin, along with his troop, has strived to fulfill the third point of the Scout law stating "A Scout Is Helpful." His 400 hours of community service work included 5 years of participation in the Veteran's Cemetery Flag Decoration Day and Culver City Scout's Day. In addition, he assisted at the Western Hemisphere Marathon and Culver City's food collection for the needy.

Benjamin's Eagle project also exemplified his dedication to community service. He focused on the environment by collecting recyclable materials and donating the proceeds to the Ecology Center of Southern California. This was a monumental task which involved contacting local newspapers, passing out flyers and coordinating volunteers to help collect recyclable goods. This very successful project collected 13,375 pounds of recyclable material and contributed \$502 to the Ecology Center of Southern California. I am truly impressed by Benjamin's efforts to protect the environment and I feel he is a superb example of what our youth can accomplish when directing their energy to positive goals.

Benjamin has proven to be an outstanding leader through his active involvement both at school and in the community. He is an excellent student, exemplified by his membership in

the California Scholarship Federation and the National Honor Society. In 1991, Benjamin was on the dean's honor role. He also finds time to be an active member of La Sociedad De Los Latinos which is a service organization at his high school.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me, Boy Scout Troop 113, and Benjamin's friends and family in congratulating him on obtaining his Eagle rank.

A TRIBUTE TO DR. JAMES L. WRIGHT

HON. LUCIEN E. BLACKWELL

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 30, 1992

Mr. BLACKWELL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a truly remarkable man whose contributions to the Philadelphia Public School System are unparalleled. As Dr. James L. Wright retires after 37 years of distinguished and exceptional service as both a teacher and an administrator, I would like to take a moment to reflect on the career of this great educator.

Dr. Wright embarked on the path of teaching following a brief career as a professional football player. In 1958, Dr. Wright received his master of science degree in teaching and biology from Philadelphia's Temple University—the same school where he would earn his doctorate in education 19 years later. Dr. Wright has served in a number of capacities in the Philadelphia Public School System over the years, including the role of director for the educational program of the Citywide Black Educational Forum. Since 1975, Dr. Wright has taught science in the Special Education Department of Olney High School, where his dedicated efforts have benefited a countless number of students. In addition, Mr. Speaker, Dr. Wright has published a great deal of writings in several educational journals and newspapers, including a much praised study on how 12 different school systems handled alienated youth problems.

Indeed, Mr. Speaker, Dr. Wright has also been a powerful force in the community as well. His leadership at both the V.F.W. and the Marcus Foster Educational and Cultural Society, as well as his active participation in community projects in the Nicetown and Tioga sections of Philadelphia, make Dr. Wright one of the most respected citizens in the entire city. This fact can be clearly seen through the extended list of awards and honors that bear this man's name, including the Black Educational Forum Educator of the Year, the Educator Equality League Educator of the Year, and a listing in Who's Who in Colleges and Universities, just to name a few.

Mr. Speaker, it is a tremendous honor for me to present the credentials of this outstanding man who has fully given himself to his school system and his community. All of Dr. Wright's accomplishments reflect a strong sense of conscience and purpose. This man is a true leader, and we could all benefit from his examples. I ask my colleagues to rise and join me in extending our best wishes for a happy retirement to Dr. James L. Wright.

TRIBUTE TO THE WESTHILL SCHOOL DISTRICT

HON. JAMES T. WALSH

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 30, 1992

Mr. WALSH. Mr. Speaker, today I would like to commend the Westhill School District, and specifically the senior high school, located in central New York. The school has been named among America's best schools by Redbook magazine, an honor given to 140 of the most outstanding schools in the country.

Even more of an honor, Westhill High School was named in the overall excellence category, in which only 42 schools are named. Overall excellence includes superiority in all facets of education. To win this honor, a school must offer not only a strong foundation in academics, but also in art, athletics, innovative courses, and cocurricular activities such as yearbook, photo club, band, and more.

The innovative courses Westhill offers are in computers, journalism, fine arts, and other areas that students have chosen to support with their interest.

The entire Westhill School District is dynamic, vital, and progressive. Its teachers are sensitive to students and parents. I have found the administration forward looking and consistent. And the school district's biggest boosters, the taxpayers, are proud and sacrificing, because they see results coming from their sacrifices.

In the class of 1991, 99.2 percent of the students earned their high school diplomas, with nearly 70 percent earning their Regents' endorsement. In the same year, approximately 90 percent of the graduates went on to pursue higher education opportunities in colleges and universities.

Westhill's educational excellence is typified by its students' performance on the scholastic aptitude test [SAT]. In 1991, with 97 percent of the students taking the exam, participants scored an average of 931 on the combined math and verbal components of the test. This compares with an average score of 882 for New York State as a whole.

I am very proud and ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating everyone in the Westhill School District.

LET'S LET CANADIAN RAILROAD CARS SERVE UNITED STATES INDUSTRY

HON. BYRON L. DORGAN

OF NORTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 30, 1992

Mr. DORGAN of North Dakota. Mr. Speaker, we have one-way traffic of railroad cars and locomotives across our border with Canada, and I am introducing a bill to help change that situation.

Our tariffs on foreign railroad equipment are being phased out because of the United States-Canada Free Trade Agreement. But one type of hybrid tariff, called a merchandise processing fee, is still required. It is a small

fee, amounting to 0.17 percent of the value of the equipment. But, when you are talking about the value of a railroad locomotive or shipping cars, that small percentage becomes a lot of dollars. In reality, the fee makes it financially unfeasible for the Canadian railroads to lease their equipment to United States railroads at time of high demand when United States railroads need extra equipment.

