

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

IT'S TIME TO DIVERSIFY THE UNITED NATIONS

HON. ROBERT G. TORRICELLI

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 19, 1996

Mr. TORRICELLI. Mr. Speaker, as the 104th Congress comes to an end, it may be time to again address the issue of United Nations reform. Earlier this Congress the new Republican majority attempted to gut America's commitment to the United Nations under the guise of reforming that institution. Their attempt went too far, and it was wisely rejected by the Senate and by the Clinton administration. But the need to reform the United Nations is still as present today as it was last year. Indeed, in early 1993 President Clinton announced his own plans for U.N. reform.

As soon as it took office, the Clinton administration signaled that, for the first time, America would actively promote the restructuring of the United Nations Security Council to recognize the emerging power realities of the 21st century. It boldly advanced a plan and pressed for U.N. action by 1995. The administration's laudable goal was to make the Council look more like the rest of the world.

Today, the administration plan for Security Council restructuring is dead in the water, a victim of bureaucratic infighting and a diminution of the image of the United Nations in the eyes of many Americans. President Clinton deserves credit for moving the issue of Council restructuring to the front burner. His predecessors had stonewalled growing pressures for reform, hoping to continue indefinitely the cozy arrangements of 1945 that gave the five victorious powers of World War II permanent seats and a veto in the Council.

But a half-century later, those five countries no longer have the collective dominance to maintain world security on their own. The empires of Britain, France, and Soviet Russia have all dissolved. The U.S. share of world economic output has been halved, from 50 percent in 1945 to 26 percent today, though America remains a military giant. Only China has grown in relative standing, but it is still essentially a non-contributor to world peace and security.

The defeated Axis countries have rebounded in economic and political influence, and leading developing countries such as India, Egypt, Brazil, and Pakistan have become frequent contributors to U.N. peace operations. As we increasingly rely on a complex mix of peacekeeping forces, economic sanctions, and occasional military enforcement to maintain international security, it has become more and more important for the Security Council to include this next tier of states with significant military, economic, and political resources.

Mr. Speaker, I believe it is time again to consider restructuring the Security Council.

Neither the United States nor the world at large needs to add more veto-wielding mem-

bers to the Security Council. The Council does not need more countries that can gum up decisionmaking with a veto, or to impede American-led initiatives to protect our global allies. If anything, it needs fewer. And Americans have had enough experience with China's subtle linkage of its Security Council veto power to bilateral Sino-American relations to want to invite more countries to play that kind of game.

For their part, the developing countries have made it clear they will not allow veto power on the Council to be tilted even more heavily toward the Northern industrial countries. But the proposed solution of many—adding some large developing countries as permanent members with veto power—would make the Security Council virtually unworkable.

It would be preposterous to grant Nigeria—or India, Brazil, Pakistan, or even Germany or Japan—a veto over Council decisions. None of them has the power in the real world to take decisive action beyond their borders, or to prevent the major powers from taking such action. Moreover, each of these regional actors is distrusted by the smaller countries in its region.

But it is equally preposterous to simply assume that we can continue to control the United Nations with a small group of nations that reflect neither the current and future centers of global power, nor the reality of ethnic and religious diversity. The Clinton administration had the right idea: we need to make the Security Council look more like the rest of the world, and we need to do it sooner rather than later.

This could be accomplished by expanding the Council's regional representation.

One way of expanding the Council by region is by calculating which two or three states in each region make the most substantial contribution to U.N. peace operations, and for a seat for each region to rotate between those states. The criteria for making this calculation would include their U.N. financial contributions; the number of troops and other military assets they provide and precommit to U.N. peace operations; their participation in U.N. arms control treaties; and their adherence to recognized human rights standards.

An ancillary benefit of this reform plan is that it would broaden the representation of the world's major ethnic and religious groups in the Security Council. Currently, only the Christian faith is represented; China, whose population is predominantly Buddhist, is represented by an ideologically secular government. By opening up the Council to regional representation the important voices of the Jewish, Islamic, and Hindu community would also be heard during critical deliberations on international crises. While not a central element for the United Nations, religion has become a growing undercurrent to many of its challenges and conflicts. Perhaps, by indirectly providing a voice for diverse religious beliefs, the United Nations may be better able to resolve particularly difficult and longstanding conflicts.

Because Israel is not a member of a friendly regional bloc, I propose that Israel be given

permanent status on the Security Council. Many Middle East countries are, in varying degrees, hostile to the State of Israel, and would thus not represent its interests in the Council to the degree an African, Asian, or Latin American nation might represent its neighbors. In an expanded Security Council with greater regional representation, Israel would only be protected by having a permanent voice in the Council's deliberations.

