

management of procurement of spare parts for vehicles and irregularities in regard to staff costs were earlier noted in the internal audit during September-October 1994 and followed up during the February visit (see copy of the audit referenced above).

Complaints of anti-Americanism were lodged only against the Chief Administrative Officer (CAO) of MINURSO. When the auditors met with a number of officials and queried them on anti-Americanism, they were informed that the CAO had used such expressions against certain other nationals as well. No evidence was found of discriminatory practice against either Americans or other nationals. The CAO has in the meantime left the mission.

In my view, this MINURSO report effectively addresses the allegations made by Mr. Ruddy. I have found every statement to be well documented in the working papers of the auditor-in-charge and I have personally seen to it that the final version of the report was worded with the discretion and caution which the political sensitivity of the matter, as well as Mr. Ruddy's interests, require. In short, I stand firmly behind this OIOS report on MINURSO.

Let me take this opportunity to inform you about the start-up phase of OIOS in general. I tackled this important task as of 15 November 1994 and have worked hard over the past six months to establish Internal Oversight as an independent and credible component of the management culture of the United Nations Organization. This was not easy, because an effective internal control mechanism had never existed in the UN before. I had to strengthen the Audit Division and redefine its scope. The Investigation Unit had to be created. The working and reporting procedures for the entire office had to be developed, and a mechanism to monitor compliance with our recommendations had to be established. General Assembly Resolution 48/218B also mandated me to move this office from a mere control function to a more proactive role to "advise" and "provide assistance to programme managers". Such a profound change in the corporate culture of an international organization requires more than six months, but I am encouraged by clear signs that OIOS is beginning to have an impact on the UN, in its deterrent as well as its advisory capacity. It is my hope that the United States Congress will understand the complexity of my task and not judge the success of this new office on the basis of one rather atypical report.

Shortly after the publication of the MINURSO report, two in-depth evaluation reports were issued which I am attaching to this letter for your reference. Two more reports were issued on 16 May which are also enclosed.

Regarding the issuance of reports, let me assure you that the time needed between submission and release of reports is not a reflection of any lack of independence of my office. The reports to which you refer in your letter had to be published in six languages after being edited and translated, a process which is necessarily dependent upon the length of the report and the workload at the time of submission. As you will note from the attached reports, the time was also taken to include a status report on the implementation of recommendations, as the original reports were done some months ago.

I am quite confident that my work will be beneficial to the UN and will eventually be appreciated also by those in the United States Congress who, like you, believe in the usefulness of the World Organization. In a recent speech at Harvard's John F. Kennedy School of Government, I have laid out the philosophy I bring to this office. Please find a copy of this speech enclosed. It would be

my pleasure to come to your office at your convenience to tell you more about my mission.

Very sincerely yours.

KARL TH. PASCHKE,  
Under-Secretary General.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
COMMITTEE ON INTERNATIONAL  
RELATIONS,

Washington, DC, May 5, 1995.

Hon. BOUTROS BOUTROS-GHALI,  
Secretary General, United Nations Headquarters, New York, NY.

DEAR MR. SECRETARY-GENERAL: I write to express my disappointment at the first report of the United Nations Office of Internal Oversight Services (OIOS), issued on April 5, 1995 (A/49/884, "Review of the Efficiency of the Administrative and Financial Functioning of the United Nations").

As you know, funding for the United Nations is under severe pressure in the United States Congress. A key element to maintaining Congressional support for U.S. contributions to the United Nations is the oversight performance of OIOS.

Because this is the first report released from OIOS, it will be scrutinized closely by the Congress as an indicator of the level of U.N. reform. In addition, MINURSO has already received considerable unfavorable attention in Congress due to serious allegations of mismanagement, operational problems, and anti-Americanism.

It was my understanding that this report was intended to examine those allegations. In my view, this report is not likely to convince Congress that OIOS is performing the kind of professional, careful oversight of U.N. operations intended by the establishment of this office. Let me detail some of the reasons why.

First, the report does not examine carefully the serious allegation that applicants desiring to be identified as voters are being intimidated and denied free access to the MINURSO center. It merely quotes (paragraph 12) MINURSO's Deputy Special Representative as stating that if such intimidation is occurring, "there will be ample opportunity for such individuals to present themselves at later stages in the process".

Second, regarding allegations of "padded payrolls", irregular transportation practices and costs, and improper procurement in MINURSO, the report makes reference to a previous internal audit which had identified "irregularities" nor the "remedial actions" are specified. So far as I know, the previous internal audit has not been made available to Member States.

Third, as for changes that some MINURSO officials were anti-American, supported by several written complaints (including one by the head of U.S. military troops serving in MINURSO), the report essentially dismisses these charges by quoting observers who stated that "whenever the Chief Administrative Officer saw any problem with an individual, he was in the habit of adversely referring to the individual's nationality" (paragraph 31). Based on this information, the auditors state that they "did not sense any discrimination based on any particular nationality".