Canadian railroad companies can and do bring Canadian goods into this country without paying tariffs or the merchandise processing fee. However, the tariffs and fee are applied if such equipment is used for service between points within the United States.

Also, Canada has no tariffs restraining the use of United States rail equipment in Canada. So, we can send rail equipment to assist Canadian railroad companies when they need it, but the Canadian railroads cannot reciprocate.

My bill simply terminates the merchandise processing fee for foreign railcars and locomotives when the regular tariff on such equipment is phased out. Since virtually no cars or locomotives are brought into the United States under current tariffs, tariff income on these items is near zero, and the budget impact of this change is not of any consequence.

Removal of this processing fee is something that the U.S. railroad companies and the country shippers who use the railroads have agreed is desirable, and so I am asking Congress to approve this change in our tariff schedule.

SHOWA DENKO, EOSINOPHILIA MYALGIA SYNDROME, AND THE L-TRYPTOPHAN CRISIS

HON. PATSY T. MINK

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 30, 1992

Mrs. MINK. Mr. Speaker, I would like to include in today's RECORD an article prepared by Stephen Capen of Stamford, CT. Mr. Capen is the nephew of a victim of eosinophilia myalgia syndrome [EMS] who has died from the ingestion of a contaminated batch of L-tryptophan and the ensuing disorder it caused.

Last July, the Government Operations Committee's Subcommittee on Human Resources held hearings on this crisis, which has caused dozens of deaths and thousands of injuries. Since then the subcommittee has proceeded with its investigation.

Mr. Speaker, we cannot ignore this tragedy. EMS continues to afflict its many victims today. Their health problems include severe muscle and nerve pain, paralysis, pulmonary and respiratory problems, severe skin diseases, and brain dysfunction. They are courageous individuals who persevere in their commitment to see that no one else endures the suffering that they must live with. However, they face extreme medical expenses, and Showa Denko, the company that distributed the contaminated L-tryptophan, has been unresponsive to their situation.

Mr. Capen outlines this crisis in detail, and his words deserve our close attention.

## NO SHOWA

(By Stephen Capen)

Hard to believe, how little the government of the United States will do to truly protect its own. In its haste to assure the nation's security through weapons buildups, a worldwide network of spooks, and showcase wars—be it Drug, Star, or Gulf—it must find business practices that tend to endanger human life somewhat ordinary. A prime example involves Showa Denko K.K. of Japan, manufacturer of industrial gases, sulfuric acid, chlorine, polypropylene for automobile bumpers, fish feed additive, laughing gas, exotic specialties such as ultrahigh-sphericity balls, sputtering targets, epitaxial wafers and titanium sponges, not-so-exotic beer cans, and—an amino acid? Specifically, L-Tryptophan, a powerhouse version created through genetically engineered mutant bacteria—to help you sleep better, naturally.

For more than thirty years, brain researchers have studied the effects of L-tryptophan (L-T), an amino acid which occurs naturally in many foods including bread and milk. Increased levels of L-T in the brain can raise the level of serotonin, a neurotransmitter affecting appetite, pain sensitivity and sleep. Manufacturers of health foods seized this discovery, cooking research to promote the substance as a natural elixir. But, when separated from the other amino acids and taken, say, as a protein supplement, it can actually interfere with the body's metabolism and worse, linked in recent years with childhood epilepsy, Down's syndrome, rheumatoid arthritis, and cancer in the liver, bladder and breast.

It's estimated that the number of Americans using L-tryptophan reached well into the millions—and why not? A composite of advertisers' claims would promise, in typically folksy, down-home terms, a natural, non-habit forming remedy, the "most researched of them all", some retailers maintaining it was "derived from milk." It would assure you freedom from stress, depression and PMS tension, lead to increased mental acuity and improved "thinkability", enable you to quit smoking and lose weight too, eliminate senility problems such as forgetfulness, disorientation, hallucinations and argumentativeness—and then you'd sleep "like a baby." Something for everybody—all from a "diet supplement." But these uses were nowhere to be found anywhere in the packaging. Relegated to some regulatory netherworld, labels were without warnings of possible health risks, contraindications or side-effects, and package inserts were conspicuously absent, legally unrequired, for this was a drug being passed off as a food-stuff.

That netherworld was born in 1972, when the Food and Drug Administration moved to ban the so-called nutritional supplement as evidence of its medical dangers mounted. The following year, the agency published a regulation making over-the-counter sales of all amino acids as dietary supplements unlawful, but enforcement was lax and the stuff continued to be sold at health food stores, increasingly scooped by a burgeoning health-conscious, vitamin friendly, self-medicating public. The 1976 Proxmire Amendment to the Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act, intended to keep a growth industry free from constraints, further stifled regulation by preventing limits on the potency of vitamins and minerals. The agency, in another lethal miscalculation, apparently took this to mean amino acids as well, certain the law was passed in direct response to an FDA rulemaking effort.

During the late 70's, as L-tryptophan continued to be promoted in oral-dosage forms to treat various maladies, the FDA made some attempts to seize the substance and halt its sale through the courts. But it really didn't try so hard, only a pair of lawsuits lost at the hands of companies like Schiff, who argued that it had been published as GRAS, Generally Recognized As Safe, in the Federal Register of 1977. The FDA chalked this up to a "clerical error" but more than seven months passed before it was recodified and removed from the GRAS list permanently. The "error" provided the technicality that blew the case, serving to back off the agency yet again. Its only other major action was abandoned—after five years of litigation—before it ever went to trial, dismissed with prejudice against the government by a "hostile" judge. At that point, the FDA appears to have packed up its briefcase, medical warnings and all, and slinked out of the picture as the tide of deregulation rolled over the government, taking funding and any muscle it might have had with it. It was 1982, the year industrial giant Showa Denko entered the food supplement business.