On its merits, this framework gives the Council the benefit of regular participation by ten major states at the price of only six new seats. It avoids new vetoes. And with one exception, it does not lock in by name states whose influence or contributions may decline in the future. And, perhaps most important, it stabilizes the Security Council by making it more reflective of the world's ethnic, religious, and economic realities.

Mr. Speaker, I hope that when the 105th Congress convenes, the issue of United Nations reform will be a top priority.

TRIBUTE TO THE VILLAGE OF SAG HARBOR ON ITS 150TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. MICHAEL P. FORBES

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 19, 1996

Mr. FORBES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the Village of Sag Harbor, an historic seaside village on the South Fork of Long Island that is celebrating its 150th anniversary this year.

It is my great hope that my colleagues in the U.S. House of Representatives will join me in honoring this bucolic maritime port with a heritage as long and rich as America's. Settled in 1707, Sag Harbor and its residents have borne witness to nearly every significant event in this Nation's history. Strategically situated on Long Island's South Fork, with an ideal harbor that was home to a fleet of whaling ships in the 1800's, this village has pioneered many developments and milestones that have made America great.

During its 3 centuries, this colonial-era village has been first among its peers in many ways. Our Nation's first President, George Washington, designated Sag Harbor as the first port of entry in New York State, because at the time this east end port was busier than even the New York City harbor. In 1803, Sag Harbor was the first New York village to establish a volunteer fire department and in 1859 it was first on Long Island with gas street lights.

On March 26, 1846, the State of New York approved the act of incorporation and the first meeting of the Incorporated Village of Sag Harbor was held on May 11. The original village board included Samuel A. Seely, Lemuel W. Reeves, and John Hildreth, who was elected president of the board of trustees.

From 1760 to 1850, during the height of the whaling industry, Sag Harbor was second only

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to New York City as a whaling port. When whaling declined in the latter half of the 1800's, Sag Harbor rode the industrial revolution to become a manufacturing center. Industries such as the Bulova Watchcase Factory, E.W. Bliss Torpedo Co., Agwam Aircraft, and Gruman located in Sag Harbor.

Whenever America called its citizens to serve, Sag Harbor residents were always first to answer that call. In 1777, Sag Harbor was the scene of one of the Revolutionary War's pivotal battles, when colonial troops captured the British garrison stationed there, opened the blockaded port and provided the fledgling Republic with an important supply line. More than 300 fathers and sons answered the Union's call during the Civil War, a contribution to the national effort that was repeated in World Wars I and II through Operation Desert Storm.

Now this bustling maritime port, nestled within the rich farmland of the Hamptons, is a destination for thousands of tourists and summer residents who enjoy the beautiful beaches and local sites. Its harbor is still busy, the whaling ships replaced by pleasure boats. Its bustling main street is packed with shops and restaurants, galleries and historic buildings that attract visitors from throughout the Northeast. This charming seaside village has again adapted to the changing times, building a prosperous year-round tourism industry.

This Saturday, September 21, the Village of Sag Harbor will celebrate its 150th anniversary with its HistoricFest Weekend and parade. I'd like to ask my colleagues to join me in saluting Sag Harbor and its residents on this special occasion. Congratulations.

TRIBUTE TO THE HONORABLE TOM BEVILL AND THE HONORABLE GLEN BROWDER

SPEECH OF

HON. F. JAMES SENSENBRENNER, JR.

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 18, 1996

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the gentleman from Alabama, Mr. GLEN BROWDER, for his service in the U.S. House of Representatives on behalf of Alabama's Third District residents.

Mr. BROWDER first entered the public arena in 1982, winning a seat to the Alabama House of Representatives. Four years later, he was elected secretary of state, where he succeeded in persuading the legislature to adopt stricter campaign finance disclosures.

In 1989, Mr. BROWDER won a special election contest for Congress, where he has honorably represented Alabama's Third District ever since.

While in Congress, Mr. BROWDER has been a bipartisan leader in the push for campaign finance reform. He deserves thanks for his leadership in attacking this and other difficult issues. Furthermore, he has been active on the House Budget Committee in attempting to eliminate wasteful Federal Government spending.

On behalf of the citizens of Wisconsin's Ninth District, I thank Mr. GLEN BROWDER for his outstanding service to the United States.

TRIBUTE TO TED AND MARION SOBANSKI

HON. GERALD D. KLECZKA

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 19, 1996

Mr. KLECZKA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to two outstanding individuals, Ted and Marion Sobanski who will be honored by the Polish Legion of American Veterans Heritage Committee on October 20, 1996.