I could cite numerous other deficiencies in the report, but these examples highlight my concerns about this OIOS report. I can only state that the work reflected in this report does not begin to meet demands in the United States Congress for a tough, credible U.N. "Inspector General" and will not be helpful to those of us working to maintain support for the United Nations and its funding levels.

Finally, I would like to express my concern at the Secretariat's failure to release several prior reports completed by the OIOS office. It is my understanding that the release of

these reports was requested in writing more than a month ago by the U.S. Permanent Representative to the United Nations, but that their release has not yet occurred. It will be difficult to explain to Members of Congress why reports completed by a U.N. office which is presumed to be independent have not been released by the Secretariat. I urge you to ensure that these reports are released expeditiously.

Thank you for your attention to and cooperation in these matters.

With best regards,

Sincerely,

LEE H. HAMILTON,  
Ranking Democratic Member.

## RETIREMENT OF CMDR. HARRY ROUSE

HON. OWEN B. PICKETT

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 6, 1995

Mr. PICKETT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize a truly outstanding Naval officer, Comdr. Harry V. Rouse, who has served with distinction for the past 32 months as a legislative counsel in the Navy's Office of Legislative Affairs. It is a privilege for me to recognize his many outstanding achievements as he prepares to retire following a career of distinguished service to this legislative body and to our great Nation as a whole.

A native of Tulsa, OK, Commander Rouse earned a bachelor of science degree from the U.S. Naval Academy in 1977, graduating with distinction. Upon graduation, he was commissioned an ensign in the U.S. Navy.

Commander Rouse spent his first sea tour aboard the destroyer U.S.S. *Kinkaid*, where he served in the engineering department. He was selected for participation in the Navy's Law Education Program, and, following a brief assignment to recruiting duty in Oklahoma City, OK, began his studies at Harvard Law School in August 1982. Commander Rouse earned his doctor of jurisprudence degree in 1985, and following graduation from the Naval Justice School in Newport, RI, reported to the Naval Legal Service Office, San Diego, CA, in November 1985.

Commander Rouse distinguished himself in all of his assigned duties at the Naval Legal Service Office, including defense counsel and command services officer. Upon completing this highly successful tour, and receiving the Navy Commendation Medal for outstanding service, he reported aboard U.S.S. *New Jersey* as the command judge advocate. He performed admirably in this assignment as well, completing a 2-year tour in May 1990 and was awarded the Navy Meritorious Service Medal in recognition of that performance.

He returned "home" to the U.S. Naval Academy in 1990, assuming duties as the legal adviser to the Commandant of Midshipmen, where his superb contribution was recognized with the award of his second Navy Commendation Medal. For the past 3 years Commander Rouse has served in the Navy's Office of Legislative Affairs, where he has provided members of the House National Security Committee, our professional and personal staffs, as well as many of you seated here today, with timely support regarding many Navy plans and programs. His valuable contributions have enabled Congress and the Department of the Navy to work closely together

to ensure we continue to provide for and support the best naval force, its members and their families, in the world.

Mr. Speaker, Harry Rouse has made numerous sacrifices during his illustrious naval career in order to provide a significant contribution to the outstanding naval forces upon which our country relies so heavily. He is a great credit to both the Navy and this country he has so proudly served. As he now departs the Navy to pursue challenges in civilian life, I call upon my colleagues from both sides of the aisle to wish him every success as well as fair winds and following seas.

A TRIBUTE TO LITERARY SCHOLAR AND CIVIL RIGHTS LEADER,  
BERNARD BARSHAY

**HON. CHARLES E. SCHUMER**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, June 6, 1995*

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor and pay tribute to an extraordinary citizen, Mr. Bernard Barshay. His literary accomplishments and social contributions have truly made a significant impact on the lives of millions. Like many poor Jewish immigrants who worked hard to achieve the American dream, Professor Barshay survived on meager resources while growing up in Brooklyn. However, these circumstances did not prevent Barshay's remarkable determination to succeed and overcome impossible odds.

Throughout his life, Professor Barshay struggled with his vision, eventually becoming legally blind. He continued to pursue his literary goals and at the age of 28, became the youngest syndicated writer in America. After winning several academic scholarships, Barshay continued to prove himself as a writer, playwright, storyteller, and novelist despite his failing eyesight. Even as his doctors urged him to discontinue his journalistic career, Barshay began teaching, and soon after became the chairman of the journalism department at Long Island University. At LIU, he was a mentor of the Journalism Honor Society, and a member of the Polk Committee, which awards outstanding individuals on newspaper writing. Later Barshay went on to produce dramatic readings and plays for radio broadcast programs. His love of writing and reading developed into yet another successful career as a mystery storyteller, poet, and oral dramatist. His works were recorded in an album titled "Four American Murder Mysteries."