In the 1980's health food retailers stacked L-T on the shelves right along with the rosehips and chamomile. M.D.'s and psychiatrists recommended it, detox programs used it, mail-order sales tapped a new market, and business was booming. Of the six major producers, Showa Denko dominated the world market, even if merely a sideshow (a \$7 million-a-year sideshow) compared with its other enterprises, whether a plastic single-portion food container or 730,000 tons annually of ethylene. The raw L-tryptophan powder was exported to its wholly-owned U.S. subsidiary, Show Denko America, Inc., a boiler-room operation of order-takers in New York who distributed it to tablet makers and encapsulators who, in turn, marketed it to health food stores, supermarkets and pharmacies. Encouraged by expanding sales, Showa experimented in 1987 with a new bacterial strain that promised to substantially increase the product's yield—in concentrations thousands of times greater than have ever occurred naturally.

The following February, a letter to then-Commissioner of the FDA Frank Young should have dispelled any lingering doubt over the substance's true use and the dangers present in it. The letter, coauthored by neuroscience experts from Harvard Medical School, MIT, Yale Medical School and Boston University School of Medicine, again described the carcinogenic effects found in animal studies and links with chorea and Huntington's Disease. It warned of a potential powderkeg "in the hands of an unsuspecting lay-public", backing these claims with no less than a hundred studies dating back to 1960. The "so-called benign 'natural' treatments," the researchers wrote, "are shown to be, in fact, not benign and far from 'natural'." The appeal, possibly the largest assemblage of material on the perils of toying with basic biological processes through amino acid supplementation (including King George III's tryptophan-triggered neurological disease being responsible for the unreasonable demands he placed on the American colonies at the eve of Revolution) should have been the clincher, but the letter, inexplicably, went unanswered.

By late 1988, Showa's newly enhanced free amino acid ("a special strength of ours") began coursing its way through the microbial fermentation process at its plant in Oita, Japan, packing a wallop thanks to Strain V, *Bacillus amyloliquefaciens*, the

mutant bug that made it possible. At the same time the company reduced its activated carbon purification, in stages, by about half, a move difficult to fathom on the face of it, considering the potential dangers of genetic alteration itself, together with the radically increased potency of the biofermentation broth. Safe to say, the health food industry had intimidated American regulators; nevertheless, these were bold moves around a product already on shaky ground.

The first cluster of calls to Mayo Clinic in Rochester, Minnesota came from points in New Mexico, in late October, 1989. Within three weeks, the Centers for Disease Control (CDC) in Atlanta tallied close to 300 cases—and the first death—of a systemic inflammatory disease the federal agency called Eosinophilia-Myalgia Syndrome (EMS). It was Sante Fe rheumatologist Dr. James W. Mayer who first found the thread, and as case numbers swelled, there was little room for doubt: 99 percent of the victims had been taking L-tryptophan. A warning was issued by the FDA (on a Saturday morning) followed by a request several days later for a voluntary recall of all L-T supplements of 100 milligrams or more. As the epidemic peaked that November, an epidemiological study led by Dr. Michael Osterholm of the Minnesota State Health Department found the clinical features of the disease similar to an epidemic of Toxic Oil Syndrome in Spain during 1981, an epidemic caused by an industrial (denatured rapeseed) oil sold as cooking oil that hit nearly 20,000 people, claiming more than 300 lives. The Minnesota study also determined that every victim in this widening epidemic had been taking L-tryptophan originating from one source: Showa Denko K.K.

By the following spring, with over 1,500 cases documented by the CDC—at least 27 of them fatal—the FDA finally issued a full recall of all products containing the amino acid. At around the same time the manufacturer was opening its doors and records to American researchers and regulators, arriving in Tokyo with evidence of a highly suspect contaminant in hand uncovered at Mayo Clinic. In August, the results of a second, larger study by epidemiologist Osterholm confirmed earlier findings: 30 other impurities in the Showa L-tryptophan, one of them in substantial measure. In a Newsday interview, Osterholm also made public suspicions the contaminant was caused by bioengineering, for which he was promptly blasted by the chief of the FDA's natural foods branch, criticized for "loose talk" and accused of "propagating hysteria." The agency was well aware of the possibility of a recombinant link all along but seems directed by a deep and abiding concern for yet another—and considerably more potent—growth industry. In October, the putative contaminant was verified in the Life Science Research Laboratory of the giant multinational. Later that same month, the essential cause-and-effect relationship of Showa L-tryptophan to the disease, based on animal studies, was established by agencies of the Public Health Service, led by senior author Dr. Esther Sternberg of the National Institute of Mental Health.

From the first product liability suit against the purveyors of L-T, and even months after epidemiological studies in Minnesota, New Mexico, Oregon and South Carolina indicated otherwise, Showa's response was a blanket "is, was, and has been safe," the company attempting to lay blame at the feet of U.S. encapsulators by suggesting the product had been altered and sold as some-

thing else. Showa also conjectured the cause might be found in pre-existing medical conditions within the victims themselves, a "host factor"—in essence, that individuals, many now mortally ill, were somehow to blame. The fact is, as indications of its culpability have grown the company has consistently demanded more proof: when epidemiological evidence was found, an animal model was needed; when animal studies established biological causation, it was dismissed as "only a statistical profile."

