

4. How much of these costs in Fiscal Year 1994 have been covered by U.S. supplemental appropriations? In cases where supplemental appropriations have been provided and the UN has subsequently reimbursed those costs, how much has the DoD returned to the U.S. Treasury?)

The information follows:

#### FISCAL YEAR 1994 UN-RELATED OPERATIONS

(In millions of dollars)

|  | Incremental costs | Covered by supplemental |
|--|-------------------|-------------------------|
| U.S. Participation in Peace Operations:                  |                   |                         |
| Former Yugoslavia (Macedonia) .....                      | 3.0               | 3.0                     |
| Somalia .....  | 528.0             | 424.1                   |
| Support to U.N. Peace Operations:                        |                   |                         |
| Cambodia .....   | 5.0               |                         |
| Rwanda (U.N. requested Airlift) .....                    | 10.8              |                         |
| U.S. Participation in Operations Authorized by the U.N.: |                   |                         |
| Angola .....   | 2.6               |                         |
| Former Yugoslavia (Bosnia) .....                         | 289.0             | 273.7                   |
| Haiti (Interdiction/Sanctions) .....                     | 65.8              | 50.0                    |
| Haiti (Uphold Democracy) .....                           | 200.8             | ( <sup>1</sup> )        |
| Iraq (Provide Comfort) .....                             | 91.8              | 92.0                    |
| Iraq (Southern Watch) .....                              | 333.0             | 332.5                   |
| Rwanda (Unilateral Support) .....                        | 95.9              | 122.2                   |
| Western Sahara .....                                     | .1                |                         |
| Total .....  | 1,625.8           | 1,297.5                 |

<sup>1</sup> The Secretary of Defense used the Feed and Forage authority to cover \$126.3 million of the costs incurred in this effort. The appropriations to cover these costs are requested in the FY 1995 Emergency Supplemental.

Note: The Department returned to the Treasury all reimbursements for costs already funded through supplemental appropriations. For FY 1994, the total amount was \$25 million, of which \$22 million was associated with UNOSOM II (Somalia) and the balance related to UNPROFOR (Former Yugoslavia).

5. Who within DoD compiles information on incremental costs associated with UN peacekeeping operations? Is it done by each Service, then collated by the Office of the Secretary of Defense? Or some other way?)

The DoD Components determine the incremental costs for contingency operations in which each is involved. They report these costs to the Department of the Army, which as Executive Agent for these efforts prepares a consolidated report for all operations. The DoD is in the process of transferring the reporting responsibility to the Defense Finance and Accounting Service, an organization that has the basic mission of providing this type of service to the Department.

THE UNDER SECRETARY OF DEFENSE,  
Washington, DC, April 18, 1995.

Hon. LEE HAMILTON,  
Ranking Democrat, Committee on International Relations, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN: As I indicated in our 15 February response to your January 13 letter regarding the impact of H.R. 7 on the ability of the United States to support UN peacekeeping activities, we initiated another examination of the fiscal year 1994 costs associated with contingency operations. In particular, we wanted to provide you a more specific breakout of the costs associated with contingency operations related to United Nations Security Council resolutions, where possible. The attached information provides the best data available.

At the time that some of these UN-related operations commenced, we did not foresee the requirement to account for costs according to the authority under which U.S. forces participated, and therefore, did not require the Services or Defense Agencies to collect data at the level of detail requested in your letter. We have since remedied this through new financial procedures directed by the Under Secretary of Defense (Comptroller). In the interim, working with the Services and the Office of Management and Budget, we have been able to use existing information to develop a better estimate of the costs for

certain operations. I stress, however, that the attached figures are our "best estimate" of the incremental costs since we did not require the Services and Defense Agencies to capture these precise data.

The most important point about this information is that it indicates that crediting the incremental expenditures associated with our voluntary participation in these UN-related operations would, at a minimum, reduce significantly the USG's payment of United Nations peacekeeping assessments if DoD's incremental costs were credited against the USG's assessment. The United States spent \$1.4 billion in fiscal year 1994 on operations voluntarily undertaken in connection with UN Security Council resolutions. Were the United States to credit amounts of this size against our annual UN peacekeeping assessment, it would cancel out our entire yearly contribution, thereby seriously impairing the UN's capability to conduct peacekeeping operations.