At the height of his teaching and broadcast career, Barshay paid a visit to Louisiana to report on voting rights for blacks. He was then arrested and jailed with other civil rights supporters. Inspired by the voting rights struggle of African-Americans, Barshay began devoting his work toward community activism and educational empowerment. He requested a voluntary position as a teacher in Harlem and continued reading his poetry and children's stories on radio programs. Ever since he moved to the Kensington section of Brooklyn, Professor Barshay has worked tirelessly to promote racial harmony between the Jewish and black residents. The positive impact he has made on all New Yorkers is worthy of national recognition. I am proud to have such an insightful and courageous activist residing in Brooklyn.

A TRIBUTE TO THE HOWARD MARTIN RICHARDSON VFW POST 5394

**HON. WALTER R. TUCKER III**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, June 6, 1995*

Mr. TUCKER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to an organization established for the men and women whose desire it was to serve and protect our great Nation. They are individuals who fought valiant battles in foreign lands, many of whom gave the ultimate sacrifice—their lives.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to stand before you today to recognize the significant contributions and the 30th anniversary of the Howard Martin Richardson VFW Post 5394.

From an initial group of 38 men, the post's membership has grown to almost 1,400 members, men and women veterans of foreign wars. The post is the largest in the Fourth District and the fourth largest in the State of California. The post acquired its present name when it decided to honor one of its late commanders in 1982 and petitioned for a name change from the Wayne Emerson Bungard Post to the present name—Howard Martin Richardson Post.

During the 30 years of its existence, Post 5349 has labored toward its goals and objectives of serving the Compton and surrounding communities, veterans of the United States, their widows and orphans; all this while remaining solvent and self-supporting.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to an organization that continues to make a difference. I rise today to pay tribute to the Howard Martin Richardson VFW Post 5394 in the city of Compton, CA.

A TRIBUTE TO CORRINE WILLIAMS DUNN

**HON. CARRIE P. MEEK**

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, June 6, 1995*

Mrs. MEEK of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to bring to the attention of my colleagues one of my constituents who exemplifies what it means to be a concerned community leader and activist—Corrine Williams Dunn.

Mr. Speaker, great neighborhoods don't just happen. They are created through the vision and hard work of hundreds and thousands of community members joining together in common cause.

Bunche Park, Opa-Locka, and Carol City in North Dade are just such neighborhoods and Corrine Dunn is one of the major reasons why. She is one of the most dedicated, most caring members of the community who has helped to make life better for generations of North Dade residents through her extensive community involvement.

Mrs. Dunn has been a major mover in helping to bring much needed county services to North Dade neighborhoods through her pioneering work with Bunche Park Elementary, North Dade High School, and the North Dade Improvement Association. Mrs. Dunn helped to create a community credit union for local residents.

Her remarkable record of community involvement over the years has included positions on many community boards and important commissions. She has served on the boards of Community Coordinated Child Care; EOPI, Inc.; the Community Action Agency; Legal Services of Dade County; Health Systems Agency of South Florida, Inc.; and the North Dade Health Center. In 1977, in recognition of her dedicated and untiring efforts on behalf of others, Corrine Williams Dunn was recognized by her neighbors in North Dade as Citizen of the Year.

Mrs. Dunn has now focused her attention on issues and activities involving senior citizens. She volunteered her time as a health aide to senior citizens and serves as chairperson of the Dade County National Parent Federation for Day Care and Child Development, Inc.

A member of Crooms Temple Church of God in Christ, Mrs. Dunn is also an ardent church worker who has served for 20 years as church secretary and has been active in the Young Women's Christian Council, Mother's Board, and the Missionary Board.

Mr. Speaker, I know that my colleagues join with me in saluting Mrs. Corrine Williams Dunn, a dedicated wife, mother, church leader, and community activist, for her more than 40 years of untiring efforts on behalf of her community.

INTRODUCTION OF H.R. 1742, THE  
FDA MODERNIZATION ACT OF 1995

**HON. RON WYDEN**

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, June 6, 1995*

Mr. WYDEN. Mr. Speaker, the technology of drugs and medical devices has reached a new frontier. Through emerging sciences such as bioengineering we can anticipate truly monumental breakthroughs in the way we treat, and conquer, dread diseases which for centuries have plagued mankind.

It is crucial, absolutely critical, that the Federal regulatory system so integral to the development and commercialization of these new products change, improve, and advance in step with this technological revolution.

In support of this effort, I am today introducing H.R. 1742, the Food and Drug Administration Modernization Act of 1995. This bill offers reasonable, progressive, and user-friendly approaches toward making the FDA drug and device approval process more efficient and cost effective.

Most importantly, it accomplishes these goals while preserving the Agency's critical mission to assure the safety and effectiveness of new drugs and medical devices.

It ensures that our multibillion-dollar medical products industry continues as the preeminent international competitor.

Here are the salient features of this legislation:

The bill grants the agency authority to grant early, conditional approvals for promising drugs and devices which appear to be effective in fighting serious or life-threatening disease. Full and final approval would rest upon the manufacturer's ability to demonstrate that the initial promise of effectiveness was proven out in broader use.