In July 1991, the House Subcommittee on Human Resources and Intergovernmental Relations, chaired by Rep. Ted Weiss (D-NY) convened to investigate the background of events surrounding the L-tryptophan tragedy and to consider future regulation—all of which was crammed into a day's hearing. Though no spokesman for the manufacturer was present (nor were they able to furnish a representative to address a gathering the previous day of EMS support group members as requested, stating the proper official would not be in-country), a statement was filed with the subcommittee. In it, Showa contends that the FDA "did not even purport to determine that L-tryptophan \*\*\* could not be legally sold", in either 1973 or 1977 actions, the latter invoking the GRAS/Not GRAS smokescreen, characterizing the re-codification as "scant notice" and "a buried action." That the agency responded to the 1989 epidemic with only a phased recall, Showa's reasoning goes, was "consistent with its belief that sale of the product was lawful." "Lawful", here, is an enormous wink at the law; ethical, not a chance, not where profit is king. How could the company have known the substance was prohibited when it was generally in use, the statement posits, when the FDA had cleared "each and every shipment", shipments of 50-kilogram fiber drums, accompanied by a slip of paper certifying the purity of the substance contained within, the sole means of determining precisely what—and how pure—it was. After all, the statement continues, it was GRAS in Japan. Then the statement negates the classification's merit completely:

"It is Showa's understanding that \*\*\* FDA approval was not required \*\*\* because, prior to the outbreak of EMS, L-tryptophan was generally recognized as safe. Although the FDA removed L-tryptophan and other amino acids from the GRAS list in 1977, the GRAS list itself recognizes that a substance does not have to be on the GRAS list to be generally recognized as safe."

A pearl of legal circumlocution to make the mind of any bureaucrat whirr: that's generally recognized as safe, but not Generally Recognized As Safe, which, if it is, it may not be, and yet it is—where we come from. No question the agency earned the deserved role of goat in this disaster, but if Showa had scrutinized the regulatory history of amino acids so closely, it must have logged the proposed ruling published in the 1973 Federal Register, preceded by the original FDA warning based on animal studies published in 1972:

"\*\*\* studies have shown that the adverse effects of (amino acid) imbalances are sub-optimal food intake, growth retardation, and degeneration of certain organs which can lead to \*\*\* early death."

As surely as Showa's corporate planners meticulously tracked the exploding interest in their product, coupled with the declining clout of regulation, its scientists could not have overlooked the fact that anthranilic acid—a nutrient used to grow the bacteria in

its biofermentation process—is the chemical suspected of causing the Toxic Oil Syndrome in Spain. Even more unlikely is the idea that company researchers were oblivious to a tryptophan metabolite, quinolinic acid, a known neurotoxin believed to be the cause of AIDS dementia. Dr. Sternberg's testimony before the House subcommittee included a case referred to her in the early months of 1989:

"One of the tryptophan breakdown products that was increased \*\*\* was quinolinic acid, a naturally occurring body chemical known to cause brain and nerve damage."

At present, however, the contaminant's the thing, and test on the isolated compound will doubtless provide even more conclusive evidence of Showa's culpability.

It's just as likely the company will cling to its frontline legal strategy employed by foreign concerns in the past: lack of personal jurisdiction. The \$4.2 billion multinational asserts little or no business was conducted in most states, conceding jurisdiction only in California, New Jersey and New York, where the existence of shipping points, warehouse locations and offices of its shell corporation, Showa Denko America, would be fruitless to deny. The number of federal cases has topped the 500 mark and are now consolidated in multi-district litigation before Federal District Judge Matthew Perry in Columbia, South Carolina, a state where a sufficient amount of business was transacted, in a court where the caseload isn't so backed up that a ruling appears imminent (though discovery—compulsory disclosure—will continue for at least another year). Showa's motions to dismiss, filed from the very beginning, are another reason most of the victims are convinced the company is stalling dragging its feet as the afflicted suffer and die, making it easier to reach a settlement without regard for future medical expenses. It's a known fact that wrongful death cases are settled more cheaply.

Even as Showa's high-powered legal counsel, the Washington, D.C. and Wall Street firm of Cleary, Gottlieb, Steen & Hamilton, argues against jurisdiction and liability, it claims anywhere between forty and a hundred settlements reached out of court. The international law firm, with a key office in Tokyo, won't acknowledge much more than that, the deals shrouded by a confidentiality agreement, a lengthy promise by plaintiffs not to reveal the terms of the pact. Another 700-800 cases are pending in state courts; one of those, in San Jose, California, scheduled to begin recently in what would have been the first jury trial, was settled days before, avoiding what in all likelihood would have meant a verdict against Showa Denko of damning proportions. In the end, it's a safe bet the personal jurisdiction issue will go all the way to the Supreme Court which, if the landmark Worldwide Volkswagen (1980) and subsequent ASAHI (1987) decisions have any bearing—and the regressive conservatism of the court doesn't doom its jurisprudence in the heart of the global free marketplace—the high court will hold that U.S. courts can assert personal jurisdiction over alien corporations which place defective products in the stream of commerce, forcing Showa Denko to compensate its victims—or their survivors—justly.