I hope the following provides you with useful information and is of value during any further debate of this issue in the Congress.

Sincerely yours,

Walter B. Slocombe.

#### INCREMENTAL COSTS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1994 "NON-BLUE HELMET" BUT UN-RELATED OPERATIONS<sup>1</sup>

| Operation  | Cost (million) | UNSCR         |
|--|----------------|---------------|
| Former Yugoslavia <sup>2</sup> .....                             | \$289          |               |
| Sanctions Enforcement (Sharp Guard) .....                        | (75)           | 787           |
| Humanitarian Airdrop (Provide Promise) .....                     | (77)           | 770           |
| No-Fly Zone (Bery Flight) .....                                  | (85)           | 781, 816, 836 |
| Other Costs .....  | (52)           |               |
| Haiti:   |                |               |
| Multinational Force (Uphold Democracy) .....                     | 197            | 940           |
| Sanctions Enforcement (Support Democracy) .....                  | 65             | 841           |
| Southwest Asia:  |                |               |
| Sanctions Enforcement/No-Fly Zone-S. Iraq (Southern Watch) ..... | 333            | 687           |
| No-Fly Zone/Kurdish Relief-N. Iraq (Provide Comfort) .....       | 92             | 688           |
| Somalia (non-UNOSOM II) <sup>3</sup> .....                       | 434            | 794           |
| Total .....  | 1,410          |               |

<sup>1</sup> For the purposes of this analysis, the operations were limited to those carried out in relation to a UN Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) but not including UN mandated and assessed "blue helmet" peace operations.

<sup>2</sup> Estimates based on reports from the Services. The category titled "Other Costs" includes costs that are not attributable to the "blue-helmet" UNPROFOR operation, but are related to the other three operations in the former Yugoslavia. Further, these costs could not be allocated accurately to a specific DoD component. All other costs were related directly to a Military Department.

<sup>3</sup> Estimate based on reports from the Services.

#### IN RECOGNITION OF THE FROMM INSTITUTE FOR LIFELONG LEARNING

#### HON. NANCY PELOSI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 9, 1995

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of the University of San Francisco's Fromm Institute for Lifelong Learning, which celebrates its 20th anniversary on May 6, 1995.

Alfred and Hanna Fromm are a living example of the American dream. As a married couple fleeing Hitler's Germany in the 1930's, they came to this country as refugees, and reaped the rewards of their hard work. Alfred was instrumental in reviving a dormant wine industry in California following Prohibition, using his talents to transform Christian Brothers, and then Paul Masson, into world-renowned labels of wine. His distributorship, Fromm & Sichel, became the largest distributor of California wines in the world.

Alfred and Hanna have never forgotten the needs of their community. They have involved

themselves deeply and generously in the civic and cultural life of San Francisco. They are cofounders of the Jewish Community Museum, and have served on the boards and supported organizations as diverse as the opera and Amnesty International. Their dedicated service to the San Francisco community and the Nation is a model and inspiration for all.

In 1976, Hanna and Alfred recognized the need to expand and enhance the then severely limited educational opportunities and options available to senior San Franciscans living in retirement. Together, they set to work to provide a suitable setting where retired members of the community could pursue serious academic study among their peers and under the tutelage of their peers, but with the resources of a modern great urban university at their disposal.

Thus was born the Fromm Institute for Lifelong Learning. Thousands of seniors have enrolled in this "university within a university," presenting 8-week, noncredit, academic courses three times a year. Courses span the disciplines of psychology, literature, philosophy, science, theology, history, art, music, politics, and creative writing.

Mr. Speaker, Hanna and Alfred have received recognition and commendations from Presidents, Governors, and mayors. Yet, their deepest satisfaction comes from seeing their peers who enter the halls of the Fromm Institute for Lifelong Learning and continue the journey of learning through their retirement years. That may be the best and greatest legacy of these two extraordinary people, and on behalf of the Congress, let us join the entire San Francisco community in thanking Alfred and Hanna Fromm on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the Fromm Institute for Lifelong Learning.