By honoring them with the Outstanding Couple of the Year Award, the Polish Legion of American Veterans Heritage Committee is paying tribute to Ted and Marion for their many years of voluntary service and dedication to their community.

Ted and Marion have been happily married since March 1933. They have been blessed with five children, five grandchildren, seven great grandchildren, and three step great grandchildren.

Ted worked at Liberty Banking Co. for over 40 years and has led many clubs and organizations, many of which he is still active in. He has been president of the Blue Star Dads Club and the South Side Business Mens Club. Ted is currently the president of the Polish National Alliance, Council No. 8 as well as the treasurer of Polish Fest, one of Milwaukee's large ethnic festivals.

Following her four sons entering into service, Marion joined the Blue Star Mothers of America. She held all offices in this national organization and in 1980 was elected president. Marion also volunteered for the Veterans Administration Medical Center for 28 years, where she was known by everyone as "the sewing lady on the 9th Floor." She served as the president of the South Side Business Womens Club and was selected as the Polish American Woman of the Year in 1992.

The Polish Heritage Program which has made an excellent choice in honoring Ted and Marion has brought together many members of various organizations and community leaders to celebrate this occasion. Ted and Marion have shown exemplary commitment to their heritage and their community, and I am proud to have them as constituents of the Fourth Congressional District in Wisconsin.

Congratulations, Ted and Marion, this is an award that is truly well deserved.

HONORING THE LATINO PEACE OFFICER'S ASSOCIATION

HON. ESTEBAN EDWARD TORRES

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 19, 1996

Mr. TORRES. Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me today in honoring the Latino Peace Officer's Association [LPOA] for its many years of dedication to providing opportunities for Latino peace officers. On September 22, 1996, the membership of the LPOA will gather in Las Vegas for their annual conference.

Founded in 1972 by Vincente Calderon of the California Highway Patrol, and John Parraz of the Sacramento County Sheriff's Department, LPOA formed to develop a system to address inequality and injustices which af-

fected Latino peace officers in law enforcement organizations. The objectives of the LPOA at its formation were: recruiting qualified Latino peace officers; mentoring Latino officers engaged in the probationary phase of employment; educating and training Latino officers through conferences and workshops; and encouraging Latino officers to participate in the promotional process of their respective law enforcement agencies. Today, the LPOA continues to strive to meet these objectives, and operates as a nonprofit organization.

The LPOA has had many accomplishments since its formation. The LPOA was instrumental in obtaining bilingual pay for officers in the California Highway Patrol. As a result of this action, other police agencies within the State of California implemented the same bilingual pay program. In 1977, members of the Santa Clara chapter were instrumental in requiring Santa Clara County to show good faith efforts in their hiring and promotional process. This set a precedent and a mandate for all law enforcement agencies to show good faith in hiring.

The LPOA has shown its dedication to public service and to the communities it serves. The organization is committed to maintaining appropriate contact with both the community and legislative forces which can promote issues specific to LPOA's objectives, and the Latino community. Deserving special recognition are the National Executive Board: Gary A. Dominguez, president; Daniel D. Hernandez, first vice president; Adrian Garcia, second vice president; Fred V. Sainz, treasurer; Patricia M. Mora, secretary; Lorenzo Provencio, parliamentarian; Andrew J. Cruz, historian; John A. Messina, Jr., general counsel; Dr. Armando J. Islas, legislative chairman; and State presidents: Lou Espindola, Arizona; Jose C. Miramontes, California; Bill Aguirre, Kansas/Missouri; Eliezer Gonzalez, Massachusetts; Felipe A. Ortiz, Nevada; David L. Guzman, New Mexico; Richard Rodriguez, Texas; and J. Luis Lopez, Wisconsin.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring the Latino Peace Officer's Association for its many years of dedication to the communities it serves.

DAVID HALLIWELL: AN OUTSTANDING CAREER IN SERVICE TO HIS COMMUNITY

HON. WILLIAM F. GOODLING

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 19, 1996

Mr. GOODLING. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of a resident of my district, Mr. David Halliwell. Mr. Halliwell is retiring from his position as president of the Rehabilitation and Industrial Training Center of York. His service as president of this organization is the capstone of a career of public service that has spanned 33 years at the RITC. Few people can boast of such a lengthy and worthwhile career of helping others in need.

Mr. Halliwell's efforts have helped individuals with disabilities make the transition into the mainstream work force. The inclusion of all persons so that they can experience the benefits of association with their fellow citizens is an essential role that all communities must undertake. This is not a one-way street, however. Each and every person has something