The ravages of this disease are hideous: what begins as fever, fatigue, cramps and skin rash can work its way into a chronic phase that reads like a catalogue of human torture. Its clinical features—high levels of a white blood cell (eosinophilia) normally generated to fight parasitic infection, muscle

aches (myalgia) and inflammation of connective tissue (fasciitis) fan out into an array of debilitating ailments. Excruciatingly painful muscle cramps sometimes strike throughout the body simultaneously, leaving the victim howling or writhing in pain. Pulmonary hypertension makes breathing difficult from the outset, and sleep apnea can stop breathing hundreds of times in a single night. Sensations of burning or electric shocks make even the weight of a bedsheet too much on the skin; scleroderma tightens it, gives it a wooden feel and creates something akin to one massive scar. Eye spasms, double vision, blackouts and memory loss batter the senses as the torture spreads: a jaw locked in painful spasm, mouth ulcerations exposing bone, leading to tooth loss, stocking/glove syndrome cancelling all feeling in the feet and hands. To the inflammation that injures vital organs, add the insults of facial deformity, loss of hair, and high retention—forty pounds is not uncommon—of abdominal fluid, and the worst is still to come.

One victim endured nosebleeds, hemorrhaging until "the kitchen looked like a slaughterhouse floor." Some lie in bed quadriparetic, all use of arms and legs gone, atrophy leaving only indentations where muscle used to be, contractors transmogrifying the hands into something resembling the talons of a large bird. To regain use of these limbs is out of the question, since every joint would have to be broken, artificial substitutes implanted. The inflammation may ultimately attack the heart and lungs, and eat away the myelin sheath to cause lesions in the central nervous system, making the destruction complete. Its insidiousness, especially the way in which it struck—like a kind of sneak attack leading to total devastation—has earned Showa's L-T the epithet, "Pearl Harbor Pill."

And there's more. If it isn't a drop of seventy pounds from appetite loss, malnutrition and muscle wasting, it may be a gain of as much via the side-effects of medication, such as it is: corticosteroids—Western medicine's current panacea—or immunosuppressants. Steroids are known to cause cataracts, diabetes, and may engender severe mood swings, even psychosis. Painkillers are an essential stock-in-trade accompanied by a host of anti-anxiety drugs. Whatever attempts are made along the lines of diagnosis and treatment are done with some trepidation to a body in such a fragile state (although one Viet vet underwent a dozen organ transplants). Painful nerve blocks and biopsies are performed as is plasmapheresis, the removal of excess eosinophils followed by transfusions, an ordeal that can take many hours accompanied by a chemotherapy-like nausea.

There is one final layer of misery, more worries over unknowns: quality medical care and the means to pay for it. Health care staffs have undergone sharp cutbacks in the current economic squeeze, reducing the level of care and making room for more of the horror stories that haunt the life of the invalid. A good number of the victims were met with skepticism in the early stages of the epidemic, their complaints dismissed; and it was not unheard of to be relegated to a hospital's psychiatric ward for the wrong reasons. Agents of health insurance carriers are also constantly underfoot, maneuvering to downscale costs. If a cure or even improvement is unlikely, they argue, then a rest home will do over a hospital or rehabilitation center. These disputes can translate to additional legal costs and gaps in coverage which, when \$1,000 a day is not uncommon,

mount up rapidly. Private care, a chance for the victims—the vast majority of whom are women—to live at home with family and loved ones is out of reach, running in the neighborhood of \$70,000 a year for unskilled help. The victims of this freak epidemic could never afford what was in store for them, many forced to abandon their livelihoods, incomes cut off, life savings drained or attached for coverage.

There is a way for those stricken with the disease to live out their lives with some measure of muted dignity, but it would require the manufacturers of their misery to cease denying responsibility. To date, gestures by Showa Denko to ease their plight—co-funding an EMS hotline, granting awards for research into the nature of the disease and possible cures, and providing "humanitarian aid" for a few victims with no financial resources—fall far short of any serious attempts at accountability. Since 1989 some \$2 million has been forwarded to fifteen research groups. Another \$480,000 in emergency medical expenses has been disbursed to a total of sixteen victims, but with indications there were strings attached (pressure to settle, promises not to sue). The EMS support group members initially involved with organizing the hotline exited when the company became involved—suspecting its purpose might be co-opted or somehow compromised—launching their own National EMS Support Group Network to register victims and inform them of developments in Congress, the FDA, and in legal matters with Showa Denko, its examining physicians and their conduct, which hasn't been altogether Hippocratic. All told, these investments in good-will pale in comparison with a reported \$1 million a month in defense fees—perhaps as much as \$100 million since 1989—the company has shelled out to get them out of this jam.

However, the gestures are useful, as are offers to settle out of court, in creating the impression that a genuine effort is being made to act responsibly in the victims' behalf—to put the best face on things. In that spirit Showa has retained the services of Hill & Knowlton, the world's largest public relations firm—and, lately, one of the most notorious. H&K's client list reads like a Who's Who of flackdom, including Exxon, the Tobacco Institute, Waste Management, the government of Turkey, the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service, along with a number of biotechnology concerns, pharmaceutical companies and military contractors, among hundreds of others worldwide. More recently, the agency added Citizens for a Free Kuwait (after the Iraqi invasion) and the U.S. Catholic Committee, a \$5 million account with the mission of guiding the church's antiabortionist bishops, led by New York's John Cardinal O'Connor, in advancing the church's pro-life position. H&K's recently-departed CEO, Robert Dilenschneider, may have enunciated a philosophy for image-makers everywhere when he wrote that, with the right PR, "what we know as the Three Mile Island disaster would not have been etched into the American memory."

There's a thought, particularly if you've experienced some seriously bad press yourself. Showa's decision to retain the professionals to manage public opinion may have been partially based on some serious miscalculations in a previous scandal back in 1967, when residents of Niigata City, Japan charged the manufacturer with dumping mercury into a river there. 77 residents who had eaten fish taken from it contracted an-

other painful, chronic disease. Showa's president responded—on national television, no less—that the conclusions of the Ministry of Health and Welfare would be disregarded no matter what they were, flatly refusing to change manufacturing procedures. Company officials then dismantled the plant completely, destroying wastewater samples and company records, a strategy—or boldfaced arrogance—which, in the end, cost them the case.