CAPT. RANDOLPH L. GUZMAN

#### HON. BILL BAKER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 9, 1995

Mr. BAKER of California. Mr. Speaker, the entire Nation continues to mourn the tragedy in Oklahoma City. This cowardly and vicious act was an assault on our country, a wanton act of political terrorism and social destruction.

It was also an act in which dozens of individual lives were brutally ended. From small children to senior Federal employees, we have witnessed the heartbreaking spectacle of battered bodies carried out of the Murrah Federal Building, one by one.

One of these bodies was covered with an American flag. It was that of Marine Capt. Randolph L. Guzman, a native of Castro Valley, CA, a city in the East Bay area I am privileged to represent in Congress.

Captain Guzman was the recruiting station executive officer in the Murrah Building. A marine since 1983, he was a graduate of California State University at Hayward and was commissioned a second lieutenant in 1988.

A participant in Operation Desert Shield/Desert Storm, his service included tours in Virginia, Hawaii, Japan, and finally in Oklahoma. Among his many decorations are the Navy

and Marine Corps Achievement Medal, the Combat Action Ribbon, and the Navy Unit Commendation. To say that Captain Guzman served faithfully is to understate the obvious. His presence in the Marine Corps was an honor for our country.

When Marine Reserve 1st Sgt. Michael S. Curtain and several former marines carried out Captain Guzman's flag-draped body from the rubble in Oklahoma City, all work around the site stopped. According to Mr. Curtain:

Cranes had stopped. It was completely quiet. Rescuers stopped and looked; people had lined the street outside the building. Everyone was watching in silence as we brought our Marine out \* \* \* You could tell the veterans. They were the ones with tears in their eyes.

It is with enormous pride that a grateful Nation today salutes Capt. Randolph Guzman and his service to his country. All California mourns the loss of this sterling young man, but does so with the knowledge that this son of the East Bay lived his life with a commitment to duty, honor and country that stands in the finest tradition of the Marines Corps. His life was a testimony to the Marine Corps motto: "Semper Fidelis," always faithful.

To Captain Guzman's parents, Erlinda Guzman and Rudolph Guzman, I offer my deepest sympathy. There is nothing I can say that can lessen their sense of loss. But I can assure them of America's abiding pride in their son and encourage them with the truth that the One the Bible calls "the God of all comfort" will be there for them through all the days ahead.

May God guide and bless the Guzman family, and may He guide and bless our beloved country.

#### KILDEE PAYS TRIBUTE TO WALTER REUTHER

#### HON. DALE E. KILDEE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, May 9, 1995*

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to urge my colleagues in the U.S. House of Representatives to join me in paying tribute to the late Walter P. Reuther. Mr. Reuther, and his late wife May, are being honored by the United Auto Workers with a commemorative tribute to be held on Tuesday, May 9, 1995. This tribute marks 25 years to the day they perished in a plane crash.

Walter Reuther was a true giant to the labor movement. He was the leader in the fight that gave birth to the labor movement in America. He committed his life to the workers of this Nation, assuring them justice and change in the workplace. Walter Reuther was a visionary. He established revolutionary precedents for workers including pensions, health care, and supplemental unemployment benefits. Walter Reuther is directly responsible for the standard of living that millions of Americans enjoy today.

Walter Reuther was a patriot. He was a confidante of Presidents. During World War II, his dramatic "500 Planes a Day" plan was adopted by President Franklin D. Roosevelt. It was this plan that helped galvanize the Nation's industrial might, converting automobile plants into producers of tanks and planes,

leading to the eventual defeat of the Axis Powers. President Kennedy was provided with the concept of the Peace Corps by Walter Reuther in 1960, having first outlined the idea in a 1956 speech to the National Education Association. He believed that the enemies of democracy could be defeated with enlightenment, knowledge, and the free exchange of ideas.

Walter Reuther realized the labor movement should be a catalyst for social change. He waged a veritable war against racism, and was a tenacious champion of the civil rights movement. He was an ally and close supporter of Dr. Martin Luther King throughout the bittersweet days of the fifties and sixties.

