

# KIOWA WARRIORS PROTECTING U.S. TROOPS IN BOSNIA

HON. PETE GEREN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 1, 1996

Mr. PETE GEREN of Texas. Mr. Speaker, in the Department of Defense authorization and appropriations bills for fiscal year 1996, Congress added \$140 million to the Army's procurement budget to buy 20 armed OH-58D helicopters, better known as Kiowa Warriors. The proof that Congress made the right decision is demonstrated in the attached article from the January 15, 1996, edition of *Inside the Army*.

Mr. Chairman, you will note that the Kiowa Warrior—with its mast-mounted sight and day-night, all weather surveillance capability—is deployed to monitor military peacekeeping movements in the zone of separation between Bosnia and Serbia. It is proving its mission effectiveness by protecting the lives of thousands of American servicemen and women moving into dangerous territory.

As Army Major General John Suttle of the 1st Armored Division's Task Force Eagle states: "The Kiowa is uniquely suited [for Bosnia] because of its stealth capability, its high maneuverability and its ability to protect itself with a variety of weapons systems."

The Army has a valid requirement for 507 Kiowa Warriors, but through this fiscal year, fewer than 400 OH-58D's have been funded. I hope that my colleagues in Congress will continue to act wisely and show support for further acquisition of Kiowa Warriors for the Army until the requirement for this outstanding military aircraft is fully met.

The full text of the *Inside the Army* article follows.

## U.S. TROOPS ROLLING INTO BOSNIA UNDER COVER OF APACHES, KIOWA WARRIORS

As U.S. troop move into Bosnia at a rate of 500-600 a day—6,600 servicemembers arrived by Friday—Army aviators are flying continuous protection missions to help protect the flow of deployment.

Maj. John Suttle, spokesman for the 1st Armored Division's Task Force Eagle, said hundreds of troops have been deployed with the Apache AH-64 attack helicopters and OH-58D Kiowa Warrior scouts to monitor military peacekeeping movements into the Zone of Separation between Bosnia and Serbia.

"The Kiowa is uniquely suited [for Bosnia] because of its stealth capability, its high maneuverability and its ability to protect itself with a variety of weapons systems," Suttle said.

The Kiowas are being flown by members of the 2nd Brigade's 4th Cavalry Division who are "conducting routine reconnaissance in addition to providing quick reaction by placing their eyes on 'hot spots' as the command deems necessary," said Suttle. He said their recon maneuvers have been important to the Sava River Bridge building and crossing of troops into Bosnia.

The Apache units are staged with the 4th Brigade in both Tazar, Hungary and in Tuzla, Bosnia. "The Apaches can do the same types of missions as the Kiowas, but they're much more of a heavy hitter," said Suttle. The Apaches are also flying continuous reconnaissance missions to allow pilots to "get a feel for the surrounding area."

Apaches are also serving as a protective measure for arriving VIPs such as Defense

Secretary William Perry, who took a holiday visit to the troops, and for President Bill Clinton, who at press time was preparing for a trip to the region.

Suttle said the river crossing has become a "piece of cake" since flooding of the Sava River was stopped by the Army Corps of Engineers. During a Pentagon briefing for reporters last week, officials said peacekeeping vehicles are moving over the bridge at a rate of 230 per day.

Earlier this month the same officials said they planned to build a second span across the Sava River to help expand the flow of personnel and equipment into the Zone of Separation. But in a Pentagon press briefing Thursday, Ken Bacon, assistant to the secretary of defense public affairs, said "we believe we're getting enough flow across the Sava River now. We believe that the time of the engineers could be better spent improving the quality of the life for the troops there, and we'll delay the second bridge for about a month."

Quality-of-life matters are a concern for the soldiers settling in to areas like Camp Harmon, where Army officials expect to house 2,500 troops by March 1.

According to Capt. Tom Evans, Army spokesman stationed in Zupanja, near the Sava River Bridge, the Army will house "about 10 people per tent at Camp Harmon." He said nearly 100 tents with temporary wood floors, reinforced with straw, have been erected in the camp. As Army units cross the Sava Bridge, they are being asked if they have enough supplies for the areas in which they are assigned; cold weather gear and heating units top the list.

Evans said soldiers are issued heating units that have been on supply in the European theater for some time. According to U.S. Army Europe, the heaters are the standard Army stoves that can use a variety of fuels including the standard Army fuel JP-8, wood, diesel or coal.

Concerns about the diesel-fueled heaters have been voiced by soldiers housed in tents in Germany, where countermining training is conducted before they are deployed in the Bosnian mission.

## TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE FERROALLOY ASSOCIATION

HON. RALPH REGULA

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 1, 1996

Mr. REGULA. Mr. Speaker, this year marks the 25th anniversary of the Ferroalloy Association representing U.S. producers of Ferroalloy products. It is an industry that has supported America's economic engine through wars, depression, and into the information age. You have seen its products in the shiny metal surface of a new car, or the armor plating of an M1A1 tank patrolling the streets of Bosnia. It is a product critical to the production of steel, iron, aluminum, and silicon, as well as newer applications in chemicals, semiconductors, solar cells, coatings and catalysts. As a collection, the over 50 different alloys and metals ferroalloys are critical to the economic well being of the United States.