If all parties implicated in the L-tryptophan disaster were to be believed, the incident was nothing more than an unfortunate series of accidents which could never have been prevented. It would mean that Japan's third-largest chemical producer, employing some of the finest scientists in the world, was oblivious to the potentially lethal hazards of its product; that it had no indication the FDA had banned it, conducted seizures, and filed suits to halt its sale; that gradually higher reductions in the purification of its sledgehammer version—to save time—carried no great risk, either because of the toxic effects of L-tryptophan itself or of something going awry in the biochemical process. It would mean that the FDA—an agency with a longstanding reputation of enabling commerce to exact a toll, a percentage of the living, buying public killed or maimed in the form of acceptable human sacrifice—could not have taken warnings of L-tryptophan's dangers seriously enough to enforce the prohibition and regulate it more stringently, solely as a drug, as Canada and Europe have; that it was unaware it had "inadvertently" reappraised the substance even as it hauled violators into court, and was informed of the blunder only when a defendant introduced the fact into evidence. And it would mean that dozens of U.S. encapsulators and distributors were unable to recognize the difference between natural and synthetic substances, nor did health food stores nor mail-order houses; that it was proper to omit information, i.e., what the product was for, while advertising a litany of medical benefits elsewhere; and that wrapping it in a Made-In-The-USA label, legal as it may be, was above board. Finally, it would mean that none of the above ever saw the imperative to properly test the substance for toxicity, a genetically engineered substance churned out somewhere half a world away by a company that had once poisoned its own people and then denied it wholesale. The initial tests which pinpointed the contaminants, conducted at Mayo Clinic, were achieved through state-of-the-art high performance liquid chromatography, equipment manufactured at a Showa plant—not in Thailand or Singapore, but at the same facility in Oita where L-tryptophan was produced in 1989.

At the congressional hearing in July, and a subsequent public meeting held by the FDA's Dietary Task Force at the end of August, direct testimony was given by several victims whose lives have been hopelessly ruined by a substance they were told was safe, pure and natural, none of which, it turns out, was true. They spoke for those thousands injured—including hundreds permanently crippled worldwide—who are, at this moment, living out their lives in pain and despair, and whose numbers may be considerably higher than reported, owing to CDC reporting criteria. The National EMS Network puts that number as high as 10,000, with possibly five times the official toll of 38 dead. And some medical experts insist that EMS itself is a misnomer, that it would be more accurately called Showa Denko Systemic Disease.

When the time came to speak its piece at the House hearing, a spokesman for the re-

cently revamped FDA made a statement remarkable for its face-saving revisionism. "We think the FDA," said the agency's Deputy Director at the Center for Food Safety, "acted promptly, effectively and responsibly in reacting to the L-tryptophan-EMS incident." Maybe so, but only if nearly twenty years after you've uncovered a potential poison and told everyone not to buy or sell it, you finally act to enforce the law—and then only after human life has been sacrificed. A variety of other amino acids still remain on the shelves, accidents called L-tyrosine and L-phenylalanine waiting to happen, more snake oils seeping through the regulatory cracks. And there is industry pressure to put L-tryptophan back on the market.

Meanwhile, the principals of this disaster are at work testing the putative contaminant of Showa's tryptophan-like substance, seeking proof positive that it triggered an autoimmune disease virtually unknown to medical science. But little more proof is needed that a highly motivated coalition of foreign businessmen, representing a corporation that never paid dollar one in U.S. taxes, in concert with a nest of U.S. middlemen who accepted that company's word on a product's purity and effectiveness with virtually no testing of their own, traded on the lives of others for their own gain.

This particular road to ruin took nearly two decades to pave, all good intentions the province of gainsayers and hired liars paid to express condolences or the hope for a brighter future. It's a tale any American had better consider. Since the moment Ronald Reagan first proposed to get the government off our backs (i.e., cut funding and services) it signalled open season for big business. And one thing about doing business in America is, you don't have to quit a manufacturing process that destroys the earth's atmosphere, or quit production of a drug that causes birth defects, until there's a hole in the ozone killing people by the droves or scores of babies are born with wings for arms. The L-tryptophan disaster, the first genetic engineering mass disaster, is the latest variation on a well-known theme.

#### SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Title IV of Senate Resolution 4, agreed to by the Senate on February 4, 1977, calls for establishment of a system for a computerized schedule of all meetings and hearings of Senate committees, subcommittees, joint committees, and committees of conference. This title requires all such committees to notify the Office of the Senate Daily Digest—designated by the Rules Committee—of the time, place, and purpose of the meetings, when scheduled, and any cancellations or changes in the meetings as they occur.

As an additional procedure along with the computerization of this information, the Office of the Senate Daily Digest will prepare this information for printing in the Extensions of Remarks section of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on Monday and Wednesday of each week.