Mr. Speaker, it is indeed an honor and pleasure for me to rise today to pay tribute to a true American hero, Walter P. Reuther. In recognition of his dedication to his country he has been nominated posthumously to receive the Presidential medal of Freedom in 1995. He has been an inspiration to me and countless other working men and women. I know the entire U.S. House of Representatives will join me today in honoring this great American, Walter P. Reuther.

#### IN RECOGNITION OF MIMI GALGANO AND SALLY CAMP- BELL: WOMEN WHO ARE MAKING A DIFFERENCE

#### HON. GARY L. ACKERMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, May 9, 1995*

Mr. ACKERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today with great pride to share with my colleagues in the House of Representatives the inspiring story of two women, Mimi Galgano and Sally Campbell, who are making a difference in the Long Island community. These women have taken a hands-on approach to aiding individuals in their neighborhoods and far beyond.

Mimi Galgano, a vibrant and enthusiastic leader, is the vice president of the Huntington Breast Cancer Action Coalition, director of the Breast Cancer Health Survey Project, a member of the Huntington Advisory Recycling Board and the first environmental chairperson of Commack.

Sally Campbell has volunteered her time and efforts to the community for the past 15 years. Currently, her volunteer efforts have been aimed at the betterment of the Cold Spring Harbor Whaling Museum. In 1982, Ms. Campbell recruited the museum's first group of volunteers, which reached the current force of 65 in 1994. She has served the museum on the board of directors as treasurer and vice president.

On April 28, 1995, these two remarkable women were honored at a special ceremony hosted by the Junior League of Long Island, an organization of women committed to promoting volunteerism and to improving the community through the effective action and leadership of trained volunteers. Its purpose is exclusively educational and charitable. Ms. Galgano and Ms. Campbell were nominated by the organizations they work with for their significant contributions to both their agencies and their communities.

Mr. Speaker, I ask all my colleagues in the House of Representatives to join with me now

in saluting Mimi Galgano and Sally Campbell, who have exhibited the ultimate commitment by working so diligently for the betterment of their communities.

#### HONORING JEANIE NERESON

#### HON. BILL RICHARDSON

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, May 9, 1995*

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, this June marks the end of an era in Los Alamos, NM. A school teacher, who has been with the school system as long as there has been a school system in Los Alamos, is retiring after 50 years of service.

Mrs. Jeanie Nereson started working for the Los Alamos Public Schools in the fall of 1944. That was the first year of the new school system—a system set up specifically to teach the children of the employees and scientists working on the Manhattan Project located on an isolated mountain in northern New Mexico.

That project of course helped us win World War II and the facilities later became the Los Alamos National Laboratories. The school system grew and Mrs. Nereson returned every September for 50 years to teach another group of children of laboratory workers.

Mrs. Nereson was reared in New York City, the daughter of Greek parents. Her childhood wasn't easy as English was her second language. She persevered and went onto college in Denton, TX. After just 3 years of schooling, she graduated from college at the age of 19.

She began her 57 year teaching career in Phar, TX. She started out with 69 first grade students. By Christmas, she was assigned 140 students. After 1½-years in Phar, she took a teaching assignment in Port Arthur, TX for 3½-years and then onto Corpus Christi for 1 year.

While studying for her masters degree during the summer at the University of Minnesota she met an educator who was given the responsibility of setting up a school system in Los Alamos, NM. Shortly thereafter she moved to Los Alamos and was with the school system from day one.

In her first year in Los Alamos in 1944, Mrs. Nereson taught a combination 5th and 6th grade class. Over the next 50 years, she worked in five different buildings and taught in every grade from one through six.

She used her summers off to travel around the world. She's been to every continent except Antarctica. Each of her excursions was an educational trip as she would bring back artifacts and other material and incorporate her findings in her lessons. Her classroom is described as a museum. She travelled as much for the children as for herself.

During the 1 year she took a sabbatical, she travelled to Brazil and did what she does best, she taught.

Over the years, Mrs. Nereson has taught some 1,800 students—many of them the sons and daughters of some of our Nation's most distinguished scientists. Some of these students have returned to Los Alamos in recent days to bid farewell to Mrs. Nereson, a local hero who will be sorely missed this September when students return to classes—never before has the Los Alamos Public Schools opened its