

**AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET**

**COMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENT AND PUBLIC WORKS**

Mr. BENNETT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the full Committee on Environment and Public Works be granted permission to meet Tuesday, June 27, at 9:30 a.m., to conduct an oversight hearing on proposals to supplement the legal framework for private property interests, with primary emphasis on the operation of Federal environmental laws.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

**COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY**

Mr. BENNETT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Judiciary be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, June 27, 1995, at 9:30 a.m., to hold a hearing on Department of Justice oversight.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

**COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY**

Mr. BENNETT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Judiciary be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, June 27, 1995, at 2:15 p.m., to hold a hearing on judicial nominees.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

**SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON AGING**

Mr. BENNETT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Special Committee on Aging be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, June 27, at 9:30 a.m., to hold a hearing to discuss neurological diseases.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

**SUBCOMMITTEE ON AIRLAND FORCES**

Mr. BENNETT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Subcommittee on Airland Forces be authorized to meet on Tuesday, June 27, 1995, at 2:00 p.m., to markup the Department of Defense Authorization Act for fiscal year 1996.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

**SUBCOMMITTEE ON READINESS**

Mr. BENNETT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Subcommittee on Readiness be authorized to meet on Tuesday, June 27, 1995, at 9:00 a.m., to markup the Department of Defense Authorization Act for fiscal year 1996.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

**SUBCOMMITTEE ON SEAPOWER**

Mr. BENNETT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Subcommittee on Seapower be authorized to meet on Tuesday, June 27, 1995, at 4:00 p.m., to markup the Department of Defense Authorization Act for fiscal year 1996.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

**SUBCOMMITTEE ON SOCIAL SECURITY AND FAMILY POLICY**

Mr. BENNETT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Subcommittee on Social Security and Family Policy of the Committee on Finance be permitted to meet on Tuesday, June 27, 1995, beginning at 10:00 a.m., in room SD-215, to conduct a hearing on the solvency of the Social Security Trust Funds.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

**SUBCOMMITTEE ON STRATEGIC FORCES**

Mr. BENNETT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Subcommittee on Strategic Forces be authorized to meet on Tuesday, June 27, 1995, at 6:00 p.m., to markup the Department of Defense Authorization Act for fiscal year 1996.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

**ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS**

**THE U.N. CHARTER—50 YEARS OF EXPERIENCE**

• Mr. DODD. Mr. President, yesterday, June 26, 1995, marked the 50-year anniversary of the signing of the U.N. Charter. To commemorate the event, President Clinton traveled to San Francisco to participate in ceremonies at the very site where representatives of some 50 nations first gathered to hammer out that historic document.

Mr. President, I believed that President Clinton spoke for all of us yesterday when he said:

Today we honor the men and women who gave shape to the United Nations. We celebrate 50 years of achievement. We commit ourselves to real reforms. We reject the siren song of the new isolationists. We set a clear agenda worthy of the visions of our founders. The measure of our generation will be whether we give up because we cannot achieve a perfect world or strive on to build a better world.

In recalling that historic day, President Clinton reminded listeners as well that, "The 50 nations who came here \* \* \* to lift the world from the ashes of war \* \* \* included giants of diplomacy and untested leaders of infant nations. They were separated by tradition, race and language, sharing only a vision of a better safer future." It was that shared vision, in the final analysis, that made it possible to set aside differences, grievances and suspicions. It was that shared vision that empowered conference participants to craft a charter that President Truman described as, "a declaration of great faith by the nations of the Earth—faith that war is not inevitable, faith that peace can be maintained." I believe that all freedom loving peoples of the world continue to share that same faith and vision today.

Much has transpired since that day, in 1945, when the 50 founding nations of the United Nations pledged their faith and cooperation in this new world organization. Today, the U.N. family has

grown nearly fourfold to 184 member states. Many of the old threats to peace have receded only to be replaced by new and more intractable ones. And, despite the many criticisms leveled against the United Nations, member states have largely heeded the words expressed by President Truman, in speaking about the charter that had just been signed, "You have created a great instrument for peace and security and human progress in the world. The world must now use it".

Much has been accomplished by the United Nations during its first 50 years. Even its severest critics have to acknowledge that during the cold war, the United Nations served to mitigate the ideological conflict between East and West that threatened the world with nuclear chaos. It also smoothed the path for new nation states seeking to break with old, outdated colonial empires.

The United Nation's various affiliate agencies have served to make the world a better place to live. The world health organization, to mention but one, has been a major player in the world-wide campaign to eradicate smallpox, measles, polio, and other dreaded but preventable diseases. The accomplishments of the United Nations have been recognized and honored by the world community. On four separate occasions, U.N. activities and agencies have been recipients of Nobel peace prizes—the blue helmet peacekeepers, the U.N. Children's Fund, the U.N. Office of High Commissioner for Refugees.

Clearly the world is a different place than it was 50 years ago. The acts of aggression and threats to peace once posed by the East/West conflict have been replaced by a growing number of equally bedeviling ethnic rivalries, civil wars and humanitarian calamities throughout the globe. The demands on the United Nations for policing these conflicts, for marshaling humanitarian aid, for dispensing economic and social services in response to these events, have grown geometrically—and so too have the financial costs associated with them.

Some of the criticism leveled against the United Nations have been unfair. In the final analysis, the United Nations is only as strong and decisive as its membership. In the final analysis it can only continue to undertake activities that its membership is willing and able to support, both financially and politically.

However, the United Nations and U.N. management must share some of the responsibility for the criticisms that have arisen. Some of the more problematic endeavors clearly fall in the peacekeeping arena—Bosnia, Somalia, and others. Organizationally and managerially there have been problems, as well, throughout the U.N. system. Historically, internal financial controls and safeguards have been inadequate and ineffective in ensuring that members' contributions have been