Apart from its pivotal position within our commercial economy the ferroalloy industry has long been a strategic asset in the defense of our Nation. Begun just over 100 years ago with the introduction of the electric-arc furnace in 1892, the industry expanded rapidly 7 years later when it was called on to meet the needs

for projectiles and armor plate during the Spanish American War. Since that time, domestic producers have seen major expansions during every war period up to the last expansion during the Vietnam war. Each time the industry met the challenges placed upon it as part of the defense industrial base.

However, in recent years, U.S. manufacturers have watched capacity and jobs sharply decline, due primarily to increased foreign imports and increased regulatory requirements. During the 1970's there were 15 companies with 26 plants operating 97 furnaces. By 1990 there were only 12 companies with 16 plants operating 42 furnaces. In a matter of two decades, a more vibrant domestic industry had lost 60 percent of its work force and was expected to cease to exist completely by the end of the century.

But, in response to these difficulties, management and workers joined together to meet the challenge once again. Through the use of U.S. trade remedies against illegal predatory pricing, the industry has recovered market share and increased profits. The industry has invested in new technology and has improved the capital infrastructure of existing facilities. Management and workers have continued to work together to increase competitiveness by improving productivity and improving the manufacturing process. The result has been the resurrection of the industry.

Quality, productivity, and world-class technology are the watchwords for the U.S. ferroalloy industry as it continues to provide our Nation with the tools it needs to grow and defend itself.

## TRIBUTE TO DAVID R. ELLEMAN

HON. JAMES T. WALSH

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 1, 1996

Mr. WALSH. Mr. Speaker, I want to pay tribute today to an outstanding elected official and public servant from Onondaga County in my home district. David Elleman served the people of the Greater Syracuse area and the entire County of Onondaga as its comptroller since 1967.

He has played an important role in keeping Onondaga County at the highest level of financial stability, with an excellent credit rating, through challenging economic times.

Recently retired, he is a respected and warmly regarded man of integrity; a civic leader with an enviable career.

Since serving as his senior high school class president in Syracuse, Dave Elleman has been a leader of his community and his Nation. A retired lieutenant colonel in the U.S. Air Force, he is a decorated veteran of combat in Berlin and Korea. Returning home, he has served on numerous foundations and boards including Blue Shield Central Board, New York Regional Planning Board, and the Syracuse/Onondaga County Planning Board.

Dave Elleman founded the New York State Government Finance Officers Association and he has served as New York State representative of the Government Finance Officers Association of the United States and Canada.

His family, and his community, are very proud of him. I would ask my colleagues to join me in wishing David Rundel Elleman and

his wife, Ruth Calale Elleman, all the best as they enjoy the time they have earned.

On a personal note, I want to say I look forward to seeing the Ellemans very soon and often in years to come.

#### DEEPWATER PORT MODERNIZATION ACT

HON. JAMES A. HAYES

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 1, 1996

Mr. HAYES. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to rise today with my Louisiana colleagues, both Democrats and Republicans, to introduce the Deepwater Port Modernization Act—legislation to amend the Deepwater Port Act of 1974. Our efforts go to the heart of the battles this year in Congress to change the anticompetitive, overregulatory approaches of the past and streamline and focus Government's role overseeing American businesses.

Clearly, when this legislation originally passed Congress over two decades ago, the oil industry faced markedly different challenges than the industry encounters today. There was much concern that the efficiency and environmental advantages offered by deepwater ports would so eclipse the market that they would monopolize the bulk of oil transportation to shore.

To the contrary, in the 22 years since this legislation passed Congress, there is only one licensed deepwater port, the Louisiana Off-shore Oil Port or LOOP. Unfortunately, despite Congress' original miscalculation on the ability of deepwater ports to control the market, the burdensome environmental regulations of the seventies remain in place.

First of all, our legislation would promote the efficient transportation of crude oil from the outer continental shelf [OCS] of the Gulf of Mexico, which is currently not listed as one of the priorities of the act. New technologies have resulted and will continue to undoubtedly result in increased production of OCS oil. Without a more cost effective and environmentally sound means of getting the oil to market, expanding production of our domestic resources in the gulf will occur more slowly to the detriment of the consumer. Deepwater ports will allow us to utilize the increased OCS production and capitalize on the estimated 15 billion barrels untapped in the deepwater of the gulf.

Second, our bill would repeal the antitrust provisions of the 1974 act and clarify the intent of the 1984 amendments in order that deepwater ports may better respond to market conditions to set rates, terms, and conditions. Deepwater ports are highly regulated due to the aforementioned belief that monopolies would form. But, nothing could be farther from the truth. Deepwater ports have many strong competitors that can constantly and instantly adjust their own rates. Our bill will level the playing field to encourage competition by providing deepwater ports such as LOOP with the same rate structure as their competitors.