Meetings scheduled for Tuesday, March 31, 1992, may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

## MEETINGS SCHEDULED

## APRIL 1

- 9:30 a.m.  
Select on Indian Affairs  
To hold hearings on S. 2481, to authorize funds for programs of the Indian Health Care Improvement Act. SR-485
- 10:00 a.m.  
Appropriations  
Commerce, Justice, State, and Judiciary Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for the Department of Commerce. S-146, Capitol
- Appropriations  
Treasury, Postal Service, General Government Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for the Office of National Drug Control Policy. SD-192
- Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs  
To hold hearings to examine the condition of the banking industry and the Bank Insurance Fund as contained in the President's fiscal year 1993 budget. SD-538
- Foreign Relations  
To hold hearings on the nominations of Thomas R. Pickering, of New Jersey, to be Ambassador to India, and Edward Joseph Perkins, of Oregon, to be the U.S. Representative to the United Nations with rank and status of Ambassador, and the U.S. Representative in the Security Council of the United Nations. SD-419
- 2:00 p.m.  
Appropriations  
Energy and Water Development Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for energy and water development programs. SD-192
- Energy and Natural Resources  
Public Lands, National Parks and Forests Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on S. 1174, to establish the Cache La Poudre River National Water Heritage Area in Colorado, S. 1537, to designate the American Discovery Trail for study to determine the feasibility and desirability of its designation as a national trail, and S. 1704, to improve the administration and management of public lands, National Forests, units of the National Park System, and related areas by improving the availability of adequate, appropriate, affordable, and cost effective housing for employees needed to effectively manage the public lands. SD-366
- Foreign Relations  
Business Meeting, to consider the nominations of Thomas R. Pickering, of New Jersey, to be Ambassador to India, Edward Joseph Perkins, of Oregon, to be the U.S. Representative to the United Nations with the rank and status of Ambassador, and the U.S. Representative in the U.N. Security Council, and a Foreign Service Officers' Promotion List. S-116, Capitol
- Judiciary  
To hold hearings on the nominations of Edward E. Carnes, of Alabama, to be United States Circuit Judge for the

Eleventh Circuit, Joseph E. Irenas, to be United States District Judge for the District of New Jersey, Henry C. Morgan, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Virginia, and Wayne A. Budd, of Massachusetts, to be Associate Attorney General. SD-226

- Select on Intelligence  
To hold joint hearings with the House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence on S. 2198 and H.R. 4165, bills to reorganize the United States intelligence community to provide for the improved management and execution of United States intelligence activities. SH-216

## APRIL 2

- 9:30 a.m.  
Appropriations  
VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, and the Resolution Trust Corporation. SD-116
- Commerce, Science, and Transportation  
Consumer Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on S. 664, to require that health warnings be included in alcoholic beverage advertisements. SR-253
- Governmental Affairs  
To hold hearings to examine Internal Revenue Service tax systems modernization. SD-342
- 10:00 a.m.  
Appropriations  
Defense Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for the Department of Defense, focusing on manpower, personnel, and health programs. SD-192
- Appropriations  
Transportation Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for the National Transportation Safety Board. SD-138
- Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs  
To hold hearings on the availability of credit and real estate values. SD-538
- Joint Economic  
To hold hearings to examine U.S.-Latin American relations in the 1990s, focusing on hemispheric trade integration. 2247 Rayburn Building
- 2:00 p.m.  
Armed Services  
Strategic Forces and Nuclear Deterrence Subcommittee  
To hold closed hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1993 for the Department of Defense, focusing on space launch programs and policies. SR-222
- 2:30 p.m.  
Foreign Relations  
East Asian and Pacific Affairs Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on Hong Kong's reversion to China and implications for U.S. policy. SD-419

## APRIL 3

- 9:15 a.m.  
Joint Economic  
To hold hearings to examine the employment/unemployment situation for March. SD-628
- 9:30 a.m.  
Armed Services  
Conventional Forces and Alliance Defense Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1993 for the Department of Defense, focusing on acquisition plans and policies and the impact on the industrial base. SR-222
- Foreign Relations  
Terrorism, Narcotics and International Operations Subcommittee  
To resume hearings to examine allegations of certain criminal activity by the Bank of Credit and Commerce International (BCCI), focusing on its cooperation under the plea agreements. SD-419
- 10:00 a.m.  
Appropriations  
Agriculture and Related Agencies Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for the Department of Agriculture, focusing on the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, the Foreign Agricultural Service, the General Sales Manager, and the Soil Conservation Service. SD-138
- Judiciary  
Immigration and Refugee Affairs Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on the implementation of immigration sanctions against employers. SD-226
- APRIL 6
- 10:00 a.m.  
Finance  
International Trade Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative, and the International Trade Commission. SD-215
- Judiciary  
Patents, Copyrights and Trademarks Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on cable compulsory licenses. SD-226
- APRIL 7
- 10:00 a.m.  
Appropriations  
Agriculture and Related Agencies Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for the Department of Agriculture, focusing on the Commodity Futures Trading Commission, the Food and Drug Administration, the Farm Credit Administration, and the Farm Credit System Assistance Board. SD-138
- Appropriations  
Commerce, Justice, State, and Judiciary Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and the

Drug Enforcement Administration, Department of Justice.  
S-146, Capitol  
2:00 p.m.  
Appropriations  
Interior Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for the Forest Service, Department of Agriculture.  
S-128, Capitol

2:30 p.m.  
Appropriations  
Foreign Operations Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for foreign assistance programs, focusing on Agency for International Development management issues and reform efforts.  
SD-138

Select on Indian Affairs  
To hold hearings on S. 1752, to provide for the development, enhancement, and recognition of Indian tribal courts.  
SR-485

APRIL 8

9:30 a.m.  
Energy and Natural Resources  
Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.  
SD-366

Environment and Public Works  
Superfund, Ocean and Water Protection Subcommittee  
To hold oversight hearings on the implementation of the Superfund program.  
SD-406

Veterans' Affairs  
To hold joint hearings with the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs to review the legislative recommendations of the AMVETS, American Ex-POWs, Jewish War Veterans, Non-Commissioned Officers Association, National Association for Uniformed Services, and Society of Military Widows.  
SD-106

10:00 a.m.  
Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry  
To hold oversight hearings on the Department of Agriculture's field structure.  
SR-332

Appropriations  
Treasury, Postal Service, General Government Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for the Office of Management and Budget, and the Executive Residence.  
SD-116

Commerce, Science, and Transportation  
To hold hearings in conjunction with the National Ocean Policy Study on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1993 for the U.S. Coast Guard.  
SR-253

Finance  
To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for the U.S. Customs Service.  
SD-215

2:00 p.m.  
Appropriations  
Labor, Health and Human Services, Education Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on childhood vaccine research and development issues.  
SD-192

Armed Services  
Defense Industry and Technology Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on national and defense technology policies and initiatives.  
SR-222

Foreign Relations  
European Affairs Subcommittee  
To resume hearings to examine U.S. assistance to the new independent states of the former Soviet Union.  
SD-419

APRIL 9

10:00 a.m.  
Appropriations  
Defense Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for the Department of Defense, focusing on strategic programs.  
SD-192

Appropriations  
Commerce, Justice, State, and Judiciary Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, and the Small Business Administration.  
S-146, Capitol

Appropriations  
Transportation Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for Amtrak, and the Federal Railroad Administration, Department of Transportation.  
SD-138

Veterans' Affairs  
To hold oversight hearings on proposed legislation on homeless veterans.  
SR-418

APRIL 10

9:30 a.m.  
Finance  
Health for Families and the Uninsured Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on S. 2077, to provide for optional State coverage of coordinated care, and to improve Federal requirements with respect to the provision of coordinated care by health maintenance organizations in order to allow States to reduce costs and improve quality care in contracting for managed care services under the Medicaid program.  
SD-215

APRIL 19

10:00 a.m.  
Appropriations  
Defense Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for the Department of Defense.  
SD-192

APRIL 28

9:00 a.m.  
Office of Technology Assessment Board meeting, to consider pending business.  
Room to be announced

10:00 a.m.  
Appropriations  
Interior Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for the Smithsonian Institution.  
SD-116

Veterans' Affairs  
To hold hearings on proposed legislation relating to the education and employment of veterans.  
SR-418

APRIL 29

9:00 a.m.  
Environment and Public Works  
Business meeting, to mark up S. 976, authorizing funds through fiscal year 1996 for programs of the Solid Waste Disposal Act.  
SD-406

10:00 a.m.  
Appropriations  
Commerce, Justice, State, and Judiciary Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for the U.S. Information Agency, and the Board for International Broadcasting.  
S-146, Capitol

APRIL 30

9:30 a.m.  
Appropriations  
VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for the Department of Housing and Urban Development.  
SD-G50

10:00 a.m.  
Appropriations  
Transportation Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for the Federal Transit Agency, and the Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority.  
SD-138

MAY 5

2:00 p.m.  
Appropriations  
Interior Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for the National Park Service, Department of the Interior.  
S-128, Capitol

MAY 6

9:30 a.m.  
Commerce, Science, and Transportation  
Science, Technology, and Space Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on S. 2297, to enable the United States to maintain its leadership in land remote sensing by providing data continuity for the Landsat program, by establishing a new national land remote sensing policy.  
SR-253

Energy and Natural Resources  
To hold hearings on the science concerning global climate change.  
SD-366

Rules and Administration  
To hold hearings on S.J. Res. 221, providing for the appointment of Hanna Holborn Gray, of Illinois, as a citizen regent of the Smithsonian Institution, and on other regent appointments.  
SR-301

Select on Indian Affairs  
To resume oversight hearings on the implementation of the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act (IGRA).  
SR-485

10:00 a.m.  
 Rules and Administration  
 To hold oversight hearings on the Smithsonian Institution.  
 SR-301

MAY 7

9:30 a.m.  
 Appropriations  
 VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee  
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for the Department of Veterans Affairs, and the Court of Veterans Affairs.  
 SD-124

10:00 a.m.  
 Appropriations  
 Transportation Subcommittee  
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for the U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Transportation.  
 SD-138

MAY 12

9:30 a.m.  
 Appropriations  
 Interior Subcommittee  
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for the Department of Energy.  
 SD-116

MAY 13

9:30 a.m.  
 Rules and Administration  
 Business meeting, to consider pending calendar and administrative business.  
 SR-301

MAY 14

9:30 a.m.  
 Appropriations  
 VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee  
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for the Federal Emergency Management Agency.  
 SD-124

10:00 a.m.  
 Appropriations  
 Transportation Subcommittee  
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for the Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation.  
 SD-138

MAY 19

10:00 a.m.  
 Appropriations  
 Interior Subcommittee  
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Department of the Interior.  
 SD-116

MAY 20

2:00 p.m.  
 Appropriations  
 Interior Subcommittee  
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior.  
 S-128, Capitol

MAY 21

9:30 a.m.  
 Appropriations  
 VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee  
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for the National Community Service, and the Points of Light Foundation.  
 SD-116

10:00 a.m.  
 Appropriations  
 Transportation Subcommittee  
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for the General Accounting Office.  
 SD-138

MAY 22

9:30 a.m.  
 Appropriations  
 VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee  
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for the Department of Housing and Urban Development and certain related agencies.  
 SD-138

JUNE 9

10:00 a.m.  
 Appropriations  
 Interior Subcommittee  
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for the Department of the Interior.  
 S-128, Capitol

2:30 p.m.  
 Appropriations  
 Interior Subcommittee  
 To continue hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for the Department of the Interior.  
 S-128, Capitol