Additionally, our legislation would simplify the regulatory framework under which deepwater ports function. The bill replaces the three-tiered system of requirements on deepwater ports—overlapping Federal regulations, licensure provisions, and operations manual—

with the requirement that a port comply with the published guidelines of the Secretary of Transportation for a facilities operations manual. Furthermore, a licensee's operations manual, and proposed changes to the manual, shall be approved and reviewed by the Coast Guard.

LOOP currently pumps approximately \$32.7 million in direct and indirect revenues in Louisiana's economy, not to mention additional impacts from other economic multipliers and benefits from a more environmentally safe transportation system. Because LOOP is only operating at about 63 percent of capacity, there is clearly room for expansion and for construction of more such deepwater facilities.

We, accordingly, must correct the provisions within the current law which are stifling market usage of deepwater ports and burying with archaic government regulations what would be another efficient transportation source. Mr. Speaker, my Louisiana colleagues in the House and the Senate join me in requesting that Congress take action to clarify the intent of the 1974 act to promote the usage of deepwater ports by eliminating duplicate and unnecessary licensure and other requirements. It is clear that, while the market has changed, the conclusion of the seventies that deepwater ports can bring substantial financial and environmental savings to oil transportation remains true. We must act responsibly this year to ensure that deepwater ports are allowed to operate in the future in a way to maximize competition and minimize unnecessary regulatory barriers which prevent efficient, environmentally protective commerce in this country.

#### FIGHTING PORNOGRAPHY ON THE INTERNET

HON. ROBERT K. DORNAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 1, 1996

Mr. DORNAN. Mr. Speaker, we are discussing the telecommunication bill which is a large and complicated piece of legislation. Buried within this complex labyrinth of highly technical legislation is an important provision that attempts to control child pornography on the Internet. This provision gives us false security to believe that we are dealing with this heinous crime. However, the reality is that the provision does not have the power to eradicate computer pornography. Mark my words: We will have to come back to this issue 6 or 7 months from now trying to fix the deficiencies in this provision. Read about the German experience and laws.

Mr. Speaker, I highly recommend to my colleagues the following article by Patrick Trueman, one of America's foremost legal experts in the area of child protection and the former Director of the Child Exploitation and Obscenity Office in the U.S. Department of Justice.

PORN ON THE INTERNET, HERE AND ABROAD

(By Patrick A. Trueman)

Compuserve, one of the nation's top Internet access providers, temporarily blocked more than 200 sexually explicit sites recently because a German prosecutor thought the provision of such material by the company to German citizens violated that country's law. Compuserve may have

reason to fear German law but seems safe in providing pornography to American citizens, even children. That is because Congress is contemplating passage of a telecommunications bill which will protect Compuserve and all Internet access providers from criminal liability for the provision of similar material to anyone, including children.

Yes, the bill in question contains specific protective language for those access providers who make millions distributing pornography, even hard-core pornography, to children and others. Sen. James Exon, Democrat Nebraska, and Rep. Rick White, Washington Republican, are responsible for this political favor. They are the principle authors of the Communications Decency Act, which they have characterized as a measure to control computer pornography.

Computer pornography should be eradicated, not controlled. Senator Exon originally proposed a bill that was a simple, straightforward prohibition. His top staffer on the bill frankly admitted to me that he caved in to demands of access providers under heavy lobbying pressure by them and thousands of Internet users. The interests of Rep. White are patently obvious. In his Washington state district is the headquarters of major Internet access provider, Microsoft.

Last year when the telecommunications bill was in committee, the American Family Association fought hard against special protections for access providers. So too did such notables with a high profile in the fight against pornography as former Attorney General Edwin Meese III and Rep. Henry Hyde, chairman of the U.S. House Judiciary Committee.

Why is Congress so willing to protect those who distribute and profit from computer pornography? Because one major pro-family group and a few smaller ones urged it to. Access providers and the so-called "free speech" lobby fought for the protections, but they couldn't have gotten such major concessions from the family-friendly 104th Congress without the cover certain pro-family groups gave them.

Pro-family champion Mr. Hyde offered a much tougher, no-exceptions computer pornography provision in committee as an alternative to Exon-White. He was defeated, however, by Mr. White—who liberally touted the support of the few pro-family groups who supported the position of the access providers.

Soon Congress will vote on the final version of the telecommunications bill, which contains this soft-on-pornography language. The effect on the Internet is predictable—computer pornography will continue to flow freely.

Under the Hyde provision anyone would have been liable, including access providers, for knowingly and intentionally distribution or making available pornography to children or obscene pornography to anyone. The argument in favor of the Hyde provision—that by providing no exceptions in the law, access providers will voluntarily restrict access to pornography—was made crystal clear by Compuserve's response to the German prosecutor.

That is the exact response that could be expected from all U.S. Internet access providers by passage of the Hyde language. It is an inexplicable irony that due only to the efforts of some pro-family groups, Compuserve and other access providers may have to block pornography to German children, but are free to provide it to the children of America.

Why did pro-family groups go to bat for access providers? I still wonder. The arguments of their representatives shifted throughout the months-long debate